The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CLIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NON-PARTISANS ELECTED.

Republicans Stand by Their Pledges and Go to the Polls.

LARGE MAJORITIES FOR ALL.

The Vote Is Lightest in the Erstwhile Cregier Strongholds.

WINDES AND M'KEY BADLY LEFT.

The Fight Made for Them by Party Bosses Proves a Boomerang.

RESULTS OF ILLINOIS JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

LORIN C. COLLINS JR., Republican..45,749
GEORGE DRIGGS, Republican.......44,894
OLIVER H. HORTON, Republican...44,137
ARBA N. WATERMAN, Republican.44,433
RICHARD S. TUTHILL, Republican.46,460
SAMUEL P. M'CONNELL, Democrat.61,393
RICHARD W. CLIFFORD, Dem.....59,094
THOMAS A. MORAN, Democrat.....58,462
MURRAY F. TULEY, Democrat......61,283
FRANK BAKER, Democrat.........61,432
FRANCIS ADAMS, Democrat.........38,992

The above-named candidates on the non-partisan judicial ticket were elected yesterday. The votes received by each are indicated.

An unexpectedly large vote was polled in the strong Republican wards, while in the Democratic strongholds the vote was unusually light. This accounts for the large majorities given to the non-partisan ticket, for the Republicans stood by their pledges and voted the ticket straight.

The totals obtained by the different successful candidates vary from 61,432 for Baker to 38,992 for Adams.

The lowest candidate on the non-partisan ticket had a majority of 15,821 over McKey, who led the "straight" Democrats.

The Clan-na-Gael vote did not materialize, and the most distinctively Clan-na-Gael candidate appears to be lowest on the ticket. He disputes that doubtful distinction with the pet candidate of the Iroquois silk-stockings. The representatives of the Personal Rights League on the ticket hardly fared as well as they expected. They polled only a small vote over their confrères who had not the indorsement of the organization.

The Harrison Democrats kept their pledges faithfully, and to their exertions it is due that the Republican Judges on the non-partisan ticket got good majorities in the strongholds of the Democracy.

The Cregierites were lost sight of in the contest yesterday. They gave up the battle early in the day and retired, discouraged and discomfited. Their stronghold, the First Ward, which through skillful police and other official manipulation gave Cregier a plurality of 1,200 in April, gave an average majority of 1,000 to the Republican candidates yesterday. The Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards also appear to have repudiated them, as the Fifth and Sixth certainly did.

That Fifteenth Precinct.

Even the notorious Fifteenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward, where Washburne got but 6 votes and Cregier 502, set itself right yesterday by giving three of the Republican candidates 99 votes each, two of them 97 each, Mr. Adams 97, while four of the strongest Democrats got but 1 vote each. The vote of the precinct is a curiosity, and is as follows:

Waterman	99	Showalter	1
Driggs	99	Ewing	1
Tuthill	97	Cox	1
Horton	10	Boyle	1
Tuley	100	Windes	90
Moran	98	McKey	92
Clifford	9	Frake	2
McConnell	100	Adkinson	2
Baker	100	Ahrens	2
Adams	97		

Frake, Adkinson, and Ahrens are the "U. O. D." or C. C. C. candidates. The vote indicates that that organization is going to pieces.

It should be observed that the polling proceeded most quietly. There was no disturbance at any of the polling-places except at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, where a half demented person kicked up a rumpus and was taken to the station.

The returns from the country towns received at this writing indicate that the non-partisan ticket polled fully 80 per cent of the vote cast there.

It is worthy of note that Henry McKey, who was supposed to have the whole Hyde Park vote in his pocket, was beaten badly in every ward in that township and in none worse than in his own ward, the Thirty-second.

Three Tickets in the Field.

There were three tickets in the field. The non-partisan ticket was as follows:

Murray F. Tuley,	Lorin C. Collins Jr.,
Samuel P. McConnell,	Oliver H. Horton,
Richard W. Clifford,	Arba N. Waterman,
Frank Baker,	Richard S. Tuthill,
Francis Adams,	George Driggs.
Thomas A. Moran,	

Then there was the lawyers' non-partisan with the same names, except that Henry McKey took the place of Francis Adams, as follows:

Loring C. Collins,	George Driggs,
Oliver H. Horton,	Richard S. Tuthill,
Arba N. Waterman,	Henry McKey,
Frank Baker,	Richard W. Clifford,
Samuel P. McConnell,	Thomas A. Moran.
Murray F. Tuley,	

The regular Democratic ticket was as follows:

Murray F. Tuley,	Thomas A. Moran,
Samuel P. McConnell,	Richard W. Clifford,
Frank Baker,	Henry McKey,
William G. Ewing,	Thomas G. Windes,
Jesse Cox,	Lawrence P. Boyle.
John W. Showalter.	

These returns are complete with the exception of the following ten city precincts: The Fourth of the Eleventh Ward; the Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth of the Fourteenth; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth of the Seventeenth; and the Twentieth of the Nineteenth. Returns from the missing precincts would nowise alter the list of successful candidates.

RESULT OF THE VOTE CAST AT THE JUDICIAL ELECTION IN COOK COUNTY JUNE 1, 1891.

	NON-PARTISAN TICKET											DEMOCRATIC TICKET						P. O. S. OF A.		
WARDS.	Tuley, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	McConnell, Dem.	Horton, Rep.	Clifford, Dem.	Waterman, Rep.	Baker, Dem.	Tuthill, Rep.	Adams, Dem.	Driggs, Rep.	Moran, Dem.	Ewing, Dem.	Boyle, Dem.	Cox, Dem.	Windes, Dem.	McKey, Dem.	Showalter, Dem.	Ahrens, Rep.	Adkinson, Rep.	Frake, Rep.
1	1,570	1,009	1,630	983	1,613	975	1,646	944	842	995	1,570	684	748	655	691	727	630	11	11	12
2	1,625	1,311	1,653	1,288	1,595	1,274	1,645	1,259	1,083	1,303	1,502	471	468	362	370	552	384	115	115	116
3	1,815	1,427	1,832	1,401	1,786	1,375	1,806	1,399	1,164	1,392	1,735	462	448	427	491	617	449	51	45	38
4	2,039	1,714	2,055	1,691	1,915	1,915	2,040	1,674	1,495	1,705	1,866	436	416	359	404	500	360	136	135	136
5	2,024	1,176	2,020	1,162	1,932	1,163	2,033	1,330	908	1,185	1,908	825	843	766	954	1,028	728	78	82	88
6	2,121	1,134	2,142	1,056	2,111	1,062	2,156	1,684	993	1,072	2,108	1,139	1,213	1,059	1,210	1,144	776	75	76	74
7	1,624	1,006	1,604	1,001	1,554	1,002	1,541	1,100	978	1,012	1,595	633	657	615	642	659	591	13	13	16
8	1,547	971	1,553	957	1,547	935	1,551	1,044	883	957	1,526	581	636	568	595	655	535	12	12	1
9	1,613	1,107	1,623	1,103	1,605	1,091	1,613	1,232	947	1,099	1,577	532	572	555	562	596	462	16	16	16
10	1,561	986	1,569	988	1,498	979	1,551	1,023	798	990	1,491	589	618	589	693	687	523	67	68	70
11	2,108	1,826	2,186	1,769	2,149	1,776	2,176	1,823	1,671	1,779	2,072	474	480	440	443	551	444	77	77	77
12	2,986	2,612	3,088	2,537	2,937	2,592	3,067	2,532	2,302	2,562	2,810	622	604	527	584	853	577	106	107	106
13	1,930	1,538	1,959	1,507	1,795	1,509	1,943	1,524	1,398	1,496	1,764	487	486	462	464	616	426	104	125	105
14	1,169	892	1,164	881	1,171	880	1,165	879	769	873	1,163	330	349	336	341	403	318	12	12	12
15	1,478	1,116	1,498	1,124	1,466	1,114	1,509	1,191	1,066	1,118	1,452	391	413	394	406	422	338	34	34	34
16	2,328	1,037	2,115	1,181	2,283	1,027	2,332	1,302	1,009	1,027	2,275	1,313	1,376	1,324	1,306	1,391	1,242	49	50	48
17	1,070	759	1,061	723	1,049	751	1,072	772	608	746	1,035	325	342	315	329	458	370	22	22	22
18	1,378	1,152	1,420	1,130	1,407	1,137	1,432	1,198	1,076	1,147	1,363	328	346	324	322	379	298	29	25	25
19	2,050	1,355	2,054	1,318	2,067	1,329	2,083	1,598	1,185	1,332	2,048	757	796	688	812	901	613	25	25	25
20	1,004	789	1,004	778	970	778	1,001	766	658	778	962	244	232	236	238	314	233	28	28	28
21	1,591	1,238	1,577	1,246	1,503	1,230	1,593	1,230	1,007	1,228	1,557	378	374	357	381	596	380	19	19	19
22	1,533	1,293	1,564	1,290	[illegible]	1,290	1,539	1,337	1,091	1,294	1,514	286	348	302	279	479	288	17	17	17
23	1,654	1,145	1,639	1,134	1,608	1,121	1,654	1,249	1,034	1,122	1,618	539	592	532	576	686	529	23	28	23
24	1,859	1,431	1,862	1,436	1,859	1,430	1,850	1,444	1,189	1,431	1,814	443	454	413	476	658	423	17	16	18
25	1,318	1,128	1,301	1,115	1,250	1,122	1,326	1,042	910	1,098	1,215	248	258	230	256	353	322	51	51	51
26	1,121	875	1,121	872	1,044	876	1,123	808	807	878	1,029	260	261	667	289	307	259	83	80	80
27	630	498	584	496	581	488	591	475	467	490	571	152	163	147	149	167	148	13	13	14
28	586	353	609	321	583	302	598	452	260	358	571	253	304	242	308	342	129	17	17	17
29	1,872	1,267	1,860	629	1,276	1,077	1,771	1,377	1,207	1,201	1,798	664	748	625	1,156	1,196	566	56	45	50
30	2,296	1,488	2,249	1,494	2,132	1,470	2,269	1,547	1,290	1,511	2,097	861	850	797	893	1,014	786	136	154	153
31	1,553	1,582	1,547	1,254	1,419	1,261	1,560	1,215	1,104	1,240	1,403	341	322	300	312	487	268	116	120	116
32	2,171	1,965	2,182	1,888	2,001	1,915	2,146	1,810	1,501	1,995	1,924	392	307	248	277	778	315	131	136	137
33	1,196	970	1,236	955	1,199	945	1,226	949	831	969	1,139	289	327	214	294	356	249	35	35	35
34	2,106	1,559	2,104	1,497	2,002	1,539	2,121	1,499	1,327	1,589	1,951	600	592	560	599	795	550	81	81	81
Totals	56,586	41,769	56,664	40,205	54,544	40,511	56,729	42,668	35,843	40,967	54,023	17,327	17,895	16,595	18,072	21,727	15,526	1,854	1,885	1,860
COUNTRY TOWNS.																				
Barrington	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	38	59	59	6	6	6	6	23	6	....	....	....
Bloom	91	89	91	87	91	87	91	46	89	89	90	2	2	2	1	4	3	9	9	9
Bremen	73	59	73	59	72	59	73	59	37	59	72	14	14	13	36	14	14	....	....	....
Calumet	308	283	304	282	246	282	302	224	255	284	236	36	29	23	23	36	25	60	62	60
Cicero	640	600	651	597	625	596	649	574	519	597	602	64	62	63	57	135	70	24	23	24
Elk Grove	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	62	63	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Evanston	653	626	655	619	654	621	649	629	503	609	621	47	38	47	60	142	36	4	3	4
Hanover	40	41	41	41	41	40	41	41	41	41	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lemont	397	139	417	138	419	138	410	163	129	138	416	287	294	274	324	281	279	....	....	....
Leyden	69	38	69	38	69	39	69	39	39	39	69	29	29	30	28	29	29	....	....	....
Lyons	319	270	319	267	314	266	319	299	193	268	311	67	60	55	42	78	51	61	6	6
Maine	148	139	147	140	147	140	148	141	74	139	147	7	7	8	23	58	7	....	....	....
New Trier	168	162	170	161	164	162	164	150	78	162	160	60	61	59	118	97	61	....	....	....
Northfield	79	68	79	68	79	68	79	68	67	68	79	11	11	11	12	11	11	....	....	....
Niles	99	97	100	92	99	82	99	93	96	92	99	9	9	5	9	4	20	....	....	....
Norwood Park	195	185	194	156	192	155	191	157	105	156	193	41	94	40	46	53	45	....	....	....
Orland	90	84	88	86	90	86	87	86	44	84	88	7	7	5	32	35	6	....	....	....
Palatine	99	68	99	68	100	68	101	68	9	68	99	36	35	36	35	91	35	....	....	....
Palos	35	28	35	28	35	28	35	28	25	28	35	10	7	7	7	7	7	....	....	....
Proviso	242	189	240	187	210	188	241	155	177	189	209	58	54	57	57	73	57	29	31	32
Rich	79	64	79	64	79	64	79	64	64	64	79	25	25	25	25	25	25	....	....	....
Riverside	100	99	99	100	98	100	98	99	61	100	98	2	2	1	1	40	1	....	....	....
Schaumberg	63	41	63	41	63	40	63	40	1	40	63	22	23	23	23	62	[illegible]	....	....	....
Thornton	227	184	228	184	218	184	228	184	169	183	191	66	66	66	66	86	116	....	....	....
Wheeling	173	120	173	120	173	120	172	120	90	121	171	53	52	53	51	71	52	....	....	....
Worth	193	185	193	187	150	187	193	143	184	187	149	7	6	6	6	9	7	42	42	42
Tot'l Co. towns.	4,697	3,980	4,729	3,932	4,550	3,922	4,708	3,792	3,149	3,927	4,439	966	993	915	1,088	1,444	986	229	176	177
Totals 34 wards.	56,586	41,769	56,664	40,205	54,544	40,511	56,729	42,668	35,843	40,967	54,023	17,327	17,895	16,595	18,072	21,727	15,526	1,854	1,855	1,860
Grand total.	61,283	45,749	61,393	44,137	59,094	44,433	61,432	46,460	38,992	44,894	58,462	18,293	18,888	17,510	19,160	23,171	16,512	2,083	2,031	2,037

CRAIG IS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Majorities in Many Counties for the Democrat for Supreme Judge.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Warren County gives Wells, Republican, for Supreme Judge, about 100 majority.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The vote at the judicial election today was light, probably not over 40 per cent of a full vote. The chances are that Craig, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, Fifth Supreme District, will carry the city by about 300 majority.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Justice A. M. Craig has here 766 plurality over Maj. Wells, Republican candidate for Justice from the Fifth District. It is estimated that Knox County will give Craig 1,200 majority.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election held here today, Wells, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District, received 173 votes; Craig, 8.

MINONK, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Craig carried the town by 19.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—For Supreme Court Judge, Alfred M. Craig, 361; Henry W. Wells, 195.

RESULTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Returns from the Thirteen Judicial Districts—The Figures.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible] A. Harker	Rep.
[illegible] P. Roberts	Rep.
[illegible] Vickers	Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.

[illegible]	Probably Democratic.

THIRD DISTRICT.

George W. Wall	Dem.
Benjamin R. Burroughs	Dem.
A. S. Wilderman	Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Edward P. Vail	Rep.
Ferdinand Bookwalter	Rep.
Frank Wright	Rep.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jesse L. Phillips	Dem.
James Crighton	Dem.
Jacob Fank	Dem.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

O. P. Bonney	Dem.
C. J. Scofield	Dem.
Jeff Orr	Dem.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Lyman Lacy	Dem.
George Herdman	Dem.
Cyrus Epler	Dem.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Dan F. Raum	Rep.
Judge Shaw	Dem.
Judge Green	Dem.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Dorrence Dibell	Rep.
George W. Stipp	Rep.
Charles Blanchard	Rep.

TENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Pleasants	Rep.
Arthur A. Smith	Rep.
John J. Glenn	Rep.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

S. A. Sample	Rep.
Charles R. Starr	Rep.
Thomas F. Tipton	Rep.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Charles Kellum	Rep.
C. W. Upton	Rep.
H. B. Willis	Rep.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. H. Cartwright	Rep.
John D. Crabtree	Rep.
James Shaw	Rep.

MAJORITIES FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The Democrats Probably Beaten in the First District.

MARION, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Following is the vote cast at Marion, Carterville, and Great Springs: Harker, Rep., 438; Roberts, Rep., 413; Vickers, Rep., 403; Schwartz, Dem., 564; Courtney, Dem., 533; Washburn, Dem., 530.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Today's vote for Circuit Judges in Murphysboro gives majorities to Harker and Roberts, Republicans, and a small majority to Schwartz, Democrat. This county will do the same way. Small interest was manifested.

MOUND CITY, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election in this city today Roberts, Republican, received 326 votes; Harker, Republican, 267; Vickers, Republican, 250; Courtney, Democrat, 144; Washburn, Democrat, 115, and Schwartz, Democrat, 96.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—In the election in Carterville Precinct today for Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, Harker, Republican, received 107 votes; Roberts, Republican, 92; Washburn, Democrat, 105; Courtney, Democrat, 92; Schwartz, Democrat, 103.

SECOND DISTRICT RESULTS.

An Independent Ticket Makes Trouble for Democrats.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—In the Second Judicial Circuit there were no Republican candidates in the field. An independent ticket was distributed quietly among the Republicans of this and other counties. Lawrence County will give the independent ticket a majority.

DEMOCRATS SUCCEED IN THE THIRD.

George W. Wall, Benjamin R. Burroughs, and A. S. Wilderman Selected.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—In this (the Third Judicial) district There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket and consequently but little interest was taken in the election. The Democratic nominees were Judge George W. Wall of Perry County, Judge Benjamin R. Burroughs of Madison, and A. S. Wilderman of St. Clair County.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Not more than 500 votes were polled in Belleville at the judicial election today. The only candidates for the three Judgeships in this (the Third) district were George W. Wall of Duquoin, Benjamin Burroughs of Edwardsville, and Alonzo Wilderman of Belleville. St. Clair County will poll less than 2,000 votes.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—An election for three Judges of this, the Third Judicial District, today resulted as follows: Judge Wall, 224; Burroughs, 212; Wilderman, 211. This indicates the small vote throughout the county.

SALEM, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election here today of the Third Circuit the Democratic candidates received all of the votes cast. G. W. Wall and Alonzo Wilderman each received 201 votes and B. B. Burroughs 204 votes. The vote was light.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN THE FOURTH.

Vail, Wright, and Bookwalter Receive Large Majorities.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—In Danville Township the election of three Judges for the Fourth Judicial Circuit brought out a light vote. The only local candidate was Ferdinand Bookwalter. The Republicans voted for their three candidates, Bookwalter, Wright, and Vail. The Democrats voted for Graham and Bookwalter. Smith and Hughes, Independents, were not in it. The vote in Danville complete is: Bookwalter, 1,894; Vail, 1,368; Wright, 1,262; Graham, 918; Smith, 290; Hughes, 377. In eight country precincts the vote is: Bookwalter, 1,171; Vail, 1,026; Wright, 1,092; Graham, 588; Smith, 430; Hughes, 384.

DECATUR, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The vote in Macon County was: Republican—Vail, 3,246; Wright, 2,359; Bookwalter, 2,327. People's ticket—Graham, Democrat, 1,930; Hughes, Republican, 1,145; Smith, Republican, 930. There are three districts to hear from. Vail will go out of Macon County 1,400 over Graham. Lovington, Moultrie County, gives Vail a majority of two over Graham; in Decatur Vail defeated Graham 1,938.

MARTINSVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Three-fifths of the vote was polled. The Republican ticket has a majority of 12. Bookwalter, 162; Wright, 161; Vail, 160; Graham, 150; Independent—R. Hughes, 97; Smith, 92.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The vote on the judicial candidates in Marshall Township was as follows: Edward P. Vail, Republican, 278; Ferdinand Bookwalter, 240; Frank Wright, 25; C. B. Smith, Independent, 188; J. F. Hughes, 190; James W. Graham, 298. It is thought that the straight Republican ticket will come out considerably ahead in the county and that Graham will be beaten in this (his own) county.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—For Circuit Judges Graham runs ahead of all, closely followed by the three Republicans. The vote for Smith and Hughes is very small.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The returns show the whole Republican Judges to be elected, the majority being about 135 in this city. Wright ran ahead of all others.

NO OPPOSITION IN THE FIFTH.

Jesse J. Phillips, James A. Creighton, and Jacob Fouke, Democrats, Elected.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Not to exceed one-half of the entire vote was polled today at the judicial election. There was no opposition to the three Democratic candidates, Judges Phillips, Creighton, and Fouke. Judge Fouke of this city received a warm support from the Republicans of this (Fayette) county.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election held in this (Christian) county today a light vote was polled, there being no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. The present Judges, Phillips, Creighton, and Fouke, received the entire vote.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The election for Judges of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial District resulted as follows: Jesse J. Phillips, 67 votes; James A. Creighton, 63; Jacob Fouke, 65.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—A light vote was polled today. Judges Fouke and Creighton had no opposition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Little interest was taken in the election in the Fifth Judicial Circuit today and a light vote was polled. The only candidates in the field were the Democrat nominees, the three sitting Judges, James A. Creighton of Springfield, Jesse J. Phillips of Hillsboro, and Jacob Foulke of Vandalia. Only about 400 votes were polled in this city and the vote was comparatively lighter in this county.

NO FIGHT IN THE SIXTH.

The Democrats Elect Their Candidates with but Little Trouble.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The judicial election in this (the Sixth) district passed off quietly today, although a good vote was polled in the city, and it is thought in the outside townships it will be proportionally large. There was no opposition to Bonney, Scofield, and Orr, Democratic candidates.

QUINCY, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The judicial election in the Sixth District today resulted in the election of O. P. Bonney of Adams County, C. J. Scofield of Hancock, and Jeff Orr of Pike. They are all Democrats.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN THE SEVENTH.

Cyrus Epler and Judges Herdman and Lacey the Successful Candidates.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—This county, Cass, will give Lyman Lacey, George Herdman, and Cyrus Epler, Democratic candidates for Judges of the Seventh Judicial District, about 1,000 majority. A People's ticket with Beach of Logan, Riggs of Scott, both Democrats, and Kirby of Morgan was also in the field.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Only about a half vote was cast today. The regular Democratic ticket—Judges Epler, Herdman, and Lacey—will be elected by a large majority over the People's ticket, composed of Messrs. Kirby, Republican, Riggs, Democrat, and Beach, Democrat. At this place it is thought the Democratic ticket will be successful over the entire district.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., June 1.—The election for Judges today resulted in a perfect snowing-in of all sneak tickets and schemers. This township gives the straight Democratic ticket—Herdman, Epler, and Lacey—300 majority, and the county will give at least 700. Democrats and Republicans who desire honest Judges are rejoicing over the result, as the fight up to today was bitter.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., June 1.—[Special.—Little interest was taken in the judicial election. The vote was light. Following is the result in this city. Epler, 277; Herdman, 278; Lacey, 272; Kirby, 161; Riggs, 155; Beach, 157.

RESULTS IN THE EIGHTH.

One Republican and Two Democrats Probably Elected.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Dan F. Raum, Republican, for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, will come close to carrying the city, and his gain will be at the expense of Worthington, Democrat. Shaw and Green, the other Democratic candidates for Circuit Judges, are probably elected.

ELECTED THE THREE OLD JUDGES.

Dibell, Stipp, and Blanchard Successful in the Ninth District.

JOLIET, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The three old Judges for this, the Ninth Judicial Circuit, received the following vote in Joliet: Dorrance Dibell of Will County, 1,757; George W. Stipp of Bureau, 1,729; Charles Blanchard of La Salle, 1,580; Samuel F. Richolson of La Salle, 580.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Princeton's vote for Circuit Judges, Ninth District, is as follows: Dorrance Dibble, 484; Charles Blanchard, 471; George W. Stipp, 455; Samuel Richolson, 109.

THEY HAD NO OPPOSITION.

Judges Pleasant, Smith, and Glenn Elected in the Tenth.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The judicial election in the Tenth District today resulted in the election of Judges Pleasant, Smith, and Glenn without opposition. A light vote was polled.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—For Circuit Judges, Tenth District, Pleasant received 243; Glenn, 243; Smith, 242.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT RESULTS.

S. A. Sample, Charles R. Starr, and Thomas F. Tipton, Republicans, Elected.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The election in this, the Eleventh Judicial District, which includes the Counties of McLean, Ford, Livingston, Iroquois, and Kankakee, which took place today, was a quiet affair. The Republican was the only ticket in the field. Thomas F. Tipton of McLean, S. Alfred Sample of Ford, and Charles R. Starr of Kankakee were the candidates.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election today S. Alfred Sample of Paxton, Charles R. Starr of Kankakee, and Thomas F. Tipton of Bloomington were elected. There was only one ticket in the field. The Judges elected are Republicans.

RETURNS FROM THE TWELFTH.

Republicans Elect Their Men Without Opposition.

BELVIDERE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The election attracted little attention. An unusually light vote was polled. Charles Kellum, Clark W. Upton, and Henry B. Willis are elected by the regular Republican majorities.

HARVARD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Reports from towns adjoining here give Willis, Upton, and Lyon the heaviest vote. Kellum ran behind, but it is thought he has carried the county with Willis and Upton, who are the Republican candidates, while Lyon is the Democratic candidate.

AURORA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Less than 400 votes were polled. There was practically no opposition to the Republican nominees—Henry B. Willis, Clark W. Upton, and Charles Kellum.

REPUBLICANS IN THE THIRTEENTH

Cartwright, Crabtree, and Shaw Have Little Opposition.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—A light vote was polled. There was little opposition among Democrats to the three Republican candidates, J. H. Cartwright of Ogle County, John D. Crabtree of Lee County, and James Shaw of Carroll County. It was thought that an effort would be made by the Democrats to elect Shaw of Jo Daviess County, but it failed to materialize.

GALENA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—At the judicial election held in this city today a light vote was polled, there being no opposition to the Republican ticket—Judges Cartwright of Oregon, Crabtree of Dixon, and Shaw of Mount Carroll.

TOO RADICAL IN THEOLOGICAL VIEWS.

Dr. Cave's Invitation to Address Missouri University Students Condemned.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1.—[Special.]—The rectors of the Missouri State University have created a storm by inviting the Rev. R. C. Cave to deliver the baccalaureate address to the students at the annual commencement. Dr. Cave was pastor of the Central Christian Church, but was forced from the pulpit on account of his liberal utterances. He took the major portion of his congregation with him and founded a new or non-sectarian church. In his address at Columbia Dr. Cave was more radical than ever and told the students plainly that it was not necessary for them to believe in the divinity of Christ or the inspiration of the Bible. The ministers of the city at their meeting today denounced the action of the university authorities and declared that it was time for the Christian people of the State to stop the preaching of infidelity to the students.

AKRON CAPITALISTS ORGANIZE A TRUST.

The Oatmeal Industries of the Country Merged Into One Great Company.

AKRON, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The American Cereal company, with Akron gentlemen as incorporators, filed an application for a charter today at Columbus, capital stock $3,400,000. This company represents the entire oatmeal industry of the country, though Ferd Schumacher of Akron, who will be its President, refuses to give the list of companies which will merge their interests until after a formal organization has taken place. The central offices of the company will be in Akron.

STRUCK FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Over Two Hundred Section Men on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Go Out.

MASSILLON, O., June 1.—All the section-men on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, 250 in number, went out on strike for an increase in wages. They had been paid $1.10 cents a day, but demanded $1.25.

Perished in the Flames.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—The farmhouse of Valentine Beck, seven miles from Beaver City, this State, took fire today during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Beck. Their two children, a girl of 6 and boy of 2 years, perished in the flames.

CARD PLAYING IS SINFUL.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE DENOUNCED BY THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Declared to Be an Unhallowed and Demoralizing Amusement and, with Theater-Going and Dancing, Inconsistent with a Christian Life—Statistics of Church Growth and Work—Warm Discussion on the Christian Endeavor Movement—Other Religious Conferences.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—It was decreed by the General Assembly this afternoon that good Presbyterians should not play cards, dance, or attend the theater or opera. For a number of years the assembly has refrained from expressing itself on the matter of worldly amusements, but this year some definite action was demanded, and a committee was appointed to consider the case. Whether the Briggs question or the revision of the confession had anything to do with the renewed attack upon these popular forms of amusement cannot be definitely ascertained, but as nearly all the new departures this year have been traced to one of these two causes it is safe to say that they have acted at least as stimulants in this direction.

Progressive euchre for some reason or other seems to have been brought under the special displeasure of the committee, and if its resolutions had been passed as first presented any person belonging to the Presbyterian Church who indulged in that diversion would have been liable to discipline. Even as the resolutions now show it is not altogether safe to say "I pass," at least in a progressive way. That part of the committee's report which deals with card-playing says:

"In reference to card-playing and all games of chance the committee raises the question whether they are not in themselves sinful. In reference to card-playing under the popular style of 'progressive euchre' your committee would fain hope the practice is diminishing in the centers of social influence. Yet it still exists and if prolonged may do great harm. Your committee fails to see how this game does not contain the essential element of gambling."

Progressive Euchre Condemned.

The following resolution was adopted by the assembly: "This assembly would affectionately call upon all the members of our church to so regard their obligations to Christ to see to it that they take no part in amusements which they cannot take in his name, and in view of the fact that the popular style of card-playing treated of in the preceding report known as progressive euchre has principally come into existence since any assembly has made deliverance upon the subject of card-playing, this General Assembly would bear earnest and solemn protest against this practice as hurtful to the spiritual life of the church, as it produces division in its social life which tends to heartburnings and alienations, as it tends to obliterate the distinction between the church and the world, to harden men in sin and to make them to be at ease while neglecting Christ. This assembly would earnestly urge upon all our ministers to make strenuous efforts through their pastoral labors to free the church from these practices, and we appeal likewise to our church sessions in their watchful care over the churches to use all diligence to the same end."

Quite a long discussion was raised this morning over a proposition of the assembly to appoint a committee to report at the next meeting on the young people's societies of the church. This action was looked upon as an attempt to investigate the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which is an interdenominational organization, and was consequently strenuously opposed by all those who were in sympathy with that society. The Rev. Dr. William McKibbin of Cincinnati made a speech on the subject in which he said:

Opposes Christian Endeavor Societies.

"I am opposed to the Christian Endeavor societies, for they are against the very idea of church unity. [Cries of No, no.] They provide for a special consecration meeting and are just as stiff about it as the Baptists about immersion. Their year-book of 1888 showed that some of the branches were in Unitarian and Universalist churches. [A voice: 'That is not true.'] I insist that it is true. This is the result of jumping into things with enthusiasm and neglecting all doctrinal bases. Such influence is pernicious."

The Rev. Baevard Sinclair of Boston holds that the Christian Endeavor society tended to draw away young people from the Presbyterian Church into other denominations. The society, however, was not wanting in defenders, and when the matter came to a vote the motion for the appointment of a committee was defeated.

The row in the Publication Board also came up this morning. Elder Simmons renewed his charges of incompetency and waste in the business management. He said that the methods of the board had been a complete failure, and that some radical measures were necessary to relieve the assembly from the annual appearance of this scandal.

Whitewash Liberally Applied.

Mr. H. D. F. Randolph, a prominent publisher in New York and a member of the committee appointed to hear the charges preferred by Mr. Simmons, spoke in a very positive manner on the question. He said in closing: "They say our committee is a whitewashing one. We admit that, but Mr. Simmons' committee painted everything red. It now remains for the Assembly to paint everything true Presbyterian blue and affix your seal of approval to our report, but use the ark without the snake." The whitewash committee triumphed and their report was adopted.

Everything will be bright and clear in the Board of Publication now. Mr. Simmons' red paint has been entirely covered over. Then a resolution was offered thanking both committees for their labor. Mr. Simmons intimated that the painters of red didn't want to be thanked. They were thanked, however, just the same.

This afternoon the Committee on the Church Seal reported in favor of adopting an open Bible in the design instead of the snake, as was first proposed. This matter will be brought up again at Portland next year, but the serpent will be on hand again.

The narrative read before the assembly this year shows that the Presbyterian church is composed of twenty-nine synods, embracing 200 presbyteries. There have been added to the church during the last year 92,888 persons, a gain of 27,445, making the total membership 798,445. The total amount expended by the church last year through its organized systems of sustentation and beneficence was $13,536,240.94. The necrology report showed that during the last year the church had lost through death 117 ministers.

Briggs Still Holds the Chair.

Another complication of the Briggs question has lately arisen. It is claimed that the assembly veto of Dr. Briggs' election to the Edward Robinson professorship will not prevent his occupying the chair of Hebrew which he had previously filled. It is said that no formal resignation was ever tendered by Dr. Briggs to the directors of Union Seminary vacating the Hebrew chair. Consequently he has as much right as ever to teach in the seminary, for the assembly has no power to interfere with his teaching in the department over which he presided for so many years. It is not expected, however, that either Dr. Briggs or the directors of Union Seminary will take advantage of this technicality since the General Assembly has expressed its opinion regarding the whole question so forcibly and emphatically.

In order to hasten the day of adjournment the assembly held a special session this evening from 8 until half-past 10. Nothing but routine business, however, was transacted. Final adjournment will be taken tomorrow.

FIERCE BLAZE AT WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.

Occupants of a Tenement House Compelled to Fly for Their Lives.

NEW YORK, June 2.—[Special.]—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night flames burst out with great violence in the buildings occupied by the Brooklyn Cooperage Works company on the block bounded by Kent avenue and the East River, North Sixth, and North Seventh streets of Williamsburg. The flames rapidly spread to a four-story tenement house adjoining, the occupants of which were compelled to fly for their lives in their night apparel, leaving their household goods behind them.

By midnight the cooperage works, which are owned by E. N. Palmer & Co., were doomed. These alone mean a loss of $1,000,000. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the entire block between North Sixth and North Seventh streets, Tenth Avenue and East river was a mass of glowing embers, all of the buildings having fallen and been totally destroyed. The flames extended also to North Eighth street, the lower part of which is occupied by Dick & Myers as a sugar refinery. The remainder of the block consists of four-story tenements, which at last accounts were all ablaze.

At this writing the yards of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads on the Williamsburg water front are in flames. The report from the scene was that the flames had already reached North Ninth street, so that three entire blocks of buildings were on fire or destroyed. This raises the estimates on loss from $1,000,000 to nearly $2,000,000.

Before 1 o'clock the roof of the seven-story cooperage fell in with a crash. The fall was followed by an explosion, in which many policemen and firemen were thrown to the sidewalk. Police Capt. Short was one of those thrown down, but all escaped with slight bruises. A few minutes later the outer wall of the building in North Seventh fell outward, burying two fire engines. Luckily, however, no one was injured. The wind was blowing a gale at 1 o'clock, and the flames were being swept toward the wooden tenement houses which abound in the district. Many of them were blazing at the same time and the families were ordered out of all of them.

JOHN SPELMAN IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

He Turns Up at St. Louis Under the Name of John McNair and Steals a Valise.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1.—[Special.]—John McNair, who tried to steal an overcoat belonging to a guest at the Southern Saturday night, turns out to be a kleptomaniac and the son of Edward Spelman of Peoria, one of the prominent members of the whisky trust. McNair, or Spelman, is 26 years old, and married. He was superintendent of his father's distillery two years ago at a salary of $2,500 a year, but had a strong penchant for stealing which he could not rid himself of. He first turned his hand to stealing outside of his own home in Peoria, Ill., a little over a year ago. Then it was that he was charged with burglarizing a store in that city. He went to Bloomington, Ill., and there one night burglarized a gun store, stealing a lot of weapons. He was captured for this job, and his counsel, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson, convinced the jury that he was a kleptomaniac, and with the consent of his parents he was placed in the insane asylum at Kankakee, Ill. Last February he was discharged from the Kankakee asylum. He was taken back to Peoria on his first charge of burglary, and was committed to the Jacksonville asylum March 25 last. He escaped from that institution and came to St. Louis a few days ago and has been stopping at various hotels since his arrival. Last Saturday night he entered the Southern Hotel and wandered about on the first floor until he reached Room No. 1091, which he entered. He saw the valise and overcoat of Mr. Smith and could not resist the temptation to take them. The prisoner is well educated, having studied at Cape Girardeau, Mo., at one time for the priesthood.

SUBSTITUTED LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA

Explanation of the Galesburg Teacher Who Omitted Bible Readings in Her School.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The teacher whom the local council of the Junior Order of American United Mechanics charge with having neglected to read the Bible in her school-room is Miss Phillips, who teaches in the Fifth Ward School. The case has aroused great interest. The teacher admits the charge that she has not read the Bible at the morning exercises, but says that where there have been allusions to Bible history or characters in the lessons she has had the pupils read the scriptural account. The last year she has read Longfellow's "Hiawatha" at the morning exercises. She claims that she has not omitted the reading of the Bible from purpose, but because she was not aware that this reading was the general practice here and because no such order has ever been given her. The Superintendent, the principal, and the patrons of the school speak of her as a teacher of much merit, whose discipline has been wholesome and elevating. She is a Catholic. The council names Miss Slattery, another Catholic teacher, as also having neglected to read the Bible in school.

JURY-BRIBERS AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Speedy Trial in Prospect for the Suspected New Orleans Men.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—[Special.]—The parties accused of bribery in connection with the Hennessy case were again brought up today and filed another demurrer, based mainly upon the point that the law mentions grand and petit jurors and not tales jurors. The demurrer was overruled and exceptions taken so as to bring the question before the Supreme Court. The cases are set down for Friday and Monday next and will doubtless go to trial. New juries were impaneled in both sections, Judge Marr not taking the vacation allowed by law on account of the bribery cases pending.

The new juries, especially in Judge Baker's section, do not seem up to last month's standard, and come out of the jury wheel which the grand jury had condemned and ordered filled with new names. Last month's juries were exceptionally good, and the defense fought hard against having the cases tried before them, succeeding owing to the insufficiency of the first indictments and information filed.

Bit Open a Vein in His Own Wrist.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1.—[Special.]—Joseph Heisler, who killed a negro named Harrison Jordan at a dance early Sunday morning, tried to commit suicide in his cell at the jail tonight by biting open an artery in his left wrist. He was rapidly bleeding to death when the guards found him.

Stabbed the Policeman.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Policeman McCusker was stabbed three times tonight by a drunken man named T. S. Craven, whom he was trying to put in the station. The wounds are dangerous and may prove fatal. Craven is 40 years old. He has a wife and two children.

First Peach Shipment of the Season.

VACAVILLE, Cal., June 1.—The first peaches of the current season were shipped to Chicago this afternoon. This is about ten days earlier than the average of previous years. They were of the Alexandra variety and very fine.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The application for a postponement in the Delamater case was refused yesterday by the court at Harrisburg, Pa., and the argument will take place this week.

A. V. Carden of Manchester, Tenn., shot and killed E. W. Villers, who was attempting to force himself into Mrs. Carden's bedroom Saturday night, thinking her husband was away.

A cowboy named Cope at Jacksboro, Tex., while drunk Saturday, defied the Sheriff and his deputy, who tried to arrest him, and in the struggle that ensued was killed, after mortally wounding the Sheriff.

LAST EDITION.

IN DISTRESS FOR WATER.

An Accident Shuts Off the Supply from Lake and Hyde Park.

PROCESSIONS TO THE LAKE.

Tin Pails, Wooden Buckets, and Wash-Boilers in a Long Line.

FUNNY, BUT VERY INCONVENIENT.

Monday's Washing Left in the Tubs and Meals Eaten Cold.

SIXTY SQUARE MILES AND 200,000 PEOPLE.

Hyde Park and Lake—sixty square miles and 200,000 people—were without water yesterday.

At 11 o'clock a. m. a gate at the water-works at the foot of Sixty-eighth street gave way, and thenceforth everything was as dry as a salt herring.

Of course, those living near the old city limits—Thirty-ninth street—where the water systems of the old city and of the old suburban territory meet, could get water by simply going across the line. Those lucky enough to live along the lake shore could dip from Lake Michigan where they could get over the high stone wall along the Illinois Central tracks. Everybody else had to find a place where the mains could be tapped, discover a well, or go dry.

A large majority went dry. It was an awful nuisance and worse than a nuisance because there was undoubtedly much real suffering. To say nothing of the graver features the inconveniences were legion.

It was washing day to begin with.

The housewives in something like 40,000 households made an early start at their tubs, and the family apparel and bed linen had reached that critical stage just prior to a second rinsing, when, without even a premonitory gurgle, the faucets above and below stairs refused to yield. The clothes were in a semi-dirty soak and there they remained during the day. All fires in stoves and ranges that had a water-heater connection were dumped to void danger from explosions.

Ate Cold Lunches.

Of course anything but a cold lunch was out of the question to the great mass of the people, although the drug stores and the can of spring or distilled water tided many a family over.

Within half an hour after the stoppage of the water flow there was a long procession of men, women, and boys leading through every cross-town street for the shore of the lake. Tin pails, wooden buckets, tubs, and wash-boilers were utilized. The two last named articles of domestic use were trundled on wheelbarrows, and on the return trip lost a part of their precious load at every inequality in the pavement.

Faucets below the level of the mains were veritable springs in the desert. Passengers on the 1 o'clock Illinois Central train from the city were undecided as to what sort of a business had been started in the basement of the Forty-third Street Depot. The erstwhile staid station agent had apparently opened up in the bowels of the earth either a dinner-pail game or a "growler" resort.

It is the daily custom of those city toilers living near the means of rapid transit to take their lunches at home. Yesterday they wished they had staid at their stores. "No water, no lunch," said their wives, and with this alternative before them the husbands took pails and filed into the railway station at Forty-third, where deep down in the cellar was a faucet below the level of the main, which, needing no force but a law of nature to back it, dealt out the liquid steadily.

The Hyde Park Hotel, with its 700 guests was in luck. While the inconveniences are many a sufficient supply from the main was obtained to keep the elevators running and prepare the meals.

Used Artesian Wells.

The Town of Lake, despite its name, was dry as a bone. Artesian wells at the Stock-Yards afforded a small measure of relief and permitted the packing-houses to complete the day's work. People living near the yards carried their buckets thither while those at a distance went thirsty.

Men who lunched down-town, and to whom no tidings of woe had come, went at sundown to homes that were dinnerless, or that had at best nothing more than sardines, fruit, and the cold remnants of breakfast.

Everybody was thirsty and there was an afternoon pilgrimage to the drug store, whose charged fountains were not dependent on the water-works.

Not a drop flowed in the Hotel Oakland after 11 a. m. The elevator was shut down, no steam could be generated for other purposes, and the water pitchers of the late risers went dry. Melted ice made a palatable drink during the day and as a result at night ice was a scarcity.

An alarm of fire was sent in from Forty-third and Halsted streets in the heat of the afternoon. It was but a slight blaze, which the department extinguished by forcing water through a hose three blocks in length, the connection being made at Thirty-ninth street. A change of location of that fire three blocks to the southward might have caused disaster.

At the Mercy of Fire.

The people in Hyde Park and Lake were absolutely at the mercy of fire, and had one broken out and assumed any size the consequences would have doubtless been extremely disastrous.

Before noon the fire department in Englewood was notified that a main had broken in front of the water works. It was promised that the break would be fixed by midnight. The fire department took no extra precautions because it could take none.

A member of the department was asked what Lake and Hyde Park people could depend upon in case of fire.

"Depend on the insurance companies," he replied.

A number of small electric plants were rendered useless, and the tenants of an apartment building near the Oakland Hotel, whose builder had put in no gas-fixtures, were compelled to use candles. Barber-shops all over the district hung up signs: "Dry shampoos only."

Steam laundries were shut down at noon, and supplies of clean linen will be a day late. Thousands of people went to the artesian well in South Park during the afternoon to drink and fill their pails. Many of them came from great distances, and the scene was an intimation of how serious a thing a water famine may be if prolonged.

At 10 o'clock last evening the gate was repaired sufficiently so that a slight pressure was put on and the water ran as high as the first floors, but no higher. The inconvenience to dwellers above the first floor will not be entirely abated until some time this afternoon, if then, and meantime the first floor lodgers will be overwhelmingly popular with their neighbors.

NO FIGHTING DESIRED.

BETTER TO SUBMIT THE BERING SEA DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION.

Discussion in the House of Commons of the Question—The Prohibition of the Catching of Seal to Continue Until 1892—Correspondence Which Shows That the British Government Was Responsible for the Delay—Lying Done by the Democratic Press.

LONDON, June 1.—The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. William Henry Smith, in the House of Commons today moved that the Bering Sea bill be read a second time.

Mr. Smith said that the bill dealt with a question of urgency and was prompted with a desire that arrangements of an amicable character should be made to settle the dispute. He was sure that all parties would agree that it was better that the difference be determined by friendly arbitration than by more barbarous methods. [Hear, hear.] There had been a delay in submitting the question to Parliament owing partly to causes which those who had experience in diplomatic negotiations would understand, and partly to the illness of the Canadian Premier, who had earned the respect of everybody who had any knowledge of the services he had rendered to the Empire at large. [Cheers.] There would be but one feeling—that of sorrow—that a life so valuable seemed about to end. [Hear, hear.]

The consent of the Dominion government was subject to certain conditions, which appeared to be reasonable, one being that ships fitted out under the British flag for lawful fishing in Bering Sea be compensated for loss during the period of prohibition. Under the bill sealing is prohibited simply within Bering Sea. The effect will be a greatly diminished catch of seals and a great rise in the price of skins obtained south of Bering Sea. The prohibition will continue until 1892, within which time it was expected the arbitrators would make an award. It was not proposed that an order be issued unless Russia also consented to entire prohibition within Bering Sea. Compensation would depend upon the actual loss a shipowner sustained. Taking into account the increased value of fisheries outside of Bering Sea that could only be ascertained by a comparison, arrangements for which were as yet incomplete.

There was every reason to hope for the co-operation of Canada in making the necessary regulations. ["Hear, hear."] He did not urge the House to accept the bill on the ground of absolute right or of absolute justice, but as a friendly act to a friendly power. He hoped a course would be adopted that would lead to a settlement of a question that had given concern to successive governments for a long time past. He was sure that, as in the case of the North Sea convention, the House would gladly concur in arrangements necessary for such a purpose. [Cheers.]

The Opposition Agreeable.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt agreed with Mr. Smith that a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States would be a great calamity. The government would always receive the support of the opposition in referring international questions to arbitration. The Bering Sea dispute seemed above all others to be one tending itself to arbitration, therefore he had nothing to say except to express satisfaction with the course adopted. It was satisfactory to find Canada a party to the arrangement. This was essential. He would not enter into details of subordinate importance. He desired to associate himself with the language of Mr. Smith in regard to Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Stavely Hill (Conservative) approved the arrangement embraced in the bill, although he thought the close time for seals ought, from Oct. 1 to June 30, to prevail outside of Bering Sea as well as within. It was a mistake to suppose that seals within Bering Sea were specially in danger of extermination. On the contrary, his information showed the likelihood of there being more seals in Bering Sea this year than there had been seen there for a long period.

Mr. Chamberlain said he heard with great satisfaction the arrangement obtained from the United States. Mr. Smith had only referred to the assent of Russia for a close time. He understood the German flag also had been seen in Bering Sea. He hoped the government would ascertain what was the position of maritime nations toward the question. He wanted to know whether the subjects for arbitration were agreed upon with the United States and whether that power had withdrawn its startling claims to the almost exclusive possession of Bering Sea. Would the arbitration be confined to precautions to preserve the seals? The question of compensation was of minor importance. Still he could not help thinking that it was rather hard that this should fall on the British taxpayer. Any claims for compensation ought to be closely watched, for many vessels which it was proposed to compensate were American and represented an American interest which worked against the United States Government under the Canadian flag. No compensation ought to be paid unless clear proof was produced that the vessels claiming compensation were really Canadian vessels.

Mr. George Osborne Morgan, Sir George Campbell, Sir George Baden Powell, and Mr. Bryce approved the issue of the negotiations.

Approaching a Basis of Settlement.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said arbitration would be concerned, not only with the respective rights of England, the United States, and Canada in Bering Sea, but also with measures to preserve the seals. Overtures had been made to Russia for the fixing of a close time. Although no answer had as yet been received, it was known that Russia some time ago was favorable to such a measure. The government assented with reluctance to the United States' proposal that 7,500 seal be taken this year. The arrangement was a temporary one for the removal of the source of difficulty pending arbitration. The matters to be referred to arbitration were still the subject of correspondence, but the two governments steadily approached points of agreement and he believed that a reply which was about to be addressed to the United States Government would bring them so closely together that a harmonious reference would soon be obtained.

The bill was then read the second time.

BLUE BOOK ON BERING SEA.

Correspondence Between This Government and That of Great Britain.

LONDON, June 1.—A blue book was published this afternoon giving the most recent correspondence between Great Britain and the United States touching the Bering Sea seal fisheries. The blue book opens with a telegram from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, dated April 17, expressing approval of Secretary Blaine's suggestion that there be a complete cessation of seal catching pending the award of the proposed Board of Arbitration. Then follow cable dispatches from Sir Julian to Lord Salisbury, dated April 22, 23, and 27 and May 4, 5, and 10, referring to the modus vivendi and informing Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine preferred that the proposals for a close season should come from Great Britain. The blue book also gives Secretary Blaine's dispatch of May 4 detailing the proposals and the note of Minister Pauncefote to Secretary Blaine of May 5.

In a dispatch to Lord Salisbury of May 20 Minister Pauncefote says that President Harrison is anxious for a reply to Secretary Blaine's last note; and in a dispatch of May 25 said that the President is much concerned, but cannot detain the cruisers.

The blue book ends with a cable dispatch from Lord Salisbury to Minister Pauncefote, dated May 28, saying that a bill had been introduced in Parliament to give the Queen authority to forbid the killing of seals in Bering Sea by British subjects, and declaring that the British Government could take no further action in the matter until this bill had been passed by Parliament.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cable advices from London state that as given out there the correspondence in the Bering Sea case begins with a telegram from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated April 17. Lord Salisbury says: "Mr. Blaine's suggestion for stopping seal fishing by land and sea seems worthy of consideration. Would he prefer that the proposal came from us?"

Replying on April 23 Sir Julian Pauncefote says: "Mr. Blaine prefers that the proposal come from England."

In a dispatch to Salisbury April 27 Pauncefote states that he had told Mr. Blaine it would be unreasonable that the proposed modus vivendi be saddled with any special reservation for the benefit of either party. He also urged a joint commission of experts to collect evidence for purposes of arbitration, but Mr. Blaine absolutely opposed the suggestion of sending a joint commission of experts or to putting in force a modus vivendi until the terms of arbitration had been definitely agreed on.

The correspondence given out in London follows from this point the lines of an epitome from his own standpoint of the correspondence given out in Washington.

HARRISON TOOK THE INITIATIVE.

The British Government Responsible for the Delay in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—The Bering Sea correspondence made public tonight emphasizes the responsibility of the British Government for delaying an agreement which would be effective. Incidentally it again shows up the lying that has been going on in the mugwump and Democratic papers in regard to Secretary Blaine's policy. These papers have been asserting steadily that Lord Salisbury had proposed a closed season and the administration was fighting off his proposition. The official correspondence shows how venomous this lying has been. President Harrison sought a modus vivendi months ago, and the British Government has delayed taking action till now. Sir Julian Pauncefote's protestations that there has been no intentional delay and his misunderstandings do not bear scrutiny, as the correspondence showed. It should also be remembered that the proposition to allow enough seals to be killed to furnish food for the Aleutians is in reality a concession to the English side of the controversy, for in regard to these seals there is no question or disputed ownership or of international rights. They would be killed from the herds on the Pribylov Islands, of which the United States has the absolute ownership, and which are not involved in the general controversy as to its jurisdiction over the seals outside the three-mile limit. Sir Julian Pauncefote's fear that this reservation by the United States will not be acceptable to Lord Salisbury is therefore far fetched.

The Correspondence.

The following correspondence relative to the taking of seals in Bering Sea was made public tonight as a result of its disclosure in London.

The preceding correspondence closed with a note from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote dated April 14 last changing somewhat the six questions proposed to be submitted to arbitration so that in brief they provide for a determination of the old Russian rights in the Bering Sea, the extent of their recognition by Great Britain, the definition of the boundaries of Bering Sea, the extent of the reversion of the Russian rights to the United States, the right of the United States to protect seal outside of the three-mile limit, determination of the necessary regulations to that end, including the limitation of the close reason, and finally the question of the damages sustained by the two parties through seal killing and through seizures of vessels.

The additional correspondence begins with a note from Secretary Blaine to the British Minister under date of May 4, in which he reminds him that during March he (Blaine) had proposed that a modus vivendi be agreed upon touching the seal fisheries pending the result of arbitration of the question between the two governments. Mr. Blaine wrote:

The President's first proposal which I submitted to you was that no Canadian sealer should be allowed to come within a certain number of miles of the Pribyloff Islands. It is, however, the conclusion of the President, after reading Lord Salisbury's dispatch of Feb. 21, that this modus vivendi might possibly provoke conflict in the Bering Sea, and to avoid that result he instructed me to propose that sealing, both on land and sea, should be suspended by both nations during the season of 1891. On both occasions it was a conversational exchange of views, the first in my office at the State Department, the second at my residence.

The President was so desirous of a prompt response from Lord Salisbury to his second proposition that I ventured to suggest that you request an answer by cable if practicable. Especially was the President anxious to receive an answer (which he trusted would be favorable) before he should set out on his tour to the Pacific States. He left Washington the night of April 13 without having heard a word from your government. It was then a full month after he had instructed me to open negotiations on the question, and the only probable inference was that Lord Salisbury would not agree to his proposal.

The silence of Lord Salisbury implied, as seemed not improbable, that he would not restrain the Canadian sealers from entering Bering Sea, and as all intelligence from British Columbia showed that the sealers were getting ready to sail in large numbers, the President found that he could not with justice prevent the lessees from taking seals on the Pribyloff Islands. The President therefore instructed the Secretary of the Treasury, who has official charge of the subject, to issue to the lessees the privilege of killing on the Pribyloff Islands the coming season the maximum number of sixty thousand (60,000) seals, subject, however, to the absolute discretion and the power of an agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the killing to as small a number as the condition of the herd might in his opinion demand.

Lord Salisbury Agreed.

The 22d of April, eight days after the President had left Washington, you notified me when I was absent from the Capital that Lord Salisbury was ready to agree that all sealing should be suspended pending the result of arbitration. The 23d of April I telegraphed Lord Salisbury's proposition to the President. He replied April 25, expressing great satisfaction with Lord Salisbury's message, but instructing me to inform you that "some seals must be killed by the natives for food; that the lessees are bound, upon their lease from the government, to feed and care for the natives, making it necessary to send a ship to the Pribyloff Islands each season at their expense," and that for this service, a very expensive one, the "lessees should find their compensation in taking a moderate number of seals under the lease." The President expressed his belief that this allowance would be readily agreed to by Lord Salisbury, because the necessity is absolute.

You will remember that when I communicated this proposition from the President to you the evening of Monday, April 27, you did not agree with the President's suggestion. On the contrary, you expressed yourself as confident that Lord Salisbury would not accept it; that in your judgment the killing of seals must be cut off absolutely on the land and in the water, and that it could not be stopped on either unless stopped on both.

The narrative of facts which I have given (absolutely necessary for clearly understanding the position of this government) brings me to a further statement which I am directed by the President to submit. The President refuses to believe that Lord Salisbury can possibly maintain the position you have taken when his Lordship is placed in full possession of the facts which I shall now submit to you somewhat in detail.

Mr. Blaine then sets forth the responsibilities of the North American company to the inhabitants of St. George and St. Paul Islands, the furnishing of dried salmon and of salt and barrels for preserving sufficient meat supplies, also eighty tons of coal annually, comfortable dwellings, schools, teachers, churches, and medical attendance. Mr. Blaine continues:

In short, then, the means of living, the facilities for education, the care of health, the religious teaching, the training of the young and old, in a community of over 300 persons, are all imposed upon the company as its solemn duty by specific articles of the lease. The duties thus imposed upon the company must be discharged annually with exactness. If the company shall, as you say Lord Salisbury requests, be deprived of all privilege of taking seals it certainly could not be compelled to minister to the wants of the 300 inhabitants for an entire year.

Must Protect Human Life.

If the lessees are not to be allowed payment in any form for the amount necessary to support these 300 people on the islands they will naturally decline to expend it. Seal life may be valuable, but the first duty of the Government of the United States in this matter is to protect human life.

In this exigency the President instructs me to propose to Lord Salisbury that he concede to the North American company the right to take a sufficient number (7,500) of seals and no more than sufficient to recompense them for their outlay in taking care of the natives, and that, in the phrase of the President, all "commercial killing of seals be prohibited pending the result of arbitration."

This point being fixed and agreed to the proposed arrangement between the two countries would be as follows:

The Government of the United States limits the number of seals to be killed on the islands, for purposes just described, to 7,500.

The Government of the United States guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of the Bering Sea by any person or any vessel sailing under the American flag or by any American citizen sailing under any other flag.

The Government of Great Britian guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of Bering Sea by any person or by any vessel sailing under the British flag, and that no British subject shall engage in killing seals for the time agreed upon on any vessel under any other flag.

These prohibitions shall continue until the first day of May, 1892, within which time the arbitrators shall render final award or awards to both governments. These several propositions are submitted for the consideration of Lord Salisbury. The President believes that they are calculated to produce a result at once fair and honorable to both governments and thus lead to the permanent adjustment of a controversy which has already been left too long at issue.

Pauncefote Was Sorry.

To this note Sir Julian Pauncefote replied promptly the next day (May 5), as follows:

Sir: I have forwarded to Lord Salisbury by this day's mail a copy of your note, and I have telegraphed to his Lordship the precise terms of the proposal with which it concludes. The British Minister deplores Mr. Blaine's feeling that he (Pauncefote) had delayed the business, and reminds Mr. Blaine that it would have been more satisfactory if his new proposal had supplemented a reply to Salisbury's submission of Feb. 21 of amendments on the questions for abitration. Pauncefote adds that the proposed reserved right to kill 7,500 seals did not concern him so much as Mr. Blaine's statement that it never was the intention of the President or of yourself that the modus vivendi should be put in force until the terms of arbitration had been settled.

I notice with satisfaction that no such condition is affixed to your present proposal, although the reservation as to the killing of a limited number of seals on the islands is maintained.

I am glad to think that there is yet time to carry out for this fishery season any arrangement which may promptly be agreed to.

During the interval between the above and the next note Secretary Blaine fell ill in New York and the correspondence was taken up in behalf of this government by Acting Secretary Adee. The revenue cutters were waiting for sailing orders, and Mr. Adee wrote Sir Julian Pauncefote a note marked "Personal," in which he urged a reply from England to Mr. Blaine's proposition of May 4. As this note failed to secure an official and formal reply, Mr. Adee renewed his inquiry May 26, and added:

The situation evidently calls for prompt action. Each delay increases the existing differences in the ability of the respective governments to make the proposed limitations of seal-taking effective. Ample opportunity has been afforded to her Majesty's government to bring this condition to a close and effective agreement, but the result is still uncertain and to all appearances remote. The President would be glad to know that it is near at hand and certain, but he can no longer hold back, in furtherance of a vague hope, to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the government and citizens of the United States.

I am therefore directed by the President to inform you that orders have been given to the revenue steamer Rush to proceed to the sealing islands.

Another revenue steamer, the Corwin, is at San Francisco, nearly ready to sail, and will shortly put to sea. Should an agreement be reached before its departure appropriate orders may still be sent by it to the islands.

To this Pauncefote replied, urging that Salisbury was seeking Canada's action in the matter and a determination might arrive at any moment.

NO HOPE FOR SIR JOHN'S RECOVERY.

His Exact Condition Detailed by His Medical Adviser.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—[Special.]—In an interview Sir John's chief medical adviser tonight said: "Sir John's condition may be put in few words. The ruptured blood-vessel in the substance of the brain has left a minute clot to press upon the center of nervous power. That clot is the cause of paralysis. The tendency of a vigorous constitution is to slowly absorb this tiny bubble of coagulated blood and relieve the pressure. On the other hand, should this deadly circle suddenly begin to expand the Premier would pass away at once. The clot has reached the utmost limit at which life can be sustained at all. Thus the physicians can only look on while endeavoring to keep up the patient's strength, but utterly powerless to reach the center of danger. With them the question is whether nature will triumph or the pressure on the center of life increase. All are agreed, however, that the immediate absorption of this clot in the brain or its reduction would only give the Premier a precarious lease of life."

The Sir John whom everybody in Canada knew so well has probably gone beyond recall. Should even the power to speak return there are good reasons for believing that his predominant characteristics and marvelous acuteness of intellect would never come back. The vital cord has been drawn out to its highest tension, and on the slightest additional strain must snap. This may occur at any moment.

The great center of interest is the now famous Earnscliffe, Sir John's beautiful home. To this mansion ministers and members make periodical pilgrimages. Earnscliffe was formerly owned by Mr. James McLaren, the lumberman, and was purchased by Sir John five or six years ago. Prior to his capture of Earnscliffe Sir John lived in Stadacona Hall, the old residence of Mr. Cauchon, at one time Governor of Manitoba, a large and handsome house in the eastern part of the city. Earnscliffe is not in the fashionable quarter, but, on the contrary, on the border of the poorest section of the city. But it has two advantages. It stands half way between the Parliament buildings and Government House and it overlooks the Rideau River and has a magnificent view of the stretch of country lying in Quebec opposite, with the Laurentian Hills beyond. From the river Earnscliffe stands upon a lofty cliff. There is an overhanging terrace and a stairway to the beach below. Viewing it from Sussex street it is like an English country house of modern style, overgrown with creeping plants and embowered in a clump of pines. Attached to the residence is the office in which the Premier does his work. Here his secretaries are still busy receiving and answering inquiries verbally, by letter, or by telegram. The demands for information have been so numerous during the last few days that it has been found necessary to take measures to prevent the too near approach of carriages that the patient, whose bedroom window stands open, may not be disturbed by the rumbling of wheels on the graveled drive. No one can approach now by carriage nearer to Earnscliffe than 200 yards. The pedestrian is met on the lawn by a stalwart officer, who gives him the information he requires or directs him to move noiselessly to the office in which the secretaries are seated.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 1.—The bulletins respecting the health of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Prime Minister, are watched with the deepest interest in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a leader this afternoon headed, "At the Sick Bed of the Chieftain," and running thus:

The question is whether the personal anxiety with which the sick room at Earnscliffe is watched is not partly political. If Sir John Macdonald should die the Dominion would lose its most conspicuous statesman, but the party will also lose its chieftain. It may be well that the conviction of this chieftain's indispensability mixes with the recognition of the statesman's greatness. One-man rule is prevalent in democracy as well as in other forms of government. The danger is in all cases the same.

Good for the Baby King.

Alfonso XIII., Spain's small King, has an idea or two of his own as to the privileges of womankind. A few Sundays ago at one of the weekly dances, at which he is the host, a pretty girl of 11 years won his little Spanish heart, and he showed his susceptibility by choosing her repeatedly for a partner. At the end of the dance the children, as usual, began embracing and kissing each other good-by. Alfonso made straight for his diminutive favorite with open arms. She shrank away coquettishly and refused even to let him kiss her cheek. Alfonso looked her over, turned his back, and walked away. The following Sunday the little girl was present, but the King did not dance with her. When the ball closed, however, she went to him and turned her cheek to be kissed. Alfonso took a step backward, stretched out his hand that she might kiss it, and said:

"I am your King."—*New York Sun.*

Texas School Children to Contribute.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 1.—[Special.]—It has been decided by the Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association to raise a portion of the necessary funds to carry on the work through the medium of the 565,000 school children and their 12,000 teachers in Texas. A letter today from Gov. Hogg to T. J. Hurley, President of the association, authorizes the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to designate in November next a school holiday to be known as the World's Fair day, on which occasion every child may be afforded an opportunity to contribute its mite and influence in support of the movement to have Texas represented at Chicago.

Charged with a Heinous Crime.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 1.—[Special.]—A modern Blue Beard, Reinhart by name, has been practicing his horrors in Clay Township, near Wapakoneta, O. Reinhart is 70 years old, but is strong and possesses unusual vitality. He has been married seven times and is the father of seventeen children. Six of his wives are dead and the seventh recently obtained a divorce from him. Since his wife left him a granddaughter has been keeping house for Reinhart. Yesterday Reinhart was arrested charged with a criminal assault on the girl and has been imprisoned to await trial. The offense is punishable by life imprisonment.

And Still They Come.

RED WING, Minn., June 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Saturday's TRIBUNE I saw several notices of surviving sons of revolutionary fathers. It is yet too soon for one individual to claim all such honor. My father, Joseph Wright, born in Virginia in March, 1802, and now living at Wilmore, fourteen miles from Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., was the son of Absalom Wright, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was in the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Eautaw Springs, being wounded at the latter place. A. WRIGHT.

WILLIAM II. CHALLENGED

ONE OF HIS LATE SUBJECTS WISHES TO FIGHT HIM WITH PISTOLS.

He Also Demands That Bismarck Be Hanged and Thinks the Ex-Chancellor Ruined Him Socially and Financially—Dr. Boyce's Fight for His Pulpit—Three Doctors Die in Succession After Attending One Woman—General New York News.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Herr Richard Goerdeler, a well-known German, who has filled many positions and who is at present a professor of music at the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, has leaped into sudden notoriety. It is not usual for one man to challenge a monarch to single combat. He says he has sent a challenge to no less a personage than Emperor William II. of Germany. The story of Goerdeler's life as he gives it out is quite a romance. If it is true his troubles have unbalanced his mind.

In 1862 Herr Goerdeler was a Lieutenant in the Prussian army and was brought at times into contact with Bismarck. On one occasion, the story goes, he learned that the Chancellor had ordered a cargo of arms to be shipped to the Confederate soldiers in this country and had expressed a wish that they might be satisfactorily used for the purpose of boring holes in the Federal soldiers. In some way or other Bismarck learned that the young Lieutenant had discovered his secret and from that moment began to compass his downfall.

The first step was to get Goerdeler removed from the army, and in this the Chancellor easily succeeded. The next step was to ruin him socially and financially, and in this, too, Prince Bismarck was successful. Goerdeler was engaged to a handsome young girl, and Bismarck trumped up a charge of forgery against her, and finally induced her to marry another. Goerdeler's mother interfered when his fiancée was about to be prosecuted, and then Bismarck conspired against her, but in this case her family connections and the fact that she was the wife of a Prussian Judge rendered even his efforts nugatory. Goerdeler had some property, and even out of this the unscrupulous Chancellor succeeded in wheedling him. At last the young man, driven to bay, determined to hit back, and the result was that he wrote a letter to the Emperor in which he told his story and asked for the Chancellor's arrest and trial. To this letter he got no answer, but Bismarck was soon afterward deprived of the Chancellorship and Herr Goerdeler is said to be convinced that his old enemy's fall from power was the direct result of his appeal to the Emperor.

Planning His Enemy's Ruin.

Even this amount of revenge, however, did not satisfy the ex-Lieutenant. Having been obliged to give up a lucrative position in Berlin—that of representative of the Northern Pacific railroad—he came to this country and, soon obtaining employment in the insurance department at Albany, set his brain to work at planning further schemes for his old enemy's ruin. He brooded long over the matter, and finally, after he had left Albany and secured a position as professor of music at the Pennington Seminary, he came to the conclusion that Bismarck and he could no longer remain in the land of the living and that one of them must surely die.

He sent a long and imperative letter to young Kaiser Wilhelm calmly informing him that he must either hang Bismarck or fight a duel with the writer of the letter. Full details of the proposed duel were given in the letter, and the Kaiser was made plainly to understand that Bismarck must be dead by the hangman's rope before July 18 or on that day he (Emperor William) must face Herr Goerdeler's pistol in a pleasant grove near Hamm, Westphalia. The duel is to be fought with hair triggers at eighteen paces. No reply has yet been received from the Kaiser and the cable has not yet announced the hanging of Prince Bismarck.

Goerdeler said tonight that the challenge reached the Emperor April 27 last, when the latter was standing alongside the bier of Field Marshal Von Moltke. He intends sailing for Germany June 27.

"Don't put me down as a crank, because I am not one," said he.

"I am a native of Germany and have been twenty-six years in this country. I have been a citizen of the United States twenty years, having been naturalized at Danville, Boyle County, Ky. I have been only one year in this seminary."

"Have you fought duels before?"

"O, yes, I have; several while I was a student in the German University and an officer in the German army."

"How many men have you killed in your day?"

"None at all, but I have been wounded myself in the head with sabers several times."

"Are you a good shot?"

William Is a Poor Shot.

"O, yes, pretty good. The Emperor, however, is a poor shot, but that gives him the best chance, because he is likely to fire last, and the last shot generally brings down the adversary."

He said he was forced to resign from the insurance department in Albany Oct. 17, 1889, on the charge of having prevented the Harpers' Mutual Reserve fund from getting a permit from Berlin to do business in Germany. "Bismarck," he continued, "had this charge preferred against me. He also cheated my sister, who is an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Germany, out of her means of support."

"Your grievances seem to be more against Bismarck than the Emperor. Why have you not challenged the Prince instead of the Emperor?"

"My answer to that is," replied the professor, "that I deem it best to go to the head of the heap to get satisfaction. The Emperor is the responsible party, and he must fight me."

He made other charges against the Prince, among them being the comical one that he generally ate fifty eggs for his breakfast while he would not permit a poor family to have a mouthful of meat.

"If the Emperor kills me," he said in conclusion, "I will die shouting, 'The German Republic forever,' and if I die my death will be the signal for an uprising of the German people in favor of free government such as the world has rarely witnessed. My proposition for conducting the duel is that we shall stand at a distance of nine paces; when the word of command is given each must advance three paces, take deliberate aim, and fire."

FIGHTING FOR HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Mr. Boyce Breaks Up the Services at a Baptist Church.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. H. Boyce was arrested this morning at Madalin, a little town in Redhook Township, near Poughkeepsie. The charge against the minister was that he had disturbed a religious meeting at the Madalin Baptist church. The Rev. Mr. Boyce was the pastor of the church. He claims that he is yet, and that his recent dismissal by the trustees was illegal. His arrest grows out of two attempts made by him to obtain possession of the pulpit. So righteous did Dominie Boyce deem his cause that he resorted to his fists, which were propelled by arms strong in muscle.

The first attempt was made Sunday night four weeks ago. The Rev. Mr. Boyce entered the church and ascended the pulpit. He was proceeding with the service when, Bang! The Bible was knocked out of his hands, he was seized by two men, and, although he fought valiantly, he was dragged down the pulpit stairs and ejected from the church.

When the church was opened yesterday the Rev. Mr. Wood occupied the pulpit and the Rev. Mr. Boyce, sitting in a pew, prayed fervently with the others. When the time came for the evening service to begin many people had gathered in front of the church. Again the Rev. Mr. Wood occupied the pulpit. In the main aisle, four or five seats from the pulpit, stood several determined-looking men. They were trustees, and they were there to prevent the Rev. Mr. Boyce from reaching the pulpit. He entered the church, walked meekly to one of the front pews, and sat down. The expression and the walk threw the trustees off their guard and they turned their heads.

Up jumped the Rev. Mr. Boyce. He started for the pulpit. He went over the pews in two bounds, and before the trustees could recover from their astonishment he had taken a position alongside the Rev. Mr. Wood, given out a hymn, and started to sing. Constable Zacharia Minkler was in the church. Trustee Worthington said to him as he pointed toward the door: "Arrest that man!"

"I have no authority to arrest him," answered Mr. Minkler. "I can't arrest him without the necessary papers."

The Rev. Mr. Boyce was singing loudly and the congregation was in a hubbub. Then Trustee Worthington ascended to the pulpit and ordered everybody to leave the church. The congregation obeyed and the two ministers also went out. There will be a hearing in the case at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MR. BLAINE STARTS FOR BAR HARBOR

He Will Spend the Entire Summer at That Resort—How He Looks.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine left New York today for Bar Harbor, Me., where he expects to spend the entire summer. It was the first time his physician, Dr. Dennis, felt justified in consenting to let him travel. Mr. Blaine departed by the 10 o'clock train this forenoon on the Shore line to Boston, where he was due at 4 in the afternoon. At Boston he expected to break his journey and stay over night, proceeding to Bar Harbor tomorrow.

Dr. Dennis advised going to Bar Harbor at once, because, although it is a little early in the season for that resort, there is no fear of any cold spells severe enough to do any harm, while on the other hand the atmosphere there is just the thing to resuscitate Mr. Blaine. At Mr. Damrosch's house today it was stated that the Secretary had quite recovered. Dr. Dennis would not go beyond the statement that Mr. Blaine was greatly improved and that his departure for Bar Harbor was the evidence of his improvement.

When Mr. Blaine this morning emerged from the house at No. 72 West Seventieth street, where he has been staying for a month, it was apparent that recovery in his case was only a relative term. His face was as white as chalk. His eye—that marvelous feature of his—had lost its fire and aggressiveness, his clothes hung loosely upon him, for his body had shrunken and there was a perceptible increase in the stoop of his shoulders. As soon as the President returned to Washington from his continental trip Mr. Blaine wrote him a letter, about the only letter he wrote during his illness. There is a suspicion that that letter contained the Secretary's resignation.

A dispatch from Boston says that Secretary and Mrs. Blaine arriven in that city this afternoon. Mr. Blaine looked feeble and was escorted to his carriage. He was driven to a hotel, where he will remain until tomorrow and then leave for Bar Harbor.

THE FATAL PATIENT.

Strange Fatality That Follows the Treatment of a Woman at One of the Hospitals.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A remarkable series of fatalities has followed the treatment of a woman suffering from catarrh by the physicians of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 103 Park avenue. Upon three different occasions this woman has placed herself under the care of physicians at the hospital. She is known as "the fatal patient." It was a couple of years ago when she first called at the hospital. Cabinet D, where nose and throat diseases are treated, was at that time under the charge of Dr. Johnson, who died almost immediately after treating her. The next occupant of Cabinet D was Dr. Pond. She called on him a few months later, and Dr. Pond's death quickly ensued.

For a year and a half she kept away from the Eye and Ear Hospital, but she called last Wednesday. She was again referred to Cabinet D, where Dr. David Phillips had succeeded Dr. Pond. Dr. Phillips, who was about 38 years old, had won the golden opinions of his associates as a nose and throat specialist and was regarded as an excellent general physician. After seeing the "fatal patient" for the first time Wednesday he did not get up at his home the next morning, and when members of his family entered the room he was dead.

Dr. M. D. Lederman, who has taken Dr. Phillips' place in Cabinet D at the hospital, says that he will never attempt to treat the "fatal patient."

FORTY REVOLUTIONISTS SHOT.

Another Play at War in Hayti Results in Disaster to the Ringleaders.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Hayti has had another revolution. This time the old followers of the exiled President, Gen. Legitime, arose in their might and attempted to control the Capital of the Black Republic with a high hand. They paid the penalty with their lives. A cablegram from Paris says that a cable message has been received at the Haytian Legation there announcing that a revolution has broken out at Port au Prince. The dispatch adds that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Port au Prince. A French ironclad has been sent to the scene of the disturbance.

Hannibal Price, the Haytian Minister to the United States, confirmed the news in this message today:

"I have just received this dispatch," he said, showing a telegram which was dated Port au Prince, May 29, and Washington, May 30. The message was in French and said: "Attempt at revolution May 28 at Port au Prince failed. Rebels executed. Public order not disturbed. Department of the West has been placed under martial law."

"That is all we have heard," said the Minister. "I take it for granted that an armed mob who still had some feeling for Gen. Legitime, who was banished, made an attack on the capital and perhaps on the life of Gen. Hippolyte and were repelled. They were afterward captured and publicly executed. I do not anticipate further trouble. The last mail advices do not say anything about there being any dissatisfaction among the people of Hayti.

"This outbreak is a great surprise to me. Gen. Hippolyte has shown himself to be too good a man to fight against just now. He has too many admirers, and any further attempt at interfering with his administration will be met with the proper remedy. But I think this execution has done away with the handful of the dissatisfied element and there is not likely to be any further trouble."

Another cablegram received today by a merchant trading with San Domingo says that the outbreak of last Thursday was more serious than the representatives of the country here wish to believe. The cable to this merchant says that forty of the ringleaders were shot, and that the Department of the West is on the eve of another big war.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Union Pacific and St. Paul Furnish Amusement for Bulls and Bears.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—A concerted drive against Union Pacific was the chief feature today. That stock was almost as active as St. Paul, and the two furnished very nearly one-half of all the transactions. Notwithstanding a slight recovery from the lowest Union Pacific is down 2¼ and St. Paul 1⅞. The other stocks usually classed as active show a net decline of 1 to 1⅝. The way for the attack on Union Pacific was prepared by the circulation of a report that the road was bankrupt, and that its floating debt was about $21,000,000. These statements were also cabled to Europe, and lower prices made in London for the other "Americans" this morning are supposed to have been manipulated from this side of the ocean.

At any rate, the opening here was at a corresponding decline and for half an hour the selling was brisk all along the line. Although the attack was generally credited to Mr. Cammack, his brokers bought a large amount of stocks, particularly Union Pacific, at the lower level. After the initiatory flurry the market became very dull, but continued to sag. The bears were assisted somewhat by Messrs. Lazard Freres engaging $1,000,000 gold for export tomorrow, but the chief depressing influence was a rumor that the Rothschilds were selling stocks abroad in order to raise cash. It is pretty well known that the bankers named above have been acting in their recent gold shipments for the Rothschilds and the fact that the latter recently sold a lot of Pennsylvania shares in Philadelphia and a block of Louisville here last week seemed to give color to the rumors in question. Indeed, it was asserted that the gold going out tomorrow is part of the proceeds of the Louisville sold last week.

Since they needed our gold it is not surprising that they should pay for it with stocks, and it is difficult to see why their realizing on foreign securities today, assuming the rumor to be true, should cause trepidation here. It was reported that London was shaken by rumors of difficulties in the Consolidated Trust company, and that several serious liquidations attended the settlements completed in Paris today. As a matter of fact the steadiness of everything except "Americans" over there, the strength of consols, and the buoyancy of the French rentes did not comport with these disquieting rumors. Some uneasiness was produced in the early trade by the announcement that the coupons of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road would not be paid today, but this was allayed by the statement that the payments would be made tomorrow, and that the delay was due to certain negotiations which were subsequently settled satisfactorily. Louisville was so strong as to strengthen the theory that Friday's sales were mainly of short stock. Reports as to crops in the Northwest were very satisfactory, the rains having done great good.

GENERAL GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Making Preparations to Dismiss a Lot of Custom-House Employes.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Special Treasury Agents Wilbur and Chance today began action preliminary to the dismissal of a number of custom-house employés, in accordance with the recent order of Secretary Foster. They requested the heads of divisions to prepare a list of employés, specifying the character of the work performed by each and the salary received. The Special Agents from this list will prepare a report to the Secretary giving the names of those who are decrepit and no longer useful. There is a good deal of nervousness among the old-timers. It is believed that nearly 100 men in the custom-house and Appraiser's stores will be dismissed.

A Preacher in Jail.

The Rev. Conrad Young was an inmate of the county jail at Jersey City Sunday night. He was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He was still in jail tonight awaiting a bondsman. Had he officiated at the services of the German Pilgrims' Baptist Church on Lincoln street Sunday night he might have spent the night at the parsonage or on a train bound for Rochester to join his family. He has been the pastor of the church for two years. It is charged that the preacher has appropriated $1,500 belonging to the estate of a man named Schultz.

Knocks Out the Aqueduct Contractors.

Judge Ingraham, who is presiding at the trial of O'Brien & Clark's suit against the city to recover $800,000 for extra work on the aqueduct, today decided that O'Brien and Clark could not support a claim against the city for extra work or for alleged false representation of the Aqueduct Commissioners in connection with the contract. The court said that the Aqueduct Commissioners were a State board, authorized to make a contract for the aqueduct to bind the city, but they could not bind the city beyond that.

Notes from the Metropolis.

Bluemenstein & Hirsch today entered judgment for $82,065 against Joseph Frank of Chicago in favor of Daniel Richter, growing out of the failure of the Swan Cattle company. Execution has been issued.

The Rev. John Hall today resigned as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. He will, however, remain an active member of the council of that institution. Dr. McCracken may succeed him as Chancellor. For several years Dr. Hall has wished to surrender the office, and has only been waiting to be relieved.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court has confirmed the report of Francis Lynde Stetson, referee in the suit for divorce brought by Frazer C. Fuller against his wife, Lizzie Hastings Fuller, and dismissed the complaint. The couple were married Feb. 21, 1890. The wife's 17th birthday was the day before the marriage. The report finds the charge of adultery not proven, thus exonerating ex-Judge Leicester Holm, corespondent.

Judge Patterson has continued the injunction restraining the Central Trust company from disposing of certain shares of stock of the Lister agricultural chemical works, the Michigan carbon works, and the Northwestern Fertilizer company. The London Contract corporation had brought suit, on the ground of false representations, to rescind a contract for the purchase of these American enterprises by an English syndicate.

SAW STRANGE THINGS DURING A TRANCE.

Miss Mattoon Visits Heaven and Talks with Her Dead Friends.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—[Special.]—During the last three months there have been several hundred cases of the grip in the Naugatuck Valley, but none of them seem to have had the effect of that of which Miss Cora Mattoon of Plymouth, Conn., was the unfortunate victim. Miss Mattoon is the daughter of D. E. Mattoon of Plymouth Center. Wednesday, May 13, she was taken ill, and Dr. Pease diagnosed the case to be the grip, with indications of pleurisy and pneumonia. Shortly after the young lady became ill she apparently fell asleep, and so remained for fifteen days. During this time two of her warmest friends, Jennie Hawkins and Tilda Matthews, died.

Upon awakening she told her parents of having met her two friends, and also an uncle and an aunt, and a brother, all of whom had been dead for a long time, and of having seen strange and weird sights in the far beyond during her absence from home, which she supposed occupied two years. The young woman is prostrated by her experiences, and it is doubtful if she will ever again recover from the severe shock which her nervous system has received. She had fallen from a mountain into a bottomless pit, had been drowned, had been burned to death, and had been torn limb from limb by wild beasts, and had visited heaven.

Miss Mattoon, shortly after regaining consciousness, said to those around her: "So poor Jennie is dead."

She and Jennie Hawkins were great friends and great care had been taken that Miss Mattoon should not be told of Jennie's death.

"How did you know she was dead?" Miss Mattoon was asked.

"O, I met her while I was away and she told me," was the reply.

THINK A MURDER HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

St. Louis Authorities Begin an Investigation of a Singular Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—[Special.]—Morris A. Wolff, a wealthy real-estate dealer living in the western portion of the city, is in a state of great alarm over the fact that some one dug a new grave in his front yard the other night, and he has been imploring the police and the Coroner to make an investigation of the tragedy which he is positive must have occurred. Mr. John W. Munson, an insurance agent, while passing the Wolff residence the other morning early, saw some negroes hastily closing up a hole in the ground. Investigation showed that a grave had been dug. It was reopened and found to connect with a sewer. A bloody garment was found by some children, and this, together with the stench coming from the grave, led to the belief that a negro had been killed and thrown into the sewer. The city has decided to probe the mystery, and a thorough examination of the affair is now being made by the authorities.

GAVE THE NEWSPAPERS FAIR WARNING.

Their Comments on an Ohio Murder Case Anger Court and Counsel.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—In the Elliott murder trial this morning the attorneys for the defense took up all the time of the session in arraigning newspapers for their comments on the case, which they alleged to have been biased and prejudicial to the defendant and his counsel. They asked that a repetition of the offense be punished as contempt of court under the rulings in the case of Allen O. Myers.

The court said that he had read the article in question, and while he thought the *Journal* and *Dispatch* had kept within bounds, the *Press* and *World* were clearly in contempt and the editors would have been cited to appear for arraignment had it not been that the defense urged that such action would only increase the feeling against the defense. He therefore contented himself with warning the newspapers that further reflection on the court or its officers would not be tolerated.

Disagree on Pacific Coast Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—Another meeting of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Rate-Sheet Association has been held and nothing substantial accomplished. The Northern Pacific-Omaha difficulty came up and, no agreement being reached, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning. The Omaha objects to Northern Pacific coast points being routed as short-line points by the Northern Pacific, and maintains that the route should be left open in the rate sheet. The Northern Pacific claims that under the existing rate sheet and the precedent established thereby it is entitled to quote a rate to Pacific coast points via Paso, and if the Omaha desires to quote a limited rate via Sioux City over the Union Pacific to Portland it should do so and not leave the route open. It is expected that both lines will make concessions before the meeting Wednesday, otherwise the other lines will go ahead and get out the long deferred rate sheet.

Foul Play Is Feared.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—C. S. Cornelius, assistant cashier of the Saguache County Bank of Saguache, Colo., left his home May 20 to attend to a day's business at Salida, Colo., since which time nothing has been heard of him. Foul play is strongly suspected and his friends are anxiously awaiting any information that may lead to his whereabouts. His description is as follows: About 40 years old, hair slightly gray, wore mustache and side whiskers when he left home, weight about 115 pounds; had on black suit, black derby hat, and light colored spring overcoat; height about five feet four inches; wore Knights Templar charm. The missing man is a prominent Odd-Fellow and Mason.

A Great Land Suit Decided.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 1.—Chief Justice O'Brien of the New Mexico Supreme Court today handed down his opinion in the celebrated suit brought by the heirs of David D. Mitchell, Benjamin Walker, and others of St. Louis against the Maxwell Land Grant company to recover five-sixths of the Maxwell grant of nearly 2,000,000 acres in New Mexico and Colorado. The decision is against the plaintiffs, dismissing their bill and sustaining the titles of the Maxwell company in all points.

HE CAN SAY "MUDDER."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN EXHIBITS HIMSELF TO A 'FRISCO AUDIENCE.

The Great Bostonian Announces His Ability to "Lick" Any Representative of the Colored Race—He Also Takes a Fall Out of the Queen's English and Incidentally Collides with an Anvil—Guyed by a Small Boy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—[Special.]—It was John L. Sullivan's day yesterday. If he did not quite own the town he certainly was monarch of all he surveyed in the evening at Bush Street Theater, where he is playing in "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands." There were rumors of something startling to occur at the theater when the curtain went up. It was known that John had been on one of his characteristic sprees all day; that he had smashed his gold watch on the variety theater bar, thrown away a diamond ring, and threatened to exterminate the colored race. So everybody went to the theater.

When Sullivan made his entry in the first act his mighty legs wabbled and his head bobbed from side to side. He read his lines for a moment or two, and then, with a regular "razzle-dazzle" gait, came down to the footlights. Steadying himself, he gazed at the audience a minute, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, they've lied about me. I wanter to say a nigger's no good. If God wanted a nigger to be as good as a white man why did not he make him white? Niggers are no good. I kin lick 'em—lick any nigger. See?

"Ladies and gentlemen, the papers say I can't say 'Mudder.' It's a lie. I can say 'Mudder.' See? 'Mudder.' Nigger can't.

"The *Examiner* said I was drunk. I do get drunk. I pay for what I drink. The editor of the *Examiner* don't. See?

"I was born in Boston, an' I can lick any nigger."

By this time there was wild commotion in the audience. Women laughed and men howled. Even the clarion tones of the mighty John L. were stilled by the tumult. When the noise subsided John's fancy had taken a milder turn. He bent over to the leader of the orchestra and said: "Young feller, play music." The music did not begin, however, and Sullivan moved as far back as the scenes would permit and said: "Well, never min', boys. I was goin' to sing, but I won't. P'r'aps I've been drinkin' a bit; I dunno. I can lick any nigger, though, that ever lived. 'Sides, I pay for everything I drink myself."

In the forge scene Mr. Sullivan was attacked with a fit of dizziness and nearly knocked the anvil over. When the champion announced his ability to defend his home and parent a boy in the gallery yelled: "Say mudder, John; say mudder."

Mr. Sullivan, evidently pained, looked up and replied: "Young feller, yer better look out or yer'll git hurt." Then he calmed down. It was expected that he would forget himself and knock out Joe Lannon in the boxing scene, but he didn't.

TO MAKE A FIGHT IN THE SOUTH.

Republicans Making Preparations to Capture South Carolina.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—[Special.]—Massachusetts Republicans propose to do something towards working the political conversion of the South and have selected South Carolina as a starting point. This action was decided upon at a conference of prominent members of the party here this afternoon.

J. Hendrix McLane of South Carolina was present and outlined the particular difficulties against which the Republicans had to contend. The election of 1890, he said, had been a fair one in South Carolina, the first of the kind in fifteen years. South Carolina could be made a more Republican State than Massachusetts was today. What was needed to do this was to send some one down there to form Republican clubs and tell the people what the great principles of the party were. Every year the interests of the North and South were becoming more closely allied. The Republican League, he said, had done great work in the South, and three clubs were formed in harmony as to principles with the National League of Republican clubs. Money was needed to carry this work on in South Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Robert T. Davis of Fall River, L. Edwin Dudley of the Law and Order League, and Capt. Nathan Appleton all urged that something be done by Bay State Republicans.

The upshot was the raising of a fund to be used in organizing Republican clubs in South Carolina and spreading the gospel of protection and Republicanism throughout every part of the State.

Kansas State Senators Denounced.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 1.—[Special.]—The House Board of Managers appointed to prosecute Judge Botkin in the impeachment trial before the Kansas Senate today issued an address to the people denouncing the Senate for rendering a verdict of acquittal. Four out of the five managers are members of the People's party and the fifth one is a Republican, but a personal enemy of the defendant. The address, which is to be used as a campaign document, accuses Republican Senators of exhibiting an intense partisan spirit and calls on the people to rebuke them at the polls.

Political Notes.

G. W. Robertson, a Farmers' Alliance man, was elected Superintendent of Schools at Connersville, Ind., yesterday.

The *Progressive Farmer* of Raleigh, the North Carolina State Alliance organ, publishes an editorial indorsing the new political party.

MICHIGAN DOWNS THE CRIMSON.

The Ann Arbor Boys Put Up a Magnificent Fielding Game and Bat Hard.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—[Special.]—The Michigan University team took the Harvard nine into camp today in a hard-fought battle. The Ann Arbor boys played a superb fielding game and hit the ball hard. The representatives of the crimson hit hard, but could not drive the ball out of the reach of the clever Western fielders. Rich of Chicago put up a magnificent game at first base, and Kelly and Booth distinguished themselves in the field. The batting of Pearson and Walsh was terrific, while Codd's pitching was an enigma to the Harvard batters. The score:

Michigan	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	*	—4
Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Stolen bases—Kelly, Dean, Haney. First base on balls—Codd, Rich, Booth, Dean. Earned runs—Michigan; Harvard. Hits—Michigan, 7; Harvard, 2. Two-base hit—Frothingham. Errors—Michigan, 3; Harvard, 7. Three-base hit—Dean. Sacrifice hits—Michigan, 3; Harvard, 3. First base on errors—Walsh, Codd, Wilkinson, Pitzer, Hallowell, Haney. Struck out—Walsh, Abbott, Wilkinson, Rich, Booth, Hallowell, Trafford, Upton, Bates. Double play—Cook, unassisted. Time—1:15. Umpires—Ryan of Boston and Seymour of University of Michigan.

Edison's Story.

Edison's accomplishments are not all in the electric line. He can tell a good story capitally. He told one the other day about an experience he had recently in an up-country town in Pennsylvania one Sunday morning. He had been out to see some iron works. A cold rain was falling, and he got soaked through. When he reached his hotel the first thing he did was to order a hot Scotch.

"Can't give it to you," said the clerk.

"Eh? Can't give it to me? Why not?"

"Because it's Sunday. We can't sell anything to drink Sunday."

"Well, but I'm wet through," said Edison, "and cold. I want a drink."

"Well, I'll tell you what we can do," replied the clerk; "we can give you a kodak."

"What's a kodak?" asked Edison.

"You just go up to your room and press the button. We do the rest."

Edison got the drink.—*New York Sun.*

Forts to Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The garrisons of Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota; Fort Lewis, Colorado; and Fort Shaw, Montana, are to be withdrawn from these posts and abandoned. The troops withdrawn will be assigned to other stations. The commanding General of the Department of the Missouri is authorized to retain the present garrison of Fort Lewis until the 1st of October next if he thinks it advisable. As soon as the posts are abandoned they will be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition.

Obituary Notes.

State School Commissioner John Hancock dropped dead yesterday at his office in Columbus, O.

John Starkey, the oldest citizen of Clinton County, Ind., died at Frankfort yesterday in his 92d year.

C. H. Gould, formerly a member of the cotton manufacturing firm of Gould & Pearce of Cincinnati, died yesterday, aged 87 years.

"PROF." DE SAN'S DESIRE.

HE WANTS A CERTAIN KIND OF YOUNG WOMAN WITH $1,000.

An Advertisement and the Explanation Thereof—The Professor's "Smooth Fake"—Methodist Ministers Don't Approve of Young Women Ushers in Church—A French Syndicate Buying Up Large Quantities of Cash and Future Wheat—Other Local News.

Prof. De San, or, in private life, W. W. Hazard, is a small man with a fierce mustache, a self-confident air, and a "lead-pipe cinch" on mind-reading and clairvoyance. The professor also has a big stock of advertising matter in the shape of lithographs, hangers, etc., a copyright lecture on mind-reading, entitled "A Lecture for People Now on Earth," a "magic mirror," and a mind and thought reading machine which he says was invented by Thomas A. Edison.

But two things are wanting to make him happy, according to the following advertisement:

WANTED—A LADY TO DELIVER A LECTURE; of fair appearance with some elocutionary qualities; must have $500 to $1,000; big money-making scheme. Call and investigate. H., Conroy's Hotel, State-st.

In a back parlor on the second floor of Conroy's Hotel Prof. De San receives his visitors.

"You see, it's this way," began the professor. "I am the originator of this scheme of giving lectures, and, if I do say it myself, I have as smooth a 'fake' as any man ever put upon the road. I have in my employ Mrs. De San, the greatest mind-reader on earth, born with the veil and prophetic second sight. What I want is a lady who can deliver the lecture which I have prepared to audiences in country towns. There is no question about making a go of it. I have tried the scheme and it works perfectly.

"If Mrs. De San could give the lecture herself there would be no occasion for any one else to divide profits with, but she is near-sighted and does not present a good appearance on the stage. So I am going to arrange it so that she can give private readings to the people whom we secure through the lecture.

"Experience? No, the young lady that delivers the lecture need have none. I can teach her in three or four days to handle the 'mind and thought reading machine' and the 'magic mirror' so that she can give as good a lecture as was ever heard.

"Now this magic mirror is just a little the best 'fake' ever worked. It is the one made for Barnum when he imported his famous mind-reader some years ago and secured by me at fabulous expense. The person who wants to learn his future takes one end of the mind and thought reader while the lecturer takes the other end in one hand and the magic mirror in the other. In a short time the face of the future wife will appear in the mirror beside that of the person looking in, if marriage is the thought uppermost in the mind of the person operated upon. If he is thinking of a racehorse a horse will appear—in fact, whatever is wanted.

"How is this done? Well, when we complete arrangements and I am sure that the young lady you speak of will put up the money and begin the work I will tell you just how we work it. And it's just a little the slickest scheme ever worked. It's a sure winner.

"Now, I have all the printed matter that will be required, and we can start out and make anywhere from $10 to $100 a night clear of all expenses. What sort of a young lady is it you speak of? A brunette? That's the kind. I'm a little shy of these blondes, especially the big ones with bleached hair. They don't take well with audiences."

As an example of the success attained, Prof. De San told of a mind-reading séance in Atchison, Kas., for which Mrs. De San had received $500. In going to a town, he said, inquiries were always made to find some one in trouble, as, for instance, a woman who was seeking a divorce. If such a person was found pains would be taken to send her advertising matter in which the powers of Mrs. De San to foretell results was made a feature.

"And if she can raise $100," said the Professor with a smile, "we are pretty sure of getting it for giving her information as to the result of her trouble."

YOUNG WOMEN USHERS IN CHURCH.

What the Methodist Ministers Think of Them—Church Entertainments Discussed.

Prior to the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday two or three ministers casually discussed the innovation by a Connecticut divine in having women ushers in his church. Dr. Trusdell thought it was a bad mistake, the product of a fertile imagination. Robert McIntyre took issue with Mr. Trusdell. It was the proper thing as three-fourths of congregations were women, and they were more graceful than men. Frank Bristol had no doubt it would induce young men to flock to church, but he was opposed to the practice. A young man who came to church because there were young women ushers had better stay away.

The ministers talked about church entertainments at their regular meeting. The Rev. Martin E. Cady, Presiding Elder of the Aurora District, read a paper on "The Popular Ways of Raising Money for Church Purposes." Money-making was not, in the opinion of Mr. Cady, the province of the church. The church should confine itself to its mission of saving souls and depend for its support on voluntary contributions. All church entertainments for the purpose of making money were "spider and fly" concerns.

"I have no patience with this sort of thing," exclaimed the speaker. "These operatic performances of the church make the voice of the church inoperative against theaters and worldly amusements, and drive the spirit of Christ out of the church."

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol excepted to the expressed opinion on the subject. He believed a man was pretty near salvation when he could screw up his courage to the point of giving 25 cents for the ordinary church oyster stew.

"Then, too," said he, "it does my heart good to see some old millionaire skinflint who wouldn't give 40 cents for charity wheedled into spending 25 cents for a stew with one oyster in it. I haven't any use for a religion that can't stand a church entertainment."

Secret societies came in for rather general condemnation at the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers yesterday morning in one of the Y. M. C. A. parlors. E. R. Wonell of Washington Heights read a paper on the subject of secret organizations. He was followed by half a dozen speakers, most of whom did not hesitate to condemn secret societies. The meeting was held with closed doors.

The Baptist ministers yesterday discussed the spiritual test of conversion. The Rev. J. R. Gaw of Hyde Park read the paper, and Drs. Henson, Delano, Weddell, and Sarber took part in the general discussion. By resolution sympathy was extended to the Immanuel Church in its recent losses by fire. Offers of aid were extended to the church.

A FRENCH SYNDICATE BUYING WHEAT

A Great Amount Purchased West of the Rocky Mountains.

A prominent Board of Trade man said yesterday: "A French syndicate has purchased all of the cash wheat west of the Rocky Mountains and nearly all the option wheat as well. The prices paid were from 10 to 15 cents above the Chicago price, making allowance also for freighting to this city. Statistics show the wheat crop of France is short, far short of the demand. The syndicate is buying for speculative purposes and will ship the grain to France.

"Tacoma, which has not hitherto figured as a grain port, has gathered in grain lately from all the tributary district, not only through Washington and Montana, but British Columbia as well. The Chicago capitalists who have invested there intend to build a half dozen more elevators there. Kershaw of wheat corner reputation is at the head of the Chicago syndicate in that city. Bob Ingersoll and a lot of other good people are share-owners in the investment."

TALKS OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reading for the Mary Washington Memorial Association.

Mrs. Sherwood gave a reading yesterday afternoon at the Art Institute for the benefit of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. The subject was "Distinguished People I Have Met," and within this category Mrs. Sherwood seems able to include about all the distinguished people whom the most exacting person could wish to know. Royalty from the four quarters of the globe, people of genius, of talent, of notoriety—Mrs. Sherwood has interesting anecdotes to tell of them all. The Queen of England was described as she appears in various places—at court receptions, driving in state, at church, and exploring the villages of Savoy. The story of the Princess Beatrice with its romance in connection with the unfortunate Prince Eugene was told, together with a description of the fête in honor of her 28th birthday. The Prince of Wales was described as the most good-natured man alive, and his industrious discharge of the duties of royalty commended. Mrs. Sherwood told anecdotes of Gladstone, who apparently earns his title of "Grand Old Man" by bearing the weight of so many epithets of another sort—if in no other way.

Country life at Ascot was described, and stories of the Queen's jubilee year related. Mrs. Sherwood has met not only the Kings and Princes of the earth, "the great by accident," as she calls them, but has also known "the great by the grace of God," the artists, authors, and men of varied genius.

At the spring water-color exhibitions Mrs. Sherwood saw the masterpieces of English art, and afterward she met the masters themselves in the drawing-room of Sir Frederick Leighton. In these delightful companies there were some Americans always, among them Henry James, the novelist. Mr. James, who is a great favorite with the English, strongly resembles the Prince of Wales, and is often amused by being addressed by servants as "Your Royal Ighness."

Speaking of Americans, Mrs. Sherwood ascribed the fondness of the English people for Americans to their independence, to the fact that they treat foreigners of title as individuals, not as the official holders of position.

The National Mary Washington Memorial Association has been organized to secure funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of the mother of Washington. This grave is neglected now, and many women of the country feel that the woman to whom the great General ascribed all his success in life should be honored by some proper memorial. The reading yesterday was the first effort made by the Chicago branch of the association to raise funds, and was a gratifying success.

SWITCHMEN TALK OF REVENGE.

They Say the End Hasn't Been Reached in the Northwestern Lockout Matter.

The end is not yet in the Northwestern railroad switchmen trouble, according to the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, of which the editor is E. V. Debs, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Among other things it says: "The action of the Northwestern road in discharging these switchmen under the circumstances was an exhibition of autocratic power that ought to excite universal alarm. It portends calamities in the near future to workingmen. Such orders recruit the ranks of criminals, people jails and penitentiaries, and provoke suicide. The switchmen charged before the Supreme Council that the trainmen conspired with the railway corporation to replace the locked-out switchmen. The trainmen admitted this. Conspiracy triumphed. Capital chuckled. We must find the wrong and crush it. Passion will subside. Wrong has done its worst. The champions of right in the federated orders will demand the fullest reparation. Friends of right and fair dealing and enemies of treason, conspiracy, and duplicity must stand together."

A locomotive engineer who holds a high position in his brotherhood said last night: "The Northwestern road has merely begun the fight. Its action with the switchmen was arbitrary and unjust. A secret society gave them the power to discharge those men so summarily. The vengeance will come. They will rue the day that they were so unjust. About next fall the railroad boys will get back at the Northwestern railroad."

"It has been ascertained," so Northwestern switchmen say, "that the conspiracy between the Northwestern railroad company and the trainmen to replace the locked-out switchmen was concocted and carried into effect in a secret order which is a branch of the United Order of Deputies." A number of persons prominently identified with the anti-Catholic Deputies denied that their order had anything to do in the matter.

COUNTY HOSPITAL REPORT.

Official Figures of the Institution for Six Months Ending Jan. 1.

The official report of the Cook County Hospital for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1891, has just been issued. The admissions to the hospital during that period were 3,823. Of these as to age 1,653 were between 20 and 29; 815 between 30 and 39; 3 above 80, and 18 under 1 year. The oldest patient was 87; the youngest 2 days old. As to nativity 1,490 were natives of the United States, 752 of Ireland, 486 of Germany, 262 of Sweden. In occupations 1,462 were laborers, 660 were housewokers, 200 drivers and hostlers, 170 carpenters, 127 painters and paperhangers, and 107 were minors with no occupation.

Of the surgical cases the record reads: On hand Jan. 1, 1891, males, 1,419; females, 228; recovered, 885; improved, 462; unimproved, 62; not treated, 102; died, 1,160. Gynæcological and obstetrical cases—Females admitted, 155; recovered, 134; on hand Jan. 1, 37. Medical cases on hand Jan. 1—Males, 1,395; females, 438; recovered, 755; improved, 634; unimproved, 158; not treated, 53; died, 215.

The report besides the statistics contains a description of the new City and County Morgue from the pen of Julius Wegman, County Architect; "Maxillary Cysts Connected with the Teeth," by Dr. Hektoen; "Dislocation of the Lens Into the Anterior Chamber," by Dr. Boerne Bettman; "An Argument for the Infectious and Parasitic Nature of Carcinoma," by Dr. B. Holmes; "Use of the Koch Lymph," by Dr. J. B. Murphy.

HOSPITALS NOT ON THE FREE LIST.

Hereafter They Will Be Compelled to Pay a Tax on Alcohol.

Secretary Foster has promulgated a decision to all internal revenue collectors regarding the tax on alcohol that will materially affect the cost to all hospitals. The law is that all alcohol to be used for strictly scientific purposes in chemical laboratories or in the interest of education may be taken out of a distillery free of the usual tax.

Heretofore internal revenue collectors have placed a liberal construction on the law and allowed hospitals to take out alcohol under tree conditions. This was done under a decision rendered several years ago in favor of a New York hospital which claimed that it came under the head of educational institutions.

Now, however, Secretary Foster decides that alcohol can only be purchased free of tax when the user signifies and enters into a bond guaranteeing that the alcohol is to be used solely in the arts or for scientific purposes, such as a chemist's uses call for.

Thus all alcohol hereafter used for medicinal purposes in hospitals must pay a tax, and the free article is confined solely to the use of college chemists, professors, or students.

JUDGES DISCUSS APPOINTMENTS.

They Take Up the Question of Selecting Justices of the Peace, but Postpone Action.

The Judges of the Cook County bench met yesterday morning in Judge McConnell's chambers for the purpose of selecting Justices of the Peace for the outlying districts. Nothing was accomplished and after a few moments' consultation an adjournment was taken until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Judges Hawes, Gary, Grinnell, Kohlsaat, and Altgeld were absent, and for this reason the adjournment was taken.

Not enough applications have been received by the Judges to fill the twenty or more positions yet in their gift, and they have been deluged with communications bringing charges of a more or less serious character against every one of the present Justices in the outlying districts.

J. H. HAMLINE ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

He Discusses the Question Before the Members of the Hamilton Club.

J. H. Hamline discussed the Lake-Front question before 100 members and guests of the Hamilton club at its house in Groveland Park last night. The address was supplemented by a luncheon. The President of the club in introducing Mr. Hamline said there was no question like the Lake-Front question. It was older than any other issue before the people; it had been violently and ferociously discussed when Chicago was a swamp.

Mr. Hamline was received with applause, and without any preface proceeded to give the legal, legislative, and local histories of the Lake-Front question. His arguments and facts were similar to those detailed before the Real-Estate Board of this city and the Committee of the Legislature in Springfield, and which have already been given in THE TRIBUNE. He illustrated by maps and figures the various schemes of the Illinois Central railroad, and incidentally showed how the Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads were not indifferent to its projects to secure millions for the dimes it wanted to give the city.

In referring to the proposition that the Legislature appoint a commission to deal with the subject he asked:

"Who will watch the commission? Will the Speaker of the House, who is connected with the Northwestern? Will the Governor, who is not unknown to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy? And, then, who is to appoint the commission? Of course the Illinois Central and the Northwestern would be too modest to intimate to either of the above officials that they were interested."

At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hamline.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Killed by a Stone.

Frank McDonough, No. 3011 Cottage Grove avenue, lies dead at St. Luke's Hospital. Late Sunday night McDonough, Sholto, Douglas, and George Kelly were crossing Clark street on Twenty-first, when they met a colored woman accompanied by four colored men. McDonough, it is said, made an insulting remark about the woman, when one of her companions picked up a stone and threw it at McDonough. The missile struck him on the left side of the head, inflicting an ugly scalp wound and causing concussion of the brain. McDonough was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he died. The assaulting parties made their escape, but Lieut. Byrnes of the Twenty-second Street Station says that they are known and will be arrested in a short time.

The Butterfly Ball.

The following people will occupy boxes at the different performances of the Butterfly Ball, to be given Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon at the Auditorium:

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. William Armour, Mrs. Uri Balcom, Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Sidney Kent, Mrs. Charles Fargo, Mrs. Henry A. Spaulding, Mrs. Moshier T. Greene, Mrs. J. C. Black, Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Mrs. George H. Webster, Mrs. W. A. Ranney, Mrs. Byron Smith, Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Mr. Frank Meadowcroft, Mrs. Harry Jacobs, Mrs. A. B. Dewey, Mrs. Telford Burnham, Mrs. J. H. Buffum, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Charles Kingman, Mr. William Fuller, Mrs. Spencer A. Brown, Mrs. T. E. Patterson.

The "Bums" Afraid of Him.

Henry Bloomquist, "the biggest police officer on the West Side," who travels a beat on Canal street, between Madison and Adams, found David McVeagh upon his beat Sunday night intoxicated. Officer Bloomquist took him to the station and when arraigned before Justice White yesterday morning McVeagh made a defense that the "officer beat him with his club when he wasn't doing nothing." He introduced in his behalf Saloonkeeper Moynahan of No. 81 South Canal street, who stated that the "bums were all afraid of Bloomquist because he uses his club relentlessly and without provocation." And he stated further that the officer said he punished them in that way rather than arrest disorderly people and be compelled to lose his sleep in order to appear and prosecute the offenders at the morning police courts. An investigation will be had before Justice White this morning.

Law for Special Assessments.

An informal conference of those interested in the subject of special assessments was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The existing law, passed in 1887, provides for the payment of these assessments in five annual installments, but Chicago has never, to any extent, taken advantage of it. While the general idea is of great value to property-owners of small means, it has been found that the law as now existing has serious objections. Arbitrary periods are fixed for the commencement of the payment of interest, resulting in the property-owner being forced to pay interest some six months before he obtains his improvements.

The only result of yesterday's meeting was the request that individual efforts be made to have the law so changed as to do justice to the taxpayers and to ask that the real-estate dealers be asked to join in these efforts.

For Winking at Kate Kane.

Chief of Police McClaughry issued a general order yesterday based on the findings of the Police Trial Board discharging Patrolman James Egan of the Thirtieth Precinct for winking at Miss Kate Kane, the lawyer, and Patrolman Patrick Gannon of the Nineteenth Precinct for absence without leave and inattention to duty, and fining the following patrolmen: William Laracey and William Bowndage of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Henry Schrage of the Third, three days' pay each for neglect of duty; Henry C. Thomas, Third Precinct, ten days' pay for carelessly permitting a prisoner to escape, and Substitute Louis F. Shane of the Sixteenth Precinct three days' pay for smoking and lounging while on duty.

Hard Coal Goes Up.

The retail price of hard coal has been advanced 25 cents a ton, bringing the present price up to $6 a ton. This increase was the sequel to the action taken by the Eastern shippers, who raised the May figures 15 cents. Local dealers say that the indications point to another advance next month. The shippers say they made nothing last year and they wish to make the commodity pay this year. The present prices are about the same as a year ago. As to the supply the local shippers say they can tell nothing. Coal is coming in by vessel and rail every day, but the West gets only the surplus of the market. The East is supplied and if anything is left it is shipped West.

Mr. McCormick Was Not Present.

Cyrus H. McCormick may be in contempt of court today unless he responds to a summons as a juryman in Judge Gresham's court. A week ago Mr. McCormick was excused from service in the case then put on trial before Judge Gresham, and the attorneys allowed him to go because of his plea of pressing business and that great interests were involved therein. Mr. McCormick was not excused for the entire term, and yesterday afternoon his name was called in Judge Gresham's court, but he failed to respond. Marshal Hayes said he had gone both to Mr. McCormick's residence and place of business, but failed to find him. He left positive instructions, however, to notify Mr. McCormick to be in court by 2 o'clock.

Stole Valuable Jewels.

The residence of E. C. Huling, the real-estate dealer, No. 3930 Grand boulevard, was robbed of valuables Saturday evening. Entrance to the residence was secured over a plank laid across to the roof from a neighboring building in course of erection. The thief descended through the skylight trap and while the family was below secured a watch which cost $200; diamond eardrops, costing $400; diamond pin, for which $250 was paid; Mrs. Huling's engagement ring, set with a diamond, for which $250 was paid; and another diamond ring which cost $200. The housebreaker abstracted $40 from a purse and left the same way he had entered. The articles stolen are highly prized, more from the memories clustering about them than for their intrinsic value.

Not Holding Back Money.

County Treasurer Kern said yesterday that there was n othing in the charges that he was holding back money belonging to the city. He declared that it was untrue that he had in his possession $4,500,000 of the city's money, and said that all funds were turned over as fast as collected. The City Treasurer will be given $200,000 today and the same amount Friday. In the month of May, he said, he had turned over to the city $300,000 more than Treasurer Davis did in a similar period.

Jockey Monaghan Hurt.

Mathew Monaghan, a jockey, until recently in the employ of Ed Corrigan, fell from one of the marble slabs at Coughlin's Turkish bath house, on Madison street, shortly after midnight last night and struck his head on the stone floor with such force that it is feared his skull is cracked. Drs. McMartin and Burr were called, but the jockey was delirious from the injury, and they were unable to make a thorough examination. They did not think, however, that the injury was likely to prove fatal. Monaghan is the sole support of his widowed mother, who lives in Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Railroad Men in the City.

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower arrived last night at the Grand Pacific en route to New York after his trip to Colorado on business connected with the Chicago and Rock Island. Accompanying him were Mrs. Fowler, Henry Seibert, and H. H. Cook of the Chicago and Erie, Henry H. Cook, and Mr. and Mrs. David Dows Jr. of New York. J. G. McCullough, President of the Chicago and Erie, and A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, also registered at the Pacific last night.

Found Dead in His Room.

Samuel Martin, a laborer rooming at No. 56 West Indiana street, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head and breast. Martin was found dead in his room by his roommate, Gus Lunden. He was employed in a hardware store, and met with an accident about two weeks ago by which he lost a finger. The loss of the finger and the pain accompanying it are the only causes which can be assigned for the suicide.

Heeded Neighbors' Protests.

The Erring Women's Refuge will not be located in the old Whitehouse place on Washington boulevard, as was originally intended. The property-owners in the vicinity sent a protest to Mr. Whitehouse in New York and he wired his agent in Chicago to stop all negotiations with the Rev. Mr. Smock for either the sale or rental of the property for that purpose. Arrangements were made, however, for a house on California avenue, and the refuge will be located there.

Our Late Intimate.

The grip was discussed at a meeting of the Chicago Medical Society last night at the Grand Pacific. The disease was treated in all its general and special aspects by Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, Dr. F. C. Hotz, Dr. Archibald Church, Dr. E. N. Danforth, and Dr. Bayard Holmes, who read papers. The after-discussion was participated in by Drs. N. S. Davis, W. E. Quine, F. H. Hollister, J. S. Knox, and others.

He Cut His Throat.

Gustave Hermann, a woodcarver at No. 162 North avenue, was found in his shop yesterday morning with his throat cut and a bloody razor lying by his side. He had been despondent regarding money matters for several days and attempted his life, he said, to get relief from his troubles. It is thought he will recover.

Raided a Gambling House.

The gambling house of George Collins, alias George Henry, No. 173 South Clark street, was raided last night by officers of the Central Station. A full "lay-out" for roulette, faro, and other games, with $45 in money, was captured. The inmates, with the exception of the keeper, escaped.

Trouble for Contractors.

Scavenger Contractors Crals of the Seventh Ward and Otto Fischer of the Eleventh have not been doing their work in a manner to satisfy Health Commissioner Ware, and yesterday morning he put extra men and teams at work to clean the streets and alleys of those wards. The contractors will have to bear the expense.

Two Schooners Collide.

The schooners North Cape and George Naughtin came together with a great crash in the South Branch yesterday afternoon. The Naughtin's jibboom, and bowsprit, and everything forward went by the board, while the North Cape lost her main rigging and was badly crushed in.

Smothered the Babe.

Baby Agnes, the 3-months-old child of Joseph Baik of No. 647 Nelson street, was sleeping on a bed yesterday while its parents were cleaning house. The father threw some bed clothing over the baby without noticing it. When found it was dead.

To Be Unveiled in September.

The Grant Monument in Lincoln Park will probably be unveiled in September. The Army of the Tennessee, which was to have met earlier, has arranged for its reunion in September, with a view to taking part in the ceremonies.

Items.

Mrs. Bertha Hanson, 37 years old, living at No. 412 Otto street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of poison.

The Belden Avenue Baptist Church gave a reception in the church parlors last evening to the friends who assisted it when in financial distress a short time ago.

F. E. Brookman, Fred Heide Jr., D. McGuire, M. Thome, and I. Shillington are interested in a project to build an electric road between Detroit and Mount Clemens. They have looked over the ground and think that it could be built for $200,000.

Frank E. Rose, charged with bigamy, was brought before Justice White yesterday morning and given a continuance until Wednesday. Rose will be taken to Louisville for trial. His wife's father is said to have gone crazy on account of Mrs. Rose's troubles.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 70° above zero; 9 a. m., 71°; 10 a. m., 72°; 11 a. m., 73°; 12 m., 71°; 1 p. m., 71°; 3 p. m., 73°; 6 p. m., 67°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.37.

John Garrity, a 9-year-old boy whose parents live at No. 352 Indiana street, was run over by a street sweeper last evening and after being twirled around the big cylindrical sweeper several times was thrown into the gutter with a broken leg and several painful bruises.

Rebecca Schortall, 63 years old, living with a sister at No. 422 Sedgwick street, while crossing the Northwestern tracks at the intersection of Kinzie and Elizabeth streets last evening was struck by a passenger engine and her leg was crushed so that amputation will be necessary.

G. F. Getz was struck by an engine on the Wisconsin Central tracks at Washtenaw avenue yesterday morning and instantly killed. He was a canvasser for a photograph house and had come to the city on business. He stepped from his car and attempted to cross the tracks when an engine dashed by and struck him. He lived at South Oak Park.

Gen. John M. Schofield, commander of the regular army, is in Chicago on a tour of inspection of the army posts of the West, and today he and Gen. Miles will go to Fort Sheridan and the General will inspect the regiment there. Tomorrow Gen. Scofield will attend the exercises at Galena of the unveiling of the Grant statue. From there Gen. Schofield will go to Forts Riley and Leavenworth, and other posts.

Mr. Kantzler, President of the Garden City Billiard-Table company of this city, says there is no truth whatever in the story from Seattle, Wash., reciting that one of their agents there, named N. W. Flaisig, had swindled them out of $10,000 or any other sum. Mr. Flaisig may be indebted to his partner there to some extent, but that does not concern the billiard-table company in any manner.

A SAVAGE'S COAT OF MAIL.

Curious Armor of Cocoanut Thread Used by Caroline-Islanders.

The full armor worn by a warrior of the Caroline Islands is one of the most curious bits of savage workmanship in the world. This suit consists of two separate parts—the clothing and the cuirass. The clothing, worn next to the skin, is made by weaving, or rather netting, by hand a web of coarse cords twisted out of the husks of the cocoanut, each cord being tied into a hard knot between each mesh. The knots are crowded close together, and thicken the cloth so that it would not be easy to stab or cut through it. It also protects the legs against being torn by thorny shrubs or scratched in clambering over the sharp coral rocks.

But the main curiosity in this armor is the cuirass, or chest and head protector, the like of which is known nowhere else. The woof, or substance of the cloth, is of cocoanut thread the size of wrapping twine, but tightly twisted and tough, while the warp upon which these are woven is much heavier, so that the finished cloth is as thick as our heaviest canvas. The threads are crowded very compactly together, also, so that no slight force would be needed to force a blow through. The selvedge is bound over a stout cord and ornamented by alternate plaits of black hair and yellow fiber. Ornamental designs are worked in with horsehair, too.

The form of this outer war jacket is still more remarkable. It consists of two parts, joined into one garment by the bands covering the shoulders. Through the round hole between the shoulder bands the head emerges, while the broad part is folded around under the arms on each side and laced firmly to the front flap by stout cords. This done, there stands erect behind the wearer's head a fan-shaped shield, kept stiff by its well-bound border, and held erect and fixed by cords passing down to the shoulder on each side.

ST. LOUIS BARELY ESCAPES A LYNCHING.

Timely Intervention by the Police Saves a Would-Be Murderer's Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—[Special.]—While the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner-stone of St. Engelbert's Catholic Church were drawing to a close yesterday afternoon the services were suddenly interrupted by the loud report of a pistol, followed by a groan and then shrieks of "Hang him; bring a rope; string him up to the lamppost; lynch the cowardly hound."

A few yards from the platform that had been erected a man was lying, blood gushing from a wound in the neck, while the crowd of excited men had laid hold of his assailant and were rapidly adjusting a rope around his neck. In a moment he would have been swinging from a tree, but mounted officers galloped up just in time to save the man's life.

The wounded man was Aloise Steiner. There is little chance for his recovery, the bullet just missing the jugular vein, and it is probable that the warrant for assault to kill which was sworn out against his assailant, Joseph Strodgart, this morning, will soon have to be changed to one for murder.

Moltke and the Boys.

One day Moltke stopped at a boarding-school kept by a parson in a village near his Silesian country seat and sat down to hear the teacher instruct the scholars—mostly young nobles preparing for the army—on the wars of France and Prussia. The clergyman being called away for a moment, Moltke asked to be allowed to take his place. Before long he asked one of the pupils: "Who do you think was Napoleon's best General?" "My granduncle, your Excellency, Marshal Ney, Prince of the Moskwa," was the answer. Turning to another boy, he asked: "And who was the bravest of Prussia's Generals in the same war?" "My granduncle, Marshal Prince Blücher," said he. There was also a descendant of Gen. Zieten among them. When the clergyman returned Moltke said, with a humorous glance at his own plain civilian dress: "O, my dear Herr Pastor, you should have told me before that I was to find such famous Generals represented here." He invited all the boys to visit him at Kreisau and gave them a most hospitable reception.

Co-operative Mining.

Evansville (Ind.) miners will run a coöperative mine.

WOMEN SEEKING OFFICE.

THEY ARE SNOWED UNDER IN THE APOLLO CLUB ELECTION, HOWEVER.

The Regular Ticket Elected Over the Popular and the Independent—The One Woman Running Does Not Receive as Many Votes as There Are Women Present—President Philo A. Otis Tells of the Plans of the Club for the Future.

At the annual election of the Apollo Club, held last night in Recital Hall, the regular ticket was given a big majority. The winning ticket was as follows:

President—Philo A. Otis.
Vice-President—John S. Carpenter.
Secretary—John Lundie.
Treasurer—Frank E. Brown.
Directors—Oliver D. Peck and John A. Guilford.

White-winged peace hovered over the deliberations. True it is that at one stage of the proceedings it was found necessary to lasso the peace minister and tie it to the President's stand, but after this feat had been successfully accomplished there was only an occasional flutter to denote a desire on its part to escape. Timothy D'Avey assisted in maintaining the proprieties and in curbing the rising wrath of a few members who were determined to have the scalp of Secretary John Lundie.

The Apollo club has been organized for nineteen years, and until within the last three years the annual elections have passed off as calmly as a May morning. That there was a change in the character of these annual events is due, it is said, to the taking in of lady members. As first organized the Apollo had only men for members, but of late years sopranos, contraltos, and altos have been added to the membership until they outnumber the tenors and bassos. With their growth in numerical strength came a desire for office. They did not ask for the control, but they clamored for recognition. And they got it not. Hence the bickerings, the criminations, and the recriminations that brought about a state of unfriendliness at each recurring election that was none the less bitter because it passed away as soon as the tellers announced the result of the vote.

Work of the Women.

This year the lady members tried, as usual, to break the lines and put one sister into office. And, as before, they were not successful. Then, too, the fight over Secretary Lundie had its effect in the getting up of two tickets in opposition to the regular—the Popular and the Independent, as they were styled. The Independent was headed by Mr. Otis and the Popular had selected Rollin A. Keyes as their candidate for President. Mr. Keyes sent in a letter, however, positively declining the office, and Frank E. Brown was selected as a candidate. Of the 195 votes cast Mr. Otis received 154, Mr. Brown 24, and eight members persisted in voting for Mr. Keyes, notwithstanding his declination.

When the vote was taken for Vice-President John S. Carpenter received 118 votes and Mr. Lindgren, notwithstanding his refusal to be considered a candidate, was given 33 votes.

Then came the vote for Secretary. Frank C. Smith had been chosen by the opponents of Mr. Lundie, but when the votes were counted they stood: Lundie, 149; Smith, 70. Mr. Brown received 149 votes for Treasurer on the regular ticket against the fifty-nine cast for Arthur Huertley, whose name appeared on both the other tickets.

Stick a pin in here. This is the place where the ladies got their inning. It is true they failed to score, but it was not the fault of their good intentions. But slowly. Whisper it gently. For some reason they failed to even record as many votes as there were ladies present. Either there were traitors in the camp or the four honest-looking, hard-working tellers juggled the vote and demonstrated their ability to eat paper.

Mrs. Ochsner Nominated.

Miss Matthews is one of the leaders of the women's faction of the club. She is handsome. She is distinguished-looking. She wears gold-rimmed eyeglasses perched jauntily on her nose. With all the grace of a princess she arose and said:

"Mr. President, I place in nomination for director Mrs. Ochsner."

Then the supposed supporters of the movement cheered. But 99 per cent of those present cheered, and by consulting the vote it will be noticed that no such percentage cast their ballots with her name thereon. Then Miss Marie Hofer was put in nomination, but that young lady positively declined the proffered honor. Then a matronly-looking woman sitting next to Miss Matthews bethought herself of seconding Mrs. Ochsner's nomination, which she did.

When the excitement had cooled, down sufficiently the votes were cast, and mark the result:

Oliver D. Peck, 127; John A. Guilford, 119; Mrs. Ochsner, 76; Mr. Tobey, 43; John D. Armour, 28.

President Philo S. Otis gave a flattering report of the condition of the club. At the close of the previous year there was on hand $2,874, and this with the amount received during the year made a total of receipts of $27,546. The total expense of the concerts given was $13,973, and there was in the treasury to the club's credit $4,399.

In continuing, Mr. Otis gave a short résumé of the club's history from the time of its formation up to the present time, recalling many amusing instances to the older members. One fact recalled was particularly amusing to the members. In the rendering of the "Messiah" ten years ago a bass soloist was imported from Cincinnati on the supposition that he had a voice of surpassing merit. He was a glorious failure, and the late George B. Carpenter, in writing to the friends who had negotiated the engagement, made use of this expression: "The Messiah may forgive you for this, but I never will." The same man in his bill for services had as one item: "To rent of dress suit, $5."

Continuing Mr. Otis said:

Next Season's Concerts.

The Board of Management has determined upon the following general outlines for next season's concerts: The work of the Apollo club has now become almost a business in itself; indeed, we are much like men engaged in banking and commerce, who must be forehanded and look ahead, if they would prosper. We have accordingly made arrangements reaching way into the future, quite beyond the life of the present board. It is agreed that our next season shall end with a festival in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the club. I fully believe this will meet with the hearty approval of the incoming board and Music committee and that they will cheerfully carry out every wish and thought of the old board in regard to the artists, adjustment of dates, and other details necessary for next season's success.

We have secured from the Chicago Symphony Association the services of the new band, now being organized, for all of our concerts next winter. Theodore Thomas, who will next winter make his residence in Chicago, has been asked to conduct the second subscription concert and two concerts at the festival, giving us as well his valuable experience in the matter of choice of works and artists. There is perfect good-will and harmony between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Tomlins in this matter, the arrangement in no way interfering with the duties and interests of the latter as Musical Director of the club. Our first concert next winter will be the Christmas performance of the "Messiah." The other works to be given have not as yet been fully decided upon, but will be left for the consideration of the next board and Music committee. Our choice would be Berlioz's "Faust" for the second concert, a new work at the third, and the Passion Music of Bach for the festival, provided, however, artists necessary for their proper interpretation can be secured. Edward Lloyd, who sang for us so delightfully one year ago, promises in the event of his making a tour of America in 1892 to sing for us again. From a recent letter I have every reason to believe that he will come to America next season and sing for us at our festival. This outline of next season's concerts is certainly an attractive one. We have four powerful factors for making it musically and financially successful—the Apollo club with its nineteen years of prestige and usefulness, the great orchestra of the Symphony Association, Theodore Thomas, and William L. Tomlins, who for seventeen years has been at the head and front of choral work in Chicago.

The chorus next winter must be increased to 500 voices for our regular subscription concert and enlarged to 800 voices for the festival. This will be brought around in the following way: You are aware of the arrangement entered into this winter between the directors of the World's Fair and the Apollo Musical club, whereby the club is intrusted with the preparation and performance of the choral works at the opening exercises of the Fair in October, 1892. By this agreement the Apollo Musical club binds itself to furnish a chorus of 1,200 voices for these opening exercises. The organization of this chorus, under the direction of William L. Tomlins as choral director, will begin at once. The backbone of the chorus will be the Apollo club proper of 500 voices. We shall organize an auxiliary chorus of 700 voices, keep them in practice next winter, drafting from them 300 voices to assist us at our festival next May.

Musical Director W. L. Tomlins made a short address to the club members reviewing the last year's work and expressing his views for the coming one. He called attention to an abuse which had grown out of the wage-workers' concert for part of which the members were responsible. He said that he noticed at these concerts broadcloth and silk hats—apparel not often worn by workingmen—and said he had nodded to many from the avenues. He had made an investigation and had found that quite a number of the workingmen who had been sold tickets had sold them at an advance and that members had secured tickets in many instances for friends.

As to the concerts for the year Mr. Tomlins said that while he did not desire to give the club members the work of the directors prematurely, he was violating no confidence in stating that there had been secured some of the greatest artists that could be induced to come to Chicago. He asked that the members be prompt in their attendance and make the coming concerts all that could be desired.

Queer Matrimonial Advertisement.

How is this for a matrimonial advertisement: "A stamp collector, the possessor of a collection of 12,544 stamps, wishes to marry a lady who is an ardent collector and the possessor of the blue penny stamp of Mauritius, issued in 1847." It appears in the *Moniteur* of the Island of Mauritius, and the stamp which the young lady must possess is valued at about $1,000 on account of its rarity.

Still She Is Not Happy.

Pennsylvania makes fifty-two out of every 100 tons of rolled iron in the United States, and sixty-nine out of every 100 tons of steel rails.

Fast Trains Between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Sunday, May 31, 1891, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will materially reduce the running time of their trains between Chicago and Milwaukee. On that date the following schedule will become effective:

Leave Chicago.		*Arrive Milwaukee.*
7:00 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	9:55 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	11:00 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	Daily except Sunday	2:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	Daily	5:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	Daily	7:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Daily	10:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	Daily	12:50 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	Sunday only	11:35 a. m.

Leave Milwaukee.		*Arrive Chicago.*
3:25 a. m.	Daily	6:25 a. m.
7:30 a. m.	Daily	10:00 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	Daily	11:30 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	Daily	1:35 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	Daily except Sunday	4:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	Daily	7:00 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	Daily	9:45 p. m.

Tickets, parlor car reservations, etc., can be obtained at ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Unveiling Grant Monument at Galena, June 3d. Special Train by Illinois Central Railroad.

The Illinois Central Railroad will run a special train to Galena and return on June 3d, leaving Chicago at 7:30 a. m. Returning, leave Galena after the ceremony. The rate will be one fare for the round trip, tickets good to return the following day. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the oration.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Incomparable for gravies, sauces, and made dishes.

Though the greatest care is exercised to bring forth a good meal, yet the whole is spoiled if poor butter accompanies it. The Record Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, O., manufacture the record light butter package, which keeps the butter from any taints. If the butter is good when packed it will be good when used.

The United States Government is using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents., Chicago, Ill.

Ask for a Cook's extra dry imperial champagne cocktail when you need a "bracer." It fills the bill to a T.

Fits, spasms, opium habit, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's GINGER TONIC is your surest relief. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Illinois, southerly winds, warmer, showers.

For Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, easterly winds, stationary temperature on the lake shore, warmer in the interior, showers.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, easterly winds, stationary temperature, showers.

For Missouri and Kansas, southeasterly winds, stationary temperature, showers.

For Colorado, variable winds, stationary temperature, showers.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 1, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours ending 7 p. m. June 2: Cloudy, with occasional showers; little cooler.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.68	70	86	S.	Rain	.04
Bismarck, N. D.	29.76	60	64	E.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass.	29.84	62	70	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	62	68	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	29.82	82	88	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	74	82	S.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.46	56	62	W.	Clear	
Chicago	29.76	66	76	S.	Cl'udy	†
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	64	84	E.	Rain	.56
Cleveland, O.	29.82	68	84	S.	Clear	.14
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.54	62	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	29.76	72	80	N. W.	Cl'udy	.50
Denver, Colo.	29.56	62	68	S.	Rain	†
Des Moines, Ia.	29.70	72	80	N. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	74	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	†
Dodge City, Kas.	29.54	70	82	S.	Cl'udy	
Dubuque, Ia.	29.74	68	80	N.	Fair	.24
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	42	56	N. E.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.						
Erie, Pa.	29.82	72	78	W.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	29.88	78	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	†
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.78	60	70	S.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.88	56	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	29.62	52	56	W.	Cl'udy	.08
Huron, S. D.	29.62	58	76	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.80	70	84	S. E.	Fair	.22
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	82	84	S. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.78	62	80	N. W.	Rain	1.14
Keokuk, Ia.	29.74	78	82	S.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.72	80	88	S.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.78	66	82	S.	Rain	†
Louisville, Ky.	29.84	74	90	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Manistee, Mich.	29.82	56	60	N.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	42	44	N.	Fair	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.78	52	72	N.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	29.82	74		S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.76	58	60	N.	Fair	.02
Nashville, Tenn.	29.86	84	90	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
New Orleans, La.	29.94	80	86	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	29.86	68	78	S. E.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.	29.92	70	76	E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.66	76	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.78	64	80	W.	Cl'udy	
Pensacola, Fla.	29.96	76	82	S. W.	Clear	
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.86	74	84	S. W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.84	54	84	N. E.	Fair	
Rapid City, S. D.	29.64	54	66	N. E.	Rain	.02
Rochester, N. Y.						
St. Louis, Mo.	29.76	84	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.72	70	72	N.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.54	76		S. W.	Cl'udy	
Sandusky, O.						
Sioux City, Ia.	29.64	74	80	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.76	80	86	W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.74	78	84	S.	Fair	.01
Toledo, O.	29.84	74	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.86	84	92	S.	Fair	
*Portland, Ore.	29.96	52		N.	Cl'udy	
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.90	50		W.	Clear	

*Morning report. †Inappreciable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

London—Sighted, Dania, California, City of Rome, from New York.

Antwerp—Arrived, Noordland, from New York.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, Saale, from New York.

New York—Arrived, Ems, from Bremen.

MARRIAGES.

MEADE—WHITNEY—At the residence of the bride's uncle, W. F. Steele, May 30, by the Rev. David R. Breed, Herburt C. Meade to Nina B. Whitney. No cards.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

BLANCHARD—June 1, at 6 a. m., George H., beloved husband of Julia Blanchard, aged 78 years, 11 months, and 20 days. Funeral from his late residence, 152 Jay-st., Wednesday, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

BILLS—At his residence, Melrose, Ill., May 31, John S. Bills, in his 53d year. Funeral Tuesday, June 2, from the Maywood Episcopal Church.

CORRIN—At Alexian Brothers' Hospital, May 30, Edward Corrin, bricklayer, aged 48 years. Funeral from Sheldon's, 239 W. Madison-st., Wednesday, 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Isle of Man papers please copy.

JACOBS—Mrs. Paulina Jacobs, at Kansas City, Mo., May 26. Her remains have been brought to this city and buried yesterday at Graceland Cemetery. Friends and relatives wishing to visit the family will find the daughters of the deceased at the residence of Mrs. Schwartz, 545 West Adams-st., where they will stay for the next eight days. New York papers please copy.

KLEES—Sunday, May 31, 1891, at Woodstock, Ill., Albert Klees. Eastern papers please copy.

LAURENCE—The remains of Dr. Henry Laurence, late of 3129 Forest-av., will be interred from the vault at Oakwoods Cemetery Tuesday, June 2, at 4 p. m.

McKICHAN—June 1, Solomon McKichan, aged 79 years and 10 months. Funeral from residence of his niece, Mrs. J. H. Kingwill, 84 Loomis-st., Wednesday, June 3, at 1 p. m.

MARSHALL—At Elgin, Ill., May 30, Geo. Marshall, aged 66 years. Burial at Graceland Tuesday, June 2, at 3 p. m.

PALMER—At the residence of his daughters, Mrs. C. T. Vivian and Mrs. C. E. Taylor, No. 273 South Oakley-av., Stutley D. Palmer, aged 70 years. Funeral Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

PERCE—Walter H., bricklayer, son of B. H. Perce, aged 17 years and 6 months. Funeral 9 o'clock Tuesday, June 2, from parents' residence, 19 Hoffman-av., to St. Sylvester's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SEVERIN—Emma Severin, beloved daughter of Henry and Minnie Severin, aged 16 years and 7 months. Funeral Tuesday, June 2, at 2 p. m., from 330 Larrabee-st., to Rosehill.

DEATHS.

WELLS—At the residence of her son-in-law, F. W. Bicknell, Oak Park, Ill., on June 1, Mrs. Belinda G. Wells, formerly of Vermont, aged 79 years. Funeral private at 4:30 p. m. Tuesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home Wednesday, June 3, at 10 a. m. MRS. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Secretary.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS ST. Andrews' Society are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Solomon McKichan from his late residence, 84 Loomis-st., Wednesday, June 3, at 2 o'clock p. m. A. C. CAMERON, President. JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS of Vermont will be held in Club-Room A at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tuesday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business: To hear the reports of the retiring officers and committees; to elect officers for the ensuing year; to promote the general welfare of the association. All Vermonters are invited to attend.

☞ THE BANQUET OF THE ALUMNI ASSOciation of the Union College of Law will take place at the Palmer House June 17.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 263 DEARBORN-av. Apply at Barn A or H. J. POWERS, Hooley's Theater.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, SALARY $25 A WEEK, wants to purchase home $3,000 or $4,000; pay $50 per month; prefer suburbs with some ground and barn. Address V 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,500 OR $3,000 IN an established business. B J 123, Tribune office.

THE AUDITORIUM.

BUTTERFLIES' BALL.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY } NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE, June 4, 5, and 6, FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Chicago Homeopathic Hospital.

4TH PRODUCTION OF THIS BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, Directed by Prof. J. E. MARTINE under the auspices of the Ladies of the Hospital Board.

Tickets - - - $1.00.

HOOLEY'S—Alabama.

POSITIVELY LAST 5 NIGHTS

A. M. Palmer's Company in ALABAMA.

Last Matinee But One Wednesday.

Monday, June 8—Three Weeks' Season.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY. Seats on Sale for the Entire Engagement.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION. 35th and West 48th-sts.

SPRING RUNNING MEETING

5 Races Today, with 44 Entries. STARTING AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION........75 Cents

Illinois Central trains leave at 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, and 1:30 p. m. (Special Sunday train at 11:00 a. m.) C., B. & Q. train leaves at 11:55 and 1:20 p. m. Santa Fe train leaves at 1 p. m.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.

GREAT SUCCESS. LAST 5 NIGHTS. CROWDED TO THE DOORS. The Patrol.

NEXT ATTRACTION, SINBAD, or The Maid of Balsora. Seats on Sale Monday, June 8.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight. Al Hayman and Will J. Davis........Proprietors

LAUGHED AWAY AS IF BY MAGIC. Another Evening of Laughter With James T. Powers And Clever Company in A Straight Tip.

Tonight at 8 o'clock. Mat. Tomorrow at 2 p. m.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.

EVERY EVENING. SUNDAY EVENING. | MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

4th Week—And More Popular than the 1st.

BLUE JEANS

"Will never wear out" in Chicago.

On Tuesday, June 23, will be presented an elegant souvenir in memento of the 50th performance of "Blue Jeans" at McVicker's Theater.

THE ALHAMBRA.—Telephone 8142. H. R. JACOBS........Sole Manager. Admission........25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00

Tonight at 8 } H. R. Jacobs' Own Company in THE ROMANY RYE.

Next Sunday Matinee—THE WAGES OF SIN.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

CHICAGO'S GRANDEST ATTRACTION. THE PANORAMA OF THE Battle of Gettysburg. Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.

Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

TONY PASTOR AND HIS GRAND COMPANY.

Next Sunday Matinee—AN IRISHMAN'S LOVE.

HAVLIN'S | Telephone 8127. Havlin's Tariff—15, 25, 35, 50, 75.

THE EMINENT COMEDIAN, ROBERT McWADE IN RIP VAN WINKLE

Next Sunday—Only a Farmer's Daughter.

THE CASINO—Wabash and Jackson.

Every Evening—Continued Success of TEJERO THE DAINTY Spanish Dancer.

A New Specialty Bill at 2:30 and 8:15. Best Reserved Seats, 50c.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

J. W. KELLY In the Laughable Comedy, ... THE SUPERVISOR. 10C—ADMISSION—10C.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT LIBBY PRISON,

The only War Museum in America, Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

AUDITORIUM OBSERVATORY.

VISIT AUDITORIUM TOWER And U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Bird's-Eye View of Chicago and Lake Michigan. OPEN EVERY DAY. Elevators to Observatory.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.

Tonight—EDWIN ARDEN in EAGLE'S NEST. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. Next Sunday—Fox's Company of Comedians.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891.

BUTTER was in good demand on the Elgin market yesterday. Thirty-seven thousand pounds sold on the call at 17 cents a pound, 4,000 at 17½, and 6,000 at 18, with a subsequent sale of 30,000 pounds at the last named figure.

SHIPMENTS of gold continue to be made from New York, and that added to the uncertainty regarding the foreign situation brought a lower range of prices yesterday. The Chicago stock market was extremely dull and prices sagged in sympathy with the decline in New York. Sterling exchange was higher. New York exchange remains at the shipping point, 75 to 80 cents premium, and the banks are still sending currency to New York. The Board of Trade was closed on account of the election.

A CABLE dispatch received by the Haytian delegation in Paris from Port-au-Prince a few days ago announced the outbreak of a revolution in Hayti and the establishment of a state of siege in the above city. Since that time nothing has been heard of the alleged revolution, and it may be that the announcement is incorrect, as the same story has been started once or twice before recently. In case it is true, however, it would be well for our own government to be on the lookout and not let the French have everything their own way. Apparently there is no likelihood that we can get the Mole St. Nicholas for a harbor from the present government. Should there be an upset, however, this government should be in a position to improve all the opportunities it might offer.

THE Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the Director of the Mint has appointed Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, Henry Mitchell of Boston, and Charles E. Barber, the engraver of the Philadelphia mint, as a committee of artists to pass upon the new designs for the silver coins of the United States. They are for the obverse and reverse of the silver dollar, the obverse of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime. The designs are to be opened tomorrow morning in the presence of the committee. It is to be hoped the decision of the committee may be in the direction of improving the artistic appearance of our coinage, which has long been recognized as inartistic in design and shabby in execution. Liberty and the eagle have been abused long enough. Now let us have something of which we shall not be ashamed. If art is worth cultivating at all it is worth cultivating in little as well as large things.

THE 100 per cent duty imposed by the sorting clause of the tariff on the cheap East India wools so much used by American carpet manufacturers has made it impossible for the latter to buy them. Hence the extra large stock of these wools at Liverpool this spring and the consequent falling off in price have not benefited the American carpet manufacturer. The cessation of his demand has lowered the price still more, and his English competitor has been getting his wools 2 cents a pound cheaper than formerly. The time will come soon when, as the result of sticking to the McKinley policy of making wool dear for the American carpet manufacturer and cheap for the English one, the latter will recommence sending his goods to this country in spite of the heavy tariff imposed on them. Even those Philadelphia carpet men who stood up for a time for McKinley's absurd wool duties are converted now of their error. They groan when they see these quotations of the low-priced wools which they would like to buy but cannot touch. They are being "protected" out of business.

A BERLIN dispatch says:

It is now decided that the Reichstag will reassemble in a short time to reconsider the grain duties. Great distress exists in North Germany, owing to the excessive duty on grain, which has forced the price of bread so high as to put it almost out of the reach of the bulk of the people. In some of the poorer fishing villages the inhabitants offer a large sack full of fish for a small loaf of bread. The Free Trade party has been fighting for the abolition of the grain duty ever since the resignation of Bismarck. The government will probably agree to a reduction of the duty to 15 marks per ton. The South Germans, however, who live on rich land, are violently opposed to any reduction.

The condition of things in Germany appears to be much the same as that which prevailed in England just before the repeal of the corn laws, when a succession of poor harvests at home and the heavy duties on imported wheat sent it up to about $3 per bushel. The suffering caused by the high price of bread was intolerable. It was so great that the landholding class for whose benefit these duties were imposed was forced to yield. This same landowning class has been controlling German legislation for its own selfish purposes. It has put heavy duties on, or has prohibited the introduction of, breadstuffs and provisions, and the result is that the people are nearing the starvation point.

There are limits to German patience and loyalty. The people of that country will not starve submissively when they know that their sufferings are not for their country, but for some wealthy landowners, and that they can be ended in a moment by the passage of a few short laws opening German ports to the grain and pork of other countries. The government will probably yield as the English one did, because it will not be safe to refuse.

FOLLOWING closely upon the trials of naval armor at Annapolis and the unsatisfactory tests of the dynamite guns on the cruiser Vesuvius comes a most elaborate series of tests of small arms for the army to be made at the Springfield armory. Several magazine guns and various smokeless powders will be included in these tests. Two of the weapons which are attracting the most attention are the Lee-Speed, recently adopted by the English Government, and the new Springfield rifle, which are of the same caliber. Their magazines hold eight cartridges, take but a second to attach or detach for use as single-loaders, and are equally available for rapid firing.

Another test shortly to be made, which will be watched with much interest, is of a pneumatic dynamite gun, the invention of Mr. J. W. Graydon. By his system he proposes to make old muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns available for the use of dynamite. The gun already has been described in THE TRIBUNE. It will be remembered by the reader that it is a smooth-bore breech-loader, weighing about eleven tons, with thirty-two compressed-air reservoirs. The charge of dynamite is subdivided into small pellets, which lessen the danger from the shock of the explosion of the firing charge. The accurate flight of the shell is secured by a tapering telescopic tail. It is claimed by Mr. Graydon that the gun can be operated by one man and will send out shells containing 600 pounds of dynamite at the rate of one a minute and with unvarying accuracy. The preliminary tests have been satisfactory and a final trial is to be made shortly. Should it prove successful, Mr. Graydon will have added another terror to the grim business of war.

VICTORY FOR THE NON-PARTISAN TICKET.

In the judicial election yesterday an unexpectedly large vote was polled in the Republican strongholds of Chicago, while a comparatively light vote was cast in the Democratic wards. The result is the election of the whole non-partisan ticket, as follows:

L. C. COLLINS JR., R.,	S. P. MCCONNELL, D.,
GEORGE DRIGGS, R.,	THOMAS A. MORAN, D.,
OLIVER H. HORTON, R.,	R. W. CLIFFORD, D.,
ABBA N. WATERMAN, R.,	MURRAY F. TULEY, D.,
RICHARD S. TUTHILL, R.,	FRANK BAKER, D.
FRANCIS ADAMS, D.,	

The successful candidates were supported loyally by the Republicans and by the better element of the Democrats, and all had sweeping majorities.

Ten of the old Circuit Judges have been reelected, therefore, and Mr. Frank Adams, nominated by the Harrison Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans, succeeds Judge Grinnell, who voluntarily retired and did not seek reëlection.

The verdict of the voters is most gratifying. It insures a non-partisan judiciary for Cook County in the future. The result, too, is a crushing defeat for the rapacious Cregier-Clan-na-Gael combination which essayed to obtain control of the bench for sinister purposes. All their candidates are beaten out of sight. This effectually disposes of that unholy alliance, and the Forrests, Walkers, Hutchinsons, Schuberts, Ewings, O'Briens, Windeses, and all their motley following stand condemned before the public as men without influence—a mere greedy horde of would-be tax-devourers. They staked their organization, the County Democracy, on the issue, and it has been shattered in fragments. In the ruins are mingled the remains of that once pretentious and supposedly powerful organization, the Personal Rights League. The County Democratic committee pledged itself to the support of the ten Circuit Judges seeking reëlection at the outset, but because the Republicans would not accept as a nominee for the vacancy caused by Judge Grinnell's retirement some weakling of the Ewing, McKey, or Hutchinson variety the pledges were broken. The committee nominated a full ticket and tried by appeals to the prejudices of some elements of the voting population and by trading or trickery to secure the election of two or three of its men. Through some mysterious method it secured the indorsement of the bar committee for one of its candidates, of the Personal Rights League for two of them, and the triangle branch of the Clan-na-Gael for others. But all this wire-pulling and plotting came to naught. The people pronounced against the combination yesterday, and Jonas Hutchinson and Criminal Court Lawyer Forrest may as well disband their organization.

Of the Harrison Democrats it can be said that they carried out loyally all the pledges they made. They showed themselves worthy of the trust which the Republicans placed in them. This exhibition of good faith is a happy omen for the future of the judiciary. And may it not point the way to the rescue of Cook County from an incompetent, if not corrupt, administration next November?

AMERICAN TIN AND TINPLATE.

THE TRIBUNE printed last week a letter from California stating that the tin mines in the Temescal Mountains in the southern part of the State are in successful operation now, and can turn out about a million and a quarter pounds of block tin per year with the present facilities. There was printed also an interview with the Norton Brothers of this city on the subject of tinplate, from which it appears that they have not made much headway as yet in the manufacture of that article, which they said last winter they were going to make on a large scale. They are still heavy importers of the foreign product.

Many people are in a mixed-up state of mind on the subject of tin and tinplate and the respective duties on them. Block tin, which is rarely used now in a pure state, is on the free list at present, and will be so till July, 1893, when it will pay a duty of 4 cents a pound. It was the belief of Congress that during the intervening period the American production would be so developed as to justify the duty. The California tin mines seem to be doing well. Those in the Black Hills, owing to the refractory nature of the ores, or for some other reason, do not seem to be turning out as much tin as it was expected they would.

Tinplate is made by taking sheets of steel or iron of varying thicknesses and dipping them in melted tin. Of the cost of the finished article, 95 to 97 per cent is chargeable to the steel or iron plate and only about 3 or 5 per cent to the white metal. Theoretically, there is no reason why tinplate should not be made in this country. Steel plates can be rolled here as well as elsewhere, and tin being duty free costs no more here than in England, which draws its chief supply not from its nearly exhausted Cornish mines, but from the Peninsula of Malacca. Yet the attempts made at various times to establish the manufacture of this article in the United States have been failures, the manufacturers claiming that the duty was not high enough. Taking them at their word the last Congress raised the duty from one cent a pound to 2 1-5 cents. As the price of tinplate in England last year was on the average of 3 cents a pound, it will be seen that the duty which goes into force the 1st of July gives immense protection.

There is no mistake as to the promises of the manufacturers. Nearly three years ago, Mr. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, who, as a Congressman, voted last year for the new duty, said:

If a sufficient duty is put on tinplate to cover the difference between the English and American scale of wages we will be ready to turn out plates on short notice. It is also very evident that in case a proper duty is fixed on tin and terne plates a large number of English manufacturers will move their works over to this side.

A number of Pittsburgers said also that if a suitable duty were imposed "they could and would engage in the business of tinplate making." Maj. McKinley believed these men, and he said last May: "We have now four mills which can be at once adapted to making tinplate. They can produce about 4,000 tons a year."

But although nearly ten months have gone by since it became evident that the McKinley bill would pass, there has been surprisingly little progress made in the manufacture of tinplate in this country. Beginning with September last there has been a steady stream of lies about the establishment of tinplate mills at various points, backed by American or English capital. But the stories have been contradicted generally a week after their publication. Specimens of tin-cups and other articles said to be made of American tin put on American steel by American workmen have been scattered broadcast, but they seem to have been intended mainly for campaign or advertising purposes.

As has been stated, the chief cost of tinplate lies in the steel, which is rolled quite thin. There is not much prospect of Americans making tinplate till American mills furnish them the kind of steel they need. Therefore the first step should be taken by the big steel mills of Pittsburg or of Chicago. They should begin to put in new rollers and turn out thinner sheets. But they do not seem to be doing so. On the contrary the imports of steel plates suited for tinning are increasing.

This paper would be glad to see the manufacture of tinplate started in this country. But if it is to become an American industry it wishes that men would quit lying on the subject, and go to work and turn out commercial tinplate and offer it in the market so that American consumers can get hold of it. This has been a case of "great cry and little wool" since last September. One single quotation of American tinplate in a trade journal would be worth more than all this talk about "million dollar mills" to be started in Baltimore or in some Indiana village. Where are the 4,000 tons Maj. McKinley promised as a starter towards meeting the yearly demand of about 350,000 tons?

A COMPACT BUNCH OF WALKING-DELEGATE FALSEHOODS.

Representatives of various building labor organizations met Sunday and adopted a series of whereases and resolutions. One of the former reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that a conspiracy has been formed between the managers of the World's Fair and the Chicago papers, the object thereof being to prevent public knowledge of the discontent among the working classes of this city caused by the action of the managers of the Fair, which threatens the destruction of organized labor in this city and a serious reduction of the wages of all wageworkers.

Nothing of the kind has "come to the knowledge" of the most mousing and prying walking delegate. That is the first untruth. In the next place there is no such "conspiracy" or agreement. The word "conspiracy" is one of frequent occurrence in the speeches and writings of the walking delegate. It has four syllables to it and it sounds big and round. When the delegate is unable to get whatever he asks for, he begins to talk of the conspiracy of capital, of employers, of newspapers, and of "aristocrats" against labor. According to him about all mankind are hatching up plots and conspiracies against labor, which he is patriotically exposing. Whenever he fears he will lose his job he exposes another "plot" of the capitalists and thus hangs on to a place which gives him a living at the expense of others.

If the object of this alleged conspiracy is to prevent public knowledge of the demands of the unions and the refusal of one of them, which relates to minimum wages, the papers have not kept their agreement with their fellow "conspirators," for they have printed fully all they could find about the matter and have given the arguments on both sides. They could not have done more had they been in a conspiracy with the unions to give the subject the greatest publicity. So this is the third falsehood. And the fourth is the assertion that there is discontent among the working classes on these accounts. That the walking delegates are "discontented" is plain enough, but they are not the working classes, but the men who live off them.

It is a falsehood to say that the action of the directors in refusing to grant the "minimum" wage scale "threatens the destruction of organized labor." The latter was built up in this country, in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, without any so-called "minimum" wage scale. How can the continued absence destroy "organized labor"? The walking delegates ask the World's Fair Directors to do something which has never been done before. They ask them to do what no one else is called on to do and say that if the workingmen fail to get it they will lose all they have gained without it.

Hence the statement that this refusal of the directors will reduce the wages of wageworkers is a sixth falsehood. Wages are high now, though builders have never put this "minimum" wage scale clause in their agreements with contractors. How are wages to be lowered because that demand of the walking delegate is still to be left out? And how are the increased amount of work and the greater demand for labor going to pull down wages? It is generally believed that such demand increases them; that wages are the highest when there is the most work to be done and the lowest when there is the least. The walking delegates say that will not hold true this year and next unless there is a "minimum" wage scale. Of course they do not believe it.

This string of untruths and others are published by the very papers which are said to be in a "conspiracy" to keep the people in ignorance on this topic. They are gotten up in the hope that the World's Fair Directors may be bulldozed into doing something detrimental to the interests of the Fair, just as public officers are often by the fear of losing votes. It will not work, however. Nor will the directors pay any attention to the declarations of two labor-union lawyers, one of them who was yesterday a candidate for Judge and crazy for votes, that the insertion of this "minimum" clause will not be illegal. Better lawyers have told them it will be. But if it were legal, the common sense of the members of the board teaches them that it would be worthless so far as controlling the contractors is concerned, and that it would be injurious to the wageworkers in building trades by inducing vast numbers to rush into the city from Europe, expecting to get the high "minimum" wages.

THE FARMERS OF NEBRASKA.

The second biennial report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska presents some facts highly pertinent to a discussion of the Alliance claims in regard to farm mortgages. It says that out of 216 reports received in answer to requests for information as to the condition of farmers in Nebraska 126 say they have accumulated savings. That is, nearly 60 per cent are doing well, and the following extracts show that some are in a position which compares very favorably with that of the mechanic or even the storekeeper in the cities:

Have seven in the family; rent and own part 160 acres; eighty acres are under cultivation and is mortgaged at 7 per cent interest. Produced 2,000 bushels of grain and eighty tons of hay; the land is worth $40 per acre. I saved last year $600.

Another states: Am single; own 160 acres; mortgaged for $1,000 at 8 per cent; is worth $25 per acre. Production, 3,600 bushels of corn, 843 bushels of wheat, and 650 bushels of oats. Saved during the last year $1,000.

Another says: Am married, ten in the family; own the farm of 485 acres, 390 of which are under cultivation; is mortgaged for $420 at 8 per cent, valued at $25 per acre. Production, 5,000 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of flax, 100 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 900 bushels of wheat. I saved during the last year $1,400 and in sixteen years at farming $17,000.

Another farmer says: Am married, four in the family; own farm which contains 320 acres, 90 of which are under cultivation, value of the farm $8 per acre; it is mortgaged for $300 at 10 per cent. I came to Nebraska in 1881 with 35 cents and now possess $3,500.

Another states: Am single, rent a farm of 200 acres, 145 are under cultivation. Production, 430 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat. Have saved money; began farming 10 years ago, rented and was furnished with all implements for two years, receiving as my share 1-6 of the crop; bought myself a team, and now possess 186 head of cattle, 6 horses, feed lot, etc., all free from incumbrance.

As to possibilities might be cited a German farmer in Jefferson County. He owns 160 acres, upon which he planted this year 150 acres of wheat; his harvest was 6,150 bushels, which he sold at 85 cents per bushel, netting $5,227.50. The farm is valued at $35 per acre.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

It has already been stated in THE TRIBUNE that the balance of our foreign trade while not actually against us has been relatively so. The difference in our favor was nearly $60,000,000 less for the first nine months of the current fiscal year than for the corresponding time ending with March, 1890. This amount varies little from the total of our gold exports during the last five months, which were more than ten times the exports for the first five months of last year. The parallel is too close to warrant us in regarding it as accidental, but the difference in the balance account may be said to have been simply the opportunity for the drain, for which there were two other causes.

The most significant feature in the movement was the fact that the outflow was not due to a pressure for money with which to pay debts due from merchants in this country to Europe. A bill of exchange could at any time have been bought for less than it cost to ship the coin, and yet the latter was sent abroad in preference. Nor was it exported by bankers to pay for exchange previously sold, though it was thought early in the season that some of the shipments were made for that purpose. The big banks on the continent of Europe bid up for the gold regardless of the increased cost of procuring it, and the Bank of England acted in the same direction. The gold was wanted for the purpose of fortifying themselves against contingencies, but it could not have been procured from us unless there was capital here which the holders were anxious to transfer to Europe, seeing that for the first four months of this calendar year our exports of produce and merchandise exceeded the imports by $16,584,000. Hence there must have been a large realizing upon American securities held abroad, or held here on foreign account. A piling up of gold in the vaults abroad was considered preferable to holding these securities. The question is, Would the call have been responded to as it was but for dissatisfaction with the financial conditions here?

The room for this possible distrust is not far to seek. The foreigner who has £1,000 invested in the United States knows that it is reckoned as worth $4,866 in our currency, and that he is entitled to this amount when he calls for payment of the principal. But if this $4,866 be paid him in silver dollars he could only sell them for about £750 on the London market, and would thus lose £250 by the transaction. So long as silver and gold are interchangeable here he can always obtain the gold to remit abroad. But both gold and silver coins are a legal tender here at their face value, and he knows that the moment gold rises to a well-defined premium only the silver would be tendered him in payment, and he would be a loser to the tune of some 25 per cent on the transaction. It may be said that in the event of gold going to a high premium on account of our settling down to a silver basis the nominal prices of stocks and other securities would rise in proportion. But that would not be the case with money loaned nor with some other forms of investment, while the feeling of uncertainty in regard to the effect of such a change might lead to the retiring of some funds which would not be jeopardized by it.

Leading financiers have expressed the opinion that there is no direct relation between the gold exports of the last few weeks and the silver policy of the United States. They may be right in reference to the policy so far as outlined by law and recent utterances by the President, while ignoring the gathering cloud of distrust which is forming around the news of growing pressure to be exerted next year by the Farmers' Alliance and kindred associations for an unlimited silver coinage. There can be no reasonable doubt that if the financial world once becomes convinced that such a suicidal policy is likely to prevail there will be a rush to realize on foreign holdings sufficient to precipitate on the country all the evils of such unlimited coinage before the policy had been actually declared adopted by a popular vote. This is the abyss into which the silverites are striving to drive the American people, and probably nothing but the belief that the good sense of the Nation will avert such a calamity prevents the rush from being in progress at the present moment.

AN AIRSHIP DYNAMITE HURLER.

There comes news from Maxim, who has invented some of the most deadly weapons now in use, to the effect that he has in contemplation a death-dealing monster which will eclipse all others now in use, and revolutionize the entire art of war, if not make it absolutely impossible in the future. He proposes to solve the problem by the possibilities of aerial navigation—in other words, by a combination of balloon and dynamite. For two years he has been engaged upon his scheme. His propelling power is steam, which will be generated in a Whitworth steel boiler by petroleum. The mode of propulsion is by two huge wooden screws eighteen feet in diameter, which will revolve with great rapidity. The inventor says with much confidence: "I have built a motor weighing 1,800 pounds which will lift 40,000 pounds. The weight of my engines, generator, condenser, water supply and petroleum, and two men is 5,000 pounds. So you see what a margin I have left." He says further that he will test his machine as follows:

It will be placed at an angle of about one foot in eighteen inches on a railroad track twelve feet wide. At thirty miles an hour it will barely skim along, the pressure of the air underneath it being then equal to one pound for each square foot, or just sufficient to lift it. At thirty-five miles an hour it will begin to rise, and as the speed increases it will mount higher and higher. When you want to descend you will slacken speed, or if you wish to proceed in a straight line a certain height you come back to thirty miles an hour. It can be done as sure as fate. I have spent $45,000 already upon it, and I did not enter upon the work until I was convinced that the idea was practical.

Assuming that Mr. Maxim's huge airship will rise and can be kept under control he suggests as one of its practical uses the dropping of dynamite upon cities, fortifications, armies, or vessels. He holds out this cheerful prospect: "If I can rise from the coast of France, sail through the air across the channel, and drop half a ton of nitro-glycerine upon an English city I can revolutionize the world. I believe I can do it if I live long enough. If I die some one will come after me who will be successful where I failed." It will be observed that a large "if" stands in the way, notwithstanding the great gunmaker's confidence, but as nothing nowadays can safely be pronounced impossible there is, of course, the condition that he or some one else may succeed in navigating the air, however unlikely it now seems. In that contingency the dropping of the dynamite would be an easy matter, and it might seem to suggest the comforting thought that such a threatened cataclysm of explosives would end wars upon this planet, but would it do more than to transfer battles from land and water to the upper air? Human ingenuity would soon find a way of meeting Mr. Maxim's motor and realizing the dreams of Peter Wilkins and the Flying Islanders, and sanguinary engagements in the empyrean become as common as they now are on *terra firma*. In the meanwhile, however, the prospects of Mr. Maxim's success are not yet sufficiently assured to make it worth while to stop tests with ordnance intended for use on the land or water, and they will go on. Should Maxim, however, score a success it is needless to say it will be superfluous.

THE OHIO SHEEP-RAISERS MUCH DEPRESSED.

At the recent farmers' convention in Ohio the wool-growers were well represented, and the dispatches from Columbus stated that they were "much depressed because of the very low price of wool and the downward tendency of the market."

These farmers had been assured by McKinley & Co. that by piling more duties on the mixing wools of the woolen manufactures their own fortunes would be made at the expense of the consumers. Well, the taxes on mixing wools were pushed up to about 100 per cent by the new tariff as construed by an Ohio Secretary of the Treasury. And the result is that Ohio wool has largely declined in price. Whatever increased duties have been levied on the woolen manufactures have been deducted by them from Ohio and Michigan wool. Instead, then, of compelling the woolen factories to pay those onerous duties on their essential raw materials they make the Middle States wool-growers pay it by deducting the increased wool tax from the former price paid for their wool. This is the logical outcome of the McKinley-Delano-Lawrence-Harpster selfish, grasping interference with the natural laws of trade. As McKinley is a candidate for Governor as a reward for his wool tariff, his flock-master supporters look grave and some of them blue. In connection with this wool business certain statements that are found in last week's trade journals concerning foreign sales of carpet wool should be read. Says the *American Wool Reporter:*

The East India sales at Liverpool opened quieter at 5 per cent decline, and in some cases lower than that. Even at the reduced figures, however, we are prohibited from using these wools on account of the tariff, so that the foreign carpet manufacturer has still further advantage over us in securing cheaper raw material. In past years domestic carpet manufacturers have taken from 3,000 to 6,000 bales at these sales. Now they cannot touch them.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* speaks of the same sales as follows:

Americans are forbidden to buy these wools by the duty of 100 per cent imposed by the sorting clause. The large stock and the cessation of the American demand were nuts to the British mill man, who got his wools at a decline of 2 cents a pound. Kandahar crept down to 8d, the lowest price known for years.

RECENT FIRE LOSSES.

The fire losses in the United States last month were tremendously large. The total loss was more than double that for the corresponding time last year. It was distributed as follows:

Losses of $100,000 and over	$14,946,000
Losses under $100,000 each	7,139,740
Total	$22,085,740

The largest item includes forest fires in New Jersey, $875,000; Michigan, $2,000,000; Wisconsin, $1,900,000; Minnesota, $1,000,000, and Pennsylvania, $1,500,000. The total is $7,275,000, or nearly a third part of the entire loss by fire for the month. The forest fires were all the more deplorable as the destruction involved was not limited to the usual burning of timber, but took in sawmills, farms, and even villages. It is a terrible amount of loss and human misery to be credited to mere carelessness, which there can be no doubt was the real cause in every case. And the other two-thirds was in large part due to carelessness, though other causes may be assigned in the official reports. Much of it might have been prevented by the exercise of due caution on the part of those directly responsible for the safety of the property, and the rest was due to lack of forethought on the part of others. The following are the totals of loss for the first five months of the year:

	1891.	1890.
January	$12,043,940	$7,948,285
February	10,264,010	7,723,327
March	12,869,103	8,575,060
April	11,642,675	9,724,785
May	22,085,740	10,144,315
Totals	$68,905,468	$44,115,772

The excess for this year over last is nearly 56¼ per cent. Each of the months shows a large increase, but that for May far outtops the rest. It is a fearful record, and the public as well as the insurance companies may well hope it will not be continued through the remainder of the year.

THE MALA VITA DAGOS AT HOME.

An Italian court has just sentenced 165 persons to terms of imprisonment varying from eight to fifteen years for being members of a society called the Mala Vita, or "Bad Life." Its name describes fairly well the behavior of its members, all of whom are proud of being "bad men." The country in which this great batch of convictions has happened is the same one whose government has been calling on that of the United States for "satisfaction" because two or three Italian citizens who would have been hanged or sent to prison had they not fled from their native land have been "removed" from a world of which they were not ornaments by a large gathering of the residents of New Orleans. Why the Italian Government should feel so tenderly towards its criminals when they meet their deserts away from home and yet shoot them without trial or send them to prison after a trial when it can lay its own hands on them is something Americans do not understand. Their own feelings are quite the other way. When an American forger, bank robber, or murderer comes to grief abroad Americans do not get up mass-meetings and demand his release. They are rather pleased to know that one of their rascals has been punished without costing them a cent. The Italians should take the same view of the case and look on the men who rid them of some of their Mafia countrymen as benefactors, not as enemies. A vote of thanks to the citizens of New Orleans would be a graceful and sensible act.

BISHOP IRELAND ON CAHENSLEY'S SCHEME.

Archbishop Ireland's criticisms of Mr. Cahensley, who wants to perpetuate foreign nationalities in this country by dividing the United States into a number of German, Bohemian, Polish, Italian, French, Spanish, and Irish dioceses, are pertinent and truthful. Cahensley undoubtedly represents a large element among the Roman Catholic clergy of America who were born and educated in Europe. They want to perpetuate European traditions in America. That is why they oppose the teaching of the American language in the public schools. That is why they sustain an agency at the Vatican to prevent the appointment of Americans or Americanized foreigners to American dioceses and to secure the appointment of Germans, Italians, Swiss, Frenchmen, and Irishmen. They have succeeded too. Through the agency of a Bavarian Cardinal and an Indiana Bishop of German birth the Western dioceses have for years been kept under a foreign ecclesiastical domination.

Recently Archbishops Ireland and Riordan, both of American birth, and Bishop Spalding of long American descent, have succeeded in breaking down the domination of the Bavarian-Indiana agency at Rome. Mr. Cahensley of Lucerne is trying to set it up in a most offensive form. Rome is too wise or too wily to do as Cahensley advises. The Roman Catholic Church in America would be shattered by a schism.

DEMOCRATS CLAMORING FOR THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The New York *World* takes note of a movement in Utah towards Statehood which it has discovered in the purchase of a Mormon newspaper by a syndicate of Gentile Democrats. It is of opinion that the consummation of this deal "is only a natural and logical result of a general recognition that the Mormons accept the doom of polygamy and have sincerely [?] abandoned plural marriages." Upon this somewhat inconsequential basis it proceeds to argue that the refusal of Congress to admit Utah has been wholly partisan and that it has been kept out because it was assumed to be Democratic, when in point of fact only partisan Democrats have ever advocated its admission.

The *World* knows better than it asserts. It knows that Utah has been kept out of the Union not because the Mormons are Democrats but because of the Mohammedan, polygamous practices of its Democratic population, and because of their defiant disloyalty to the Constitution and laws of the country. No one denies that Utah has a sufficient population numerically to entitle it to admission, and it would have been admitted in all probability last year had it not been for the disloyal and immoral character of the Mormon Church and its members. The people of this country will demand some other proof, however, that polygamy has been abandoned than the purchase of a Mormon newspaper by a Gentile Democratic syndicate for partisan purposes. Such a business deal as this is entirely compatible with the continued existence of polygamy and with the use of Mormon polygamists as Democratic voters. The Democrats have been willing to admit Utah any time this twenty-five years past, polygamy and all. The Mormon iniquity has found constant and conspicuous apologists among Democratic partisan leaders in Congress and out of it, and all practical legislation for the suppression of the Mormon harems has been inaugurated by Republicans. The purchase of a Democratic Mormon newspaper by Gentile Democrats therefore is not to be taken as a demonstration that polygamy has been abandoned. It yet remains to be seen whether that be the case. The preconcerted agitation on the part of the Democratic press for the admission of Utah is inspired entirely by the hope of securing another partisan Democratic State, regardless of the conditions of polygamy. Until that accursed institution is extirpated, however, and there is ample proof that it has been accomplished, the people of this country will not listen to any suggestions for its admission.

There is but one way in which Utah should get into the Union, and that way is by incorporation with its western neighbor, Nevada. The latter is a decadent State. Its population and resources have diminished below the point that a minimum State should have, and apparently the decline cannot be arrested except by some miraculous discovery of water which shall attract and hold settlers. Once in as a State it cannot be got out, and it must remain as a rotten borough. To annex Utah to it would increase the former's population, aid the Gentiles in coping with the Mormonism, and would rescue Nevada from its present decaying condition. If there are any methods by which that rescue can be expedited they would be all the more open to discovery were Nevada and Utah one State. If this union cannot be effected then Utah must remain as it is under the Federal Government until a rigid autopsy has demonstrated the death of Mormon lust and disloyalty, which would take on a new growth by admitting it as a Democratic State with the right to do as it pleases. If objection should be made to the union of Utah to Nevada on account of their large area it may be replied that most of it is arid—barren and irreclaimable waste from destitution of water. Nevada is well connected with Utah by railways. In addition to the Central Pacific, the Salt Lake and 'Frisco line of road will soon be extended southwesterly across Southern Nevada into California. United they make a State with natural resources equal in some respects to Montana. They would grow eventually into one strong and important State.

The Farms of the Future.

The *Country Gentleman* of a recent date prints a letter from Mr. C. Wood Davis on crops per capita, and the conclusion he draws is "that good lands anywhere in the United States will be worth $100 an acre within five years." This ought to cheer the hearts of the farmers.

Mr. Davis asserts that there is an exact ratio between population and production, but that this has not been made manifest for the reason that we have been cultivating too much land and could at any time increase one product at the expense of another without making a "shortened supply of the lessened crop." But this is not to be so another decade. Indeed, he fixes the limitation in 1895. His reasoning is exhilarating and reads better than one of Senator Peffer's speeches:

We cannot reduce the number of cattle other than milch cows below 530 to 1,000 people without making beef so valuable that the farmers will rush into its production and thus create a shortage in some other product; nor make the milch cows less than 230 to each 1,000 of the population without making a shortage in some other direction and putting up the price of everything pertaining to the dairy. The balance must be preserved. For each 1,000 units added to the population we must add 230 to 235 milch cows and a given number of horses, and but for the surplus of beeves now existing we should have to add fifty to fifty-three cattle other than milch cows. For every cow, steer, or horse added we must add about six to seven acres to our farms, and of this two and one-half to three acres must be in pasture.

On these figures Mr. Davis, in 1891, believes that home consumption by 1895 will consume all the products of American farms, and that the price of good farm lands in the old Northwestern States will be $100 an acre.

SEVERAL kangaroos fresh from their native land have just been added to the menagerie at Central Park, New York. From this circumstance probably grew the rumor current a day or two ago to the effect that a conference had been held in New York to start a fourth political party.

SUGGESTION for a placard to be hung on the Harvard statue:

If the estimable
GENTLEMEN
Who are pleased to paint hereon
would kindly defer doing
so in future until
after the death
of the
MAN
Who gave the statue to the University and purposes the doing
of other well-meaning
acts in the same
line shall
have
DIED,
They will greatly oblige
THE FACULTY.

KAISER WILLIAM has had another narrow escape from death. He seems to be as reckless a charioteer as the Hon. Dan Wren.

CHAIRMAN QUAY has been "interviewed" again. He said nothing about that resignation.

The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* indorses Mayor Washburne as "level-headed" because he is a "thorough German" on the saloon question and will not enforce the law against their being open Sundays. The *Gazette* has yet to be heard from in regard to the course of the Mayor in refusing to allow a saloon to be opened in a strictly residence district under strong protest from the taxpayers. If it thinks he is level-headed on that point its editor will display a greater sense of justice than does a local association in this city which is said to have undertaken the payment of costs of legal proceedings with intent to force the Mayor to grant the license. Yet Mayor Washburne is a thorough German in this matter, as it is well known that no place can be opened in Germany for the retailing of intoxicating drinks against the wishes of a majority of residents in the vicinity.

SOMEBODY is trying to revive the old project of a railway across the Atlantic. It is assumed that at the depth of 600 feet the water of the ocean is of sufficient density to sustain any object that can be placed upon it, and the plan is to sink a continuous line of iron tubes with a double-track railway inside and send trains whizzing through from continent to continent. There is one good point in the scheme. After the road has been built and an iceberg has crossed its track some portions of the material may be recovered and sold for old iron.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Wanted an Expert.

A man in the waiting-room of one of the big railway passenger depots mounted a seat yesterday afternoon and called out:

"Is there anybody from New York in the room?"

"Yes," answered a man in a check suit. "I am from New York. What do you want?"

"I want you to decide a bet," was the reply. "How many bottles of champagne can a man drink at one sitting without getting drunk?"

Forbidden.

Wife (at confectioner's)—"I want some of these, too, John."

Husband (alarmed)—"My dear, you forget we are in Boston. Those are kisses."

June.

This is June—
J-u-n-e with a big J.
The tuneful frog with loud Wagnerian song
Lifts up his voice and smites the helpless air;
His unobtrusive lay the murmuring
Mosquito carols in your ear
And sheathes his dagger in your quivering
Hide.
Forth on his strolls the 'tater-bug
With stripes all down his back walks silently
But hungrily.
He isn't traveling for exercise.
He means business from the ground up.
That's what *he* means.
And the sparrow—
The shameless English sparrow,
Unprincipled, demoralizing tramp—
Twitters, and swears, and fights the whole day
long,
From 4 a. m. till time to go to roost,
And brings more sparrows next day.
'Tis June. The hesitating cabbage,
The sensitive tomato, and the timid beet
Affrighted by May's frosts hold up their heads
And smile a large green smile.
The air is full of signs of better days—
And smoke—
And July 4 is just ahead.
But don't, don't, don't
Hypothecate your overcoat
Or give away your winter flannels.
You'll need 'em yet.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

There is a lull in theatricals preceding the opening of the summer season next Monday night, when such attractions as the Daly company at Hooley's and the new extravaganza at the Chicago Opera-House will lead off. There was no novelty last night unless "A Straight Tip" at the Columbia could be considered one. In view of the large patronage bestowed on this farce during its former visits, a part of the profits might have been expended gracefully on improving it. Miss May Irwin's songs were the brightest features. James Powers, Peter Daly, and Emma Hanley exerted themselves to be diverting. There are intervals of tedium, however, in the performance that are not excusable.

"Alabama" is being presented to crowds during its last week at Hooley's; "The Patrol" has entered on its second week at the Chicago Opera-House; Edwin Arden in "Eagle's Nest" is at the Clark Street; "The Romany Rye" at the Alhambra; Robert McWade in "Rip Van Winkle" at Havlin's, and Tony Pastor's company at Jacobs' Academy. Tejero is dancing at the Casino.

"Blue Jeans" goes on swimmingly at McVicker's. Jennie Yeamans, who plays the heroine, received flowers last evening in honor of her birthday.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been elected a life member of the Darling Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Maj. McKinley has had a five-cent cigar named after him. It is to be hoped that it will draw easier than his Tariff bill.

Prof. Tyndall is recovering from his late illness and will be able to write from his own experience an essay upon the grip which will make it as sick as he has been.

Arrena Messenberg, colored, died last week at Cadiz, O., at the extraordinary age of 122 years, which is fully verified by papers in possession of her descendants. She was born and raised in slavery.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes believes that body and mind are both affected by the character of food consumed. "An exclusively pork diet gives a bristly character to the beard and hair," and too much food from the sea gives the shine and motions of a fish.

President Carnot of France receives $120,000 as salary and as much more for house rent and traveling expenses. The next highest salaries are those paid to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Senate, and the Governor of Algeria, these three officials receiving $20,000 a year each.

Peter Jackson, the pugilist, denies that he and John L. Sullivan have had any difficulty, and adds: "As for my using the expression that he was talking through his hat, those are slang words which never enter into my conversation; but I must say that I think the reporter who wrote the story was writing through his boots."

Lieut. Powhattan Clarke of the Ninth United States Cavalry, now on duty by permission with a Hussar regiment at Dusseldorf, Germany, writes home to a brother officer at Fort Leavenworth that, while he is no less an American than ever, the Kaiser is such a splendid fellow and has so won his soul that he would be glad to risk his life under such a leader.

The Disraelis were visiting Strathfieldsaye in the time of the old Duke of Wellington. Going up to the bedroom Disraeli found his wife and her maid moving the bed from one side of the room to the other. When he inquired the reason his wife said: "Well, my dear, the Duke sleeps on the other side of the wall, and if I lie against it I can boast that I have slept between the two greatest men in England."

Anna Dickinson, asked as to her plans for the future, said: "Well, I have three things under consideration. I have been asked to go back to the lecture platform, to write, and to do some artistic work. By artistic work I mean to resume my stage career. Which proposition shall I accept? I may accept all three. In fact, I think I shall. I can lecture, write, and act at the same time, without a conflict. At least, I think I can, and I will probably try it anyway."

MEANING BUSINESS.

Washington *Post:* New York's fault-finding with the World's Fair would receive more attention if that State had a little money invested.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser:* That the State will be there in grand shape no one doubts now, even though there be not a dollar given in that behalf from the State Treasury.

Kansas City *Journal:* Illinois did herself proud when she voted $1,000,000 appropriation for the World's Fair. Quite a contrast it is to the action taken by New York in the matter.

Galveston *News:* Nothing will do more to secure capital and to bring about the development of the resources of Texas than a splendid exhibit of Texas resources at Chicago. It will result in great benefit to all Texas.

Kansas City *Star:* Illinois has appropriated $1,000,000 for a display at the World's Fair. Such liberality is worthy of a State which has developed a metropolitan marvel like Chicago within the brief period of half a century.

Albany *Journal:* The Argentine Republic is taking much interest in the World's Fair and will undoubtedly send an interesting exhibit. As the nations fall into line it becomes more and more evident that the Columbian Exposition will be a grand success.

New York *World:* It cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of the people that this is not Chicago's Fair nor merely a National Exposition, but that it is to be a World's Fair, and that the credit of the whole country is involved in its success or failure.

Kansas City *Times:* It is to be hoped that the exhibition of bad taste which the newspapers of New York are making in criticising the management of the World's Fair will not be the only display which the Empire State will contribute to the Columbian Exposition.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* New York and Philadelphia are as much interested in assuring the success of the World's Fair of 1893 as is Chicago itself. The latter furnishes the site, a good deal of the money, and the chief direction of the enterprise. The benefits of it, if it should be successful, will be shared by the entire country, for

every business-man is interested nearly in everything which will spread abroad a knowledge of the great resources, the industrial and agricultural wealth of the United States. Just as the Centennial Exhibition opened up new markets to the country, so will the Columbian Fair do the same thing, only to a much greater degree, as it should be in everything far greater than was the celebration of 1876. Every American should do whatever he can to assure the triumph of the Chicago World's Fair, as it is in every sense an American enterprise.

Baltimore *American:* The people of Chicago, we are persuaded, fully measure up to the requirements of the occasion, and the public can rest easy in the calm confidence that the Columbus Exhibition of 1893 will be the most magnificent the world has ever witnessed.

Charleston *News and Courier:* South Carolina ought to be advertised in the most liberal way at Chicago. We hope the authorities at Columbia will not lose sight of this fact, and that they will not allow the present religious discussion to interfere with the most ample preparation for the great World's Fair.

Washington *Star:* The true policy of New York is to enter upon this great work at once with the same spirit, energy, and liberality as though the Fair were to be held on Manhattan Island. Where the common glory of the country is involved, the narrow sectionalism and jealousy that Gotham has thus far shown in the matter are shamefully out of place.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The Eastern press has discontinued its flings at the World's Fair enterprise and its predictions that Chicago will make a failure of it. The opinion is gaining ground that it will be a World's Fair in reality, and not in name only. All the world is promising to take part and help make it a success, and petty local jealousy of a great Western city cannot hinder.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is not hard for a man worth a million dollars to be a philosopher. It is not necessary either.—*New York Recorder.*

"Who was the author of the saying, 'There is always room at the top'?" "The hotel clerk, I believe."—*Boston Gazette.*

It is easy to tell when a man is flattering your neighbor, but it isn't so easy to decide when he is flattering you.—*Somerville Journal.*

American Citizen—"Welcome to free America!" Immigrant (just landed)—"Please show me where I can buy some knives and pistols."—*New York Weekly.*

Scientists claim that cigarette smoking leads to idiocy. We do not know how true this is, but are satisfied that idiocy leads to cigarette smoking.—*Texas Siftings.*

Caller—"What a terrible cough you have? Why don't you consult Dr. Knowall, the great lung specialist?" Invalid—"I can't. He's gone South for his health."—*Good News.*

Mrs. Summerton (to her coachman)—"Dennis, get your things together. We start for Niagara tomorrow. Have you ever been there?" Dennis—"Yis, mum. Many years ago I had a hack at it."—*Life.*

He—"What does the poet mean by an 'aching void'? I can't understand what it can possibly be." She—"Why, I should think you ought to know. Have you never had a headache?"—*New York Continent.*

Wife (to her husband, who is writing a note of invitation to a dinner)—"Now, Karl, don't forget to invite Prof. Warzig. He is so ugly that the very sight of him will spoil the appetite of all the other guests."—*Schleisische Zeitung.*

SIR JOHN.

Sioux City *Journal:* The Canadian Conservative party will be ruined when Sir John A. Macdonald lets go its leadership. He is an extraordinary man, who may be described as the Benjamin Disraeli of Canada.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* His influence in Canadian affairs since the union of the provinces nearly twenty years ago has been almost as supreme as that of Bismarck for an equal length of time in the state affairs of the German Confederation.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The death of Sir John Macdonald will probably put an end to the rule of the Conservative party in Canada, and give the Liberals a chance to inaugurate their proposed policy of greater cordiality and closer trade relations between that country and the United States.

New York *Mail:* Deprived of his leadership, the Canadian Tories will be in a bad way. There is no one, apparently, to take his place. He has been a striking and picturesque figure. He has ruled Canada, and in more than one instance has dictated the imperial policy at Westminster. With all his faults and weaknesses he has been in his way a great man.

New York *Herald:* What he lacks as a statesman he makes up as a politician. He is an ideal wirepuller, knows how to handle public opinion with skill and tact, and is a thorough and skilled expert in all the tricks and strategy of a campaign. His loss to the Tory party will be very serious, for though there are many able men in Canada there is not one who can quite fill his place.

New York *Tribune:* Whatever the changes that his absence will bring about, and they must be radical, his fame will endure as that of a strong and capable man. Historians may record his faults and his mistakes, but these are not likely to impress posterity. It will see him as the creator of Canadian nationality and as the genius who realized, consolidated, and expressed the power of a competent people.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Nebraska *State Journal:* An ill-tempered Iowa editor declares that the clergyman who has joined the editorial staff of the Des Moines *Register* is the most fluent liar on the job.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* What we want the scientific gent who is so handy with his camera to do is to give us a photograph of the tinplate bacillus that is worrying some of the high tariff journalists so much. Next to a specimen of the tinplate the bacillus would be the greatest curiosity on earth.

Tinplate-makers still publicly profess contemptuous disbelief in the possibility of Americans supplying their own wants in whole or in part, but in private the same persons are far from happy, and this week they have been considerably perturbed by the rumor that Chicago is preparing to make tinplates on a wholesale scale.

The Sheffield (Eng.) *Daily Telegraph*, an influential provincial newspaper, gloomily predicts the ruin of the Welsh trade, and expects that workmen in a few years will have a choice only of emigration, starvation, or the poorhouse unless Americans be fought "with their own weapons." The same newspaper has discovered that some British shipowners, in order to avoid the Board of Trade regulations in regard to overtrading, are in the habit of sailing their vessels under a foreign flag, while the "fetish misnamed free trade precludes retaliation for the purpose of protecting British shipping interests from insidious attack."

MICROBES.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* President Harrison has reason to be profoundly thankful that his son Russell was not born twins.

Philadelphia *Times:* Close students of history say that the first trouble caused by a third party occurred in the Garden of Eden.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* Is there a heresy microbe loose in this country, that all the evangelical churches are in need of a physician?

Boston *Globe:* It is sometimes urged that there is not much religion in politics, but current events show that there is considerable politics in religion.

Indianapolis *Journal:* If the suggestion of a religious exhibit in the World's Fair is adopted by the managers they should set apart a wide space for the heresy branch.

Cleveland *Leader:* Some papers cannot help going from bad to worse. The Salt Lake *Herald* has changed from an organ of the Mormon Church to one of the Democratic party.

Kansas City *Star:* It doesn't look now as if the churches will be in position to take any active part in the great peace conference which is to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair.

Merely a Democratic Tool.

New York *Tribune:* It makes not the slightest difference what the leaders of the Alliance pretend. Northern voters will have to be surpassingly foolish if they fail to comprehend the necessary tendency of Alliance votes in Northern States. The pretense that the same organization means to defeat and destroy the Democratic party a little later, whether it has any foundation or not, does not alter in the least the fact that in the next election, as in the last, the Alliance can be nothing but a tool of the Democratic party.

Dr. Briggs Will Fight in the Courts.

New York *Tribune:* Whether Dr. Briggs will go is another question, since the Union Theological Seminary is plainly not prepared to submit to the assembly's veto without at least a vigorous struggle. The probabilities are that the courts will speedily be asked to adjudge the force and scope of the compact between the assembly and the seminary.

Wicked Imposture.

Boston *Globe:* It would be hard in the history of party trickery to find an imposture that trifled so lightly with the intelligence and the pockets of the public as does this "American tinplate humbug."

The Other Place Preferred?

Kansas City *Journal:* A dispatch from this city to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE concerning the Rev. Schweinfurth says that there is some talk of moving his heaven here. Heaven forbid!

ROBBED BY BRIGANDS.

A TRAIN DERAILED IN TURKEY AND THE PASSENGERS ABDUCTED.

The Victims Taken to a Rendezvous in the Mountains—Ransom to the Amount of $40,000 Demanded, Which the German Government Offers to Pay—English Workingmen Alarmed by the Influx of Jews from Europe—General Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A party of brigands near Tchereskei yesterday placed obstructions across the railroad track and succeeded in derailing the Eastern express. When the brigands had thus brought the train to a standstill they found that there were several German and English tourists among the passengers. One of them was a banker of Berlin. The brigands have demanded $40,000 as ransom for the captives, and Chancellor von Caprivi has telegraphed to Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador here, authorizing him to advance this amount. The remaining passengers were despoiled of their belongings and were then left alone.

The place where the act of brigandage occurred lies between this city and Adrianople. The band which made the attack on the train numbered thirty men, led by the noted robber Anastasius. The brigands first seized the watchman on duty at the railroad station, and, when they had prevented him from giving an alarm, they set to work and tore up the rails for some distance. They set no warning signal for the engineer of the train, but allowed the cars to dash on to a possible destruction. When the Eastern express reached the spot the engine tumbled over on its side, dragging over with it the tender, a baggage-car and all the third-class passenger coaches. The first-class passenger cars, luckily, did not follow the other part of the train, but remained safely on the road. When the train was thus disabled the brigands rushed forward, uttering loud yells and brandishing their guns in a most threatening manner, and boarded the cars.

Several of the passengers resisted the attack made on them by the brigands, who replied with a volley from their guns and dangerously wounded one of the men who sought to repulse them. The outlaws finally overcame the occupants of the cars and proceeded to plunder them, stripping the travelers of all valuables and looting their baggage. When the brigands ended their work of robbery they seized four of the passengers in the first-class cars and also the engineer of the train and then started with their captives for their rendezvous in the mountains. The men carried away by the outlaws were Oscar Greger, Herr Israel, a banker of Berlin; Herr Maquel, a land-owner of Siegelsdorf, Bavaria; Herr Oscar Kotysch of Zorbig, Prussian Saxony, and Freundiger, the engineer of the Eastern express. Upon reaching their retreat the bandits sent Herr Israel to get the ransom of $40,000 which they demanded for the release of the prisoners. Herr von Radowitz claims that the Porte will refund this money.

MUST PUT UP A BARRIER.

English Working People Alarmed at the Influx of Jews.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 1.—The exodus of the Jews from Russia still continues. According to the local papers the warm sympathy expressed in England for the expatriated Jews has called into existence a society for the assistance of wholesale emigration to this kingdom. The society has appointed an Executive committee, which is negotiating with the Baltic Steamship line for the carriage of a large number of the poorest class of Hebrews from Liba and Riga to London. Four steamers are engaged in this work, and it is calculated that 60,000 Jews will be landed in the Thames before the closing of the navigation of the Baltic Sea.

The society hopes that rich London merchants of the Jewish persuasion will assist the refugees until occupation has been found for them. An Odessa correspondent says: "If one asks twenty Jewish emigrants whither they are going, fifteen will reply to England. The fact that they will land penniless seems not to deter them from running the risk. If no barrier be raised against this wholesale influx of a mass of Polish and Lithuanian Jews to London, it will within a few years shelter them in one of the hugest ghettos of any capital in Europe."

During last Saturday and Sunday eight ships arrived crowded with European emigrants. London is being inundated with them. The alarm among the laboring classes is increasing daily, because these newcomers will work for almost nothing and so throw native workmen out of employment. A great popular movement in favor of following the example of the American Immigration law or even one still more restrictive will soon assume large proportions.

WILL LOSE HIS HEAD.

A Chinese Diplomat Condemned to Death for Swindling.

PARIS, June 1.—Advices received here from Peking state that Tcheng-Ki-Tong, who was acting first secretary of the Chinese Legation in London and in this city, has been condemned to death.

It is believed here that this sentence is the outcome of the diplomat's action while in this country. Tcheng-Ki-Tong had for six years acted as secretary of legation here and in London, and his life in this city, where he spent the greater portion of his time, was marked with many forms of extravagance. During the early part of this year the London *Times* published a dispatch coming ostensibly from Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, authorizing Tcheng-Ki-Tong to negotiate for his government a loan of £7,000,000. Tcheng-Ki-Tong opened negotiations with two banks in London and a bank in Paris to furnish the loan. While the negotiations were in progress Tcheng-Ki-Tong was suddenly recalled, and he afterwards sailed from Marseilles for China to the great sorrow of a large number of creditors whom he owed immense sums of money. In fact, it was generally believed that the Chinese diplomat had taken advantage of his official position to swindle right and left.

Some of his dupes would probably have had him arrested if such a course had been possible; but, representing as he did the Emperor of China, he was free to pursue his swindling schemes with no fear of the French law before him, his position exempting him from process of law. But Chinese law is far-reaching where the subjects of the Emperor are concerned, and when Tcheng-Ki-Tong was recalled, owing no doubt to reports of his conduct here reaching the Chinese authorities, there was no course open to him but to obey the Emperor's mandate.

Had he not done so his family in China would have been held responsible for his acts, and all his relatives would have been held to a strict accountability for the deeds of their kinsman. Rather than bring this disaster upon his relatives Tcheng-Ki-Tong obeyed his sovereign's command to return to his native country. Immediately upon his arrival there he was placed under arrest. His trial shortly followed and death is the penalty for his wrong doing.

WARNED BY A FRENCH OFFICER.

Newfoundland Inhabitants Told Not to Sell Bait to Americans.

LONDON, June 1.—The Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons today in regard to Newfoundland matters said that a cable message had been received from the Governor of Newfoundland, who reported that a French officer had warned the inhabitants living near St. Pierre Bay, Newfoundland, not to sell bait to United States fishermen, under the penalty of the seizure of their nets and boats. This, said Sir James Fergusson, does not appear to be a specific infraction of the treaty of 1818 with the United States, which only secures United States citizens the right to fish on certain parts of the coast, but it constitutes interference with the rights of British subjects and is an assumption of jurisdiction inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the British crown; therefore the government had brought the matter to the attention of the French Government.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

How British Authors May Be Prevented from Securing American Copyrights.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Marston, the publisher, warns British authors of an obstacle which may prevent them from obtaining copyright in Ameica, even if their books should be set up in type and printed in that country, in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress. The stumbling-block referred to by Mr. Marston is the legal question whether an American citizen must be a resident of a British possession when his book is published in order to obtain a copyright in this country. Until this point is settled English authors, says Mr. Marston, may be excluded from the benefit of the act. The publisher urges upon Parliament immediate legislation upon this matter in order to satisfy America and make the situation perfectly clear and just all around.

Contest for the Berkeley Title.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 1.—The Berkeley peerage contest was up in the House of Lords today. Lord Fitz-Hardinge (Francis William Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley) opposes the claim of Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, otherwise known as Viscount Dursley, to the title and estates of Berkeley. The point at issue is whether the marriage of the fifth Earl Berkeley, a century or so ago, to Mary Cole, was celebrated before or after the birth of a son to the couple. The Lords ruled at first that the evidence given before a committee of the body in 1799 could not be used in the present trial; but today this decision was reversed after argument, and it was decided to receive all evidence bearing on the case, subject to subsequent rejection. The House then adjourned.

Elected a Gladstonian.

LONDON, June 1.—At the parliamentary election held at Paisley today to choose a successor to the late W. B. Barbour the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Dunn, received 4,145 votes, against 2,807 cast for Mr. McKerrel, his Conservative opponent. At the last previous election in the same district Mr. Barbour, who stood as a Home-Rule Liberal, received 3,057 votes, against 2,491 for J. P. Smith, the Liberal Unionist nominee.

No Reduction in Corn Duties.

BERLIN, June 1.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet today Chancellor von Caprivi stated that the ministry had decided against any reduction being made in the corn duties, as a general state of distress did not exist. Crop prospects, he said, were better than they were a fortnight ago. It was not expected that the reduction which had been proposed would be of general advantage.

Italian Papers Against the Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, June 1.—Most of the Italian newspapers supporting the Liberal party express the hope that the government will not take any official notice of the Chicago exhibition. Some journals even urge private firms to refrain from sending displays.

News Notes from Foreign Shores.

The would-be assassin of the Czarowitz has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Mrs. Duncan, who some time ago was murderously assaulted by her husband in Wales, has had a relapse and her recovery is now very doubtful.

The French Senate has adopted a bill substantially pemitting the Paris mutual system of betting on races. The Chamber will discuss the matter today.

Rio Janeiro is in a state of great excitement. President da Fonseca is a very sick man and the most alarming reports of his condition are in circulation.

Moonlighters fatally shot a farmer named Crawley in County Donegal, Ireland. Crawley had rented a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted.

The Czarowitz opened the first portion of the Trans-Siberian railroad and laid a memorial tablet amid a scene of great enthusiasm in Vladivostock yesterday.

The officers of the Primrose League have issued a special appeal to the members for funds to aid in organizing the Conservative forces in view of the approaching general elections.

The *National Press* of London is authority for the statement that the Parnell-O'Shea marriage will occur next week, Mr. Richard Power, M. P. for Waterford, and Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Dublin Harbor, being spoken of as groomsmen.

Sunday was a red letter day in the history of Italian immigration. The steamers Aridria with 1,250 persons, Rosario with 1,500, and Po with 1,300 left Genoa for Brazil, and the Gottando left Naples with 1,350 for the same country. This is the largest total for any one day on record.

The Peace Congress is holding daily sessions in Milan and disposing of much business. Sig. Villanova and Pandolfi, the Venetian delegates, have introduced and are championing the principal measure coming before the congress, the proposal for an international parliament.

WIDOW STRANGLING IN FIJI.

A Horrible Rite That Was Carried Out with Much Ceremony.

Boston *Journal:* Women in Fiji theoretically occupied a high position, being regarded as an essential and integral part of her husband. A man was not considered complete in this world without his wife, nor could he pass into the next unless she accompanied him. Therefore, the death of a man was always closely followed by that of his wife, and in the case of a chief by that of all his harem. If a married woman died a passport to the shades was furnished her in the shape of her husband's beard, which was cut off and placed under her left armpit.

In case of the death of an unmarried youth of either sex the person was doomed to wander about in an intermediate region between heaven and earth until one of the opposite gender came along to complete the couple. When any one died a whale's tooth was placed in his or her hand to be thrown at the tree which stands as guide post on the road to the other world. If the ghost of the deceased hit this tree with his or her missile acceptance with the deities of the unseen was indicated. Beyond this tree sat "Nangga-Nangga," guardian of the path, who permitted no man to pass unless he had his wife with him. This spirit was, however, credulous and easily deceived, and often had grandmothers and maiden aunts palmed off on him as the wives of chiefs who essayed to pass him.

The Fijians were always a practical and farseeing people, and where a man left behind him a stout and buxom widow his kinsfolk often voted it foolishness to fool her away on a ghost. Accordingly, she was appropriated by some man who was strong enough to drag her away and maintain his claim to her with the club, and some tough and ancient female relative suffered the cord in her place. This was not accomplished without a terrible row: the widow, as well as all her connections, resisting him tooth and nail, for it was considered etiquette for the relatives of the deceased to resent as an insult a proposal to marry the widow. Obstruction was not, however, carried too far, and although the wooer might take the marks of his courtship to the grave, the opposition always drew off before he was quite overpowered.

Widow strangling was carried out with imposing ceremonies. All the relatives of the deceased assembled in the hut which he had occupied in life, and to them the widow was brought in. Her brother, if she had one, was the executioner, and the instrument was his waist cloth, which he unwound at her entrance. The victim was made to assume a position on hands and knees, and the long cloth was given a turn about her neck and held on either side by her brother and another man. She was then instructed to expel all the air from her lungs and hold up her hand as a signal that all was ready, which, being done, the cloth was drawn tight and a swift and nearly painless death ensued.

Where a man had but one wife she was laid side by side with him in the grave. In the case of chiefs, possessed of several consorts, all their wives were strangled and placed in the grave for him to lie upon. This, in the direct and expressive speech of Fiji, was called "carpeting the grave."

They Are Fighting Men.

"It is a curious thing, and one which I could never satisfactorily account for," said an old navy man the other day, "but if the crews of an American and British man-of-war are given leave at the same time in a foreign port, the result of broken heads and noses is no more a matter of speculation than the calculation of the next eclipse. As soon as they meet a row is started, which generally ends with all hands being disabled or arrested, sometimes both.

"It frequently happens that the police interfere with the contestants. The unwritten law in this case is for the billigerents to join forces against the common enemy. I have often seen them come out victorious in their contests with the officers of the law, and, after adjourning to a neighboring saloon for refreshments, begin again their interrupted hostilities.

"But it is only on neutral ground that these general engagements take place. If they meet on English or American soil each tries to outvie the other in hospitality."—*New York Times.*

It Was a Fast Train.

The Presidential train, in its trip ended last week, was on portions of twenty-two different railroads, and the average speed of the train when running was scheduled at thirty-three miles an hour, but often when time had been lost between terminals of roads sixty-six miles an hour was run.

CHEATING IN HIGH LIFE.

HEARING OF THE BACCARAT SCANDAL IN JUSTICE COLERIDGE'S COURT.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming Denies That He Was Guilty of Sharp Practice in the Game at Tranby Croft—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Occupies a Place on the Bench—Fashionable Women Crowd the Court-Room.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 1.—What will probably prove the most exciting cause célèbre of the season if not of recent years was begun today before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a special jury, it being the notorious baccarat case, in which Sir William Gordon-Cumming is the plaintiff and the Prince of Wales the most interesting if not the chief witness. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this forenoon handsome equipages, with monograms and crests, private hansoms, and broughams were constantly arriving at the pile on the north side of the Strand, under the shadow of the hideous griffin which marks the site of Temple Bar, and depositing the lucky possessors of tickets signed by the Lord Chief Justice of England which would admit them within the precincts of the court in which the most sensational trial of the day was to occur and in which a Baronet, who is also an officer wearing the uniform of the Queen, is fighting for his honor and his good name. The scene resembled a first night at the theater when some long expected play is about to be produced rather than the staid and dignified entrance to a court of law.

From the bustle of the street to the scene of the trial there was a marked contrast. A policeman stood at the door, and in spite of the attempts of a few of the 18,000 people who had applied for permission to occupy the 250 or 300 seats the court afforded, allowed no one without the necessary permit bearing the autograph of Lord Coleridge to pass. As the hour drew near for the commencement of the proceeding this room, which is usually deserted save for the presence of a few loiterers, law students, and the counsel engaged on both sides, seemed the resort of fashion, for it was crammed to its utmost capacity with as magnificently attired a crowd as can be seen anywhere, and it might have been a church parade in Hyde Park, as far as the daintiness of the ladies' costumes were concerned. There was a buzz of conversation, which increased when the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon-Cumming, made his appearance, and it was redoubled when shortly after 11 o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered, attended by his private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K. C. M. G., and took his place on the bench with the Judge.

The Counsel in the Case.

Then the counsel engaged, an array of the best legal talent the country affords, came in for its meed of attention. It deserves to be recorded here. For the plaintiff, Sir Edward Clark, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Gill, and for the defendants (Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, and Mr. Berkeley Levitt) Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Asquith, Q. C., and Mr. Arthur Russell. It was intended that the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, and Sir Charles Russell should be the leading counsel for the defendants, but owing to the fact that Sir Richard Webster is obliged to appear in the Berkeley peerage case, now before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, was compelled to resign his brief at the last moment, which fact was not generally known until the proceedings had commenced in court this morning. Sir Charles Russell will act as leading counsel for all the defendants.

The jury was sworn in and at a few minutes after 11 o'clock the Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench. A short discussion took place between Lord Coleridge and Sir Edward Clark with the view to the attendance of the Prince being curtailed as much as possible. The Lord Chief Justice said: "I wish it to be understood that his Royal Highness does not attend in court as a spectator, but on a summons from the parties to the suit."

Sir Edward Clark began his address on behalf of Sir William. The case, he said, might be reduced to this question: Did Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheat at cards or did he not? The question was a most serious one involving as it did the honor and the reputation, and, in fact, the whole career in the future of a man who had a distinguished literary career, who was now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Scotch Guards and for a period of many years had enjoyed the friendship not only of the Prince of Wales but of many other eminent persons in the land. Suddenly, almost without any warning, he was brought face to face with a charge of cheating at cards, made by one or two of his oldest friends. In the opening of the case, said Sir Edward, he wished, as far as it was possible for him to do so, to avoid making any comment upon those who were concerned in the charge, but if he should find it necessary he would make such comments as he deemed fit at a later stage in the proceedings. He then went on to describe the party which met at Tranby Croft during the Doncaster race meeting in September, 1890; and next explained for the benefit of the jury how the game of baccarat is played. He said that the baccarat bank at Tranby Croft was limited to £100, and that when that sum had been lost the game was at an end. There was no baccarat table at Mr. Wilson's, and so three card tables were placed close together for the purposes of the game.

The Prince Must Testify.

It would be his duty to put the Prince of Wales and Gen. Owen Williams into the witness-box, and they would satisfy the jury that they saw nothing wrong in the play of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, whose system it was to double his stakes if he lost until he had recovered his losses, and then to revert to his original stake. Baccarat, said Sir Edward, had been played for two evenings at Tranby Croft, and it was not until the third day that any suspicion was breathed of "crooked" play, and then the plaintiff gave Lord Coventry an absolute and unqualified denial of the charge. Late on the Wednesday evening in question Sir William was allowed to see the Prince of Wales in the presence of both Lord Coventry and Gen. Owen Williams, and he again positively denied the allegation made against him.

Sir Edward then read the document which was signed by Sir Gordon-Cumming after the charge had been made against him, and which runs as follows:

> In consideration of the promise made by the gentlemen who have signed this paper to preserve silence in regard to my conduct at baccarat at Tranby Croft I, on my part, hereby solemnly undertake never to play cards again as long as I live.

The document was signed by the plaintiff, "Albert Edward," "Coventry," "Arthur Somerset," "Edward Somerset," Lycett Green," "Berkeley Lovett," and "Reuben Sasoon." The counsel did not suggest that Gen. Williams or Lord Coventry had anything to do with making the document public, but it might come out in the course of the case who did publish it. The plaintiff has made a great mistake in signing the document, but he allowed himself to be persuaded by old friends like Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry in the hope that thereby he would avoid a scandal, which his friends seemed to dread. The plaintiff and Lord Coventry and Gen. Williams were all members of the Turf and the Marlborough Clubs, and they would not have allowed the plaintiff to remain a member of those institutions if they believed there was any truth in the charge made against him. He then made a passionate appeal to the jury on behalf of his client, who he claimed was merely a victim of circumstances.

Gen. Williams' Testimony Will Be Sufficient.

In reply to a question of Sir Charles Russell Sir Edward said he did not propose to call Lord Hartington to testify in the case, as Gen. Owen Williams would be sufficient to prove the facts to which that nobleman could speak.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was then put into the witness-box and duly sworn. He testified that he was a member of the Carlton, Marlborough, Turf, and Guards clubs and had been for twenty-three years in the army. He had served in the battles of Ulundi, Tel-el-Kebir, and Gribat, and had also been with the Guards' camel corps. He wore medals and had been honored with the acquaintance of the Prince of Wales for the last twenty years.

The witness then gave his version of the card-playing at Tranby Croft. The Prince of Wales held the bank and Gen. Williams was the croupier. His attention was not called to any complaint the first evening. The second evening they played baccarat again in a different room, and the Prince was again the banker. On this occasion Mr. Stanley Wilson won five coups running, which witness thought was a good run of luck for a novice. Nothing was said by anybody about the witness' play, but at the end of the game the Prince of Wales said laughingly to the witness, "How did you come to win so much money?"

Sir Gordon-Cumming had won £225 on two nights. He went on with his testimony, saying:

"I replied: 'How could I help winning with such tableaux, sir?' At the same time I showed the Prince my tableaux. The following evening Lord Coventry and Gen. Williams came to me and that was the first indication I had that anything unpleasant existed. Lord Coventry said: 'Something very disagreeable has occurred. Some people staying here object to your manner of playing baccarat.' To this I replied: 'Why, good God, what do you mean?' Lord Coventry then explained that people had said that I resorted to foul play. I said: 'This is a foul and abominable charge; a deliberate falsehood,' and then turning to them both I asked: 'What am I to do? You are both old friends of mine. For goodness' sake, say what is to be done. I place the matter entirely in your hands. Do what you think best.'

Wanted to Talk to H. R. H.

"I asked for an interview with the Prince and they promised to arrange it and shook hands with me. I saw the Prince the same night and told him emphatically that the charge of my cheating was false, and said: 'Your Royal Highness will see what a terrible thing this is for me who have lived for twenty-five years the life of an officer and a gentleman.' The Prince said: 'What can you do? There are five accusers against you.' I replied: 'I shall publicly insult those five on the racecourse tomorrow.' The Prince said: 'What is the use of that? They are five to one.' 'Then what am I to do?' I asked.

"Lord Coventry asked me to leave them alone for five minutes and a quarter of an hour later I was resummoned to the room and told the only way to avoid a terrible scandal was to sign the document. [Witness here referred to the document which his counsel had read and which has been quoted above.] I read the document and vainly pointed out that it was an admission of guilt which I strenuously denied. They admitted it was so but strongly advised me to sign it, which I did afterwards. I subsequently reverted to the clause forbidding me to play again, which in itself would prevent the matter being kept secret as it would stop my playing a six-penny rubber of whist in barracks."

In reply to a question from the Solicitor-General the witness formally and positively denied that he had ever been guilty of cheating either at Tranby Croft or elsewhere.

Sir Charles Russell then commenced his cross-examination on behalf of the defendants. The plaintiff admitted that he had said in writing that "his accusers had acted conscientiously, believing they had seen him resort to foul play," and added "he had no reason to believe that any of the parties had any personal enmity towards him."

Sir Charles Russell then commenced a course of severe cross-examination and asked the witness whether his first stake was not for £5 for which he received £15 in payment. The witness replied he could not recollect what he had received, but he was willing to swear he had not surreptitiously increased his stake by adding two counters to it of £5 each.

Sir Charles Russell asked: "Was any observation addressed to you with regard to your playing?"

The witness replied: "No; but on the second evening the Prince said, 'I wish people would put their stake where it can be seen.'"

Sir Charles Russell—"Did you consider this remark addressed to you?"

Witness—"Not any more than to the others."

In reply to further questions the witness said he had been in the habit of keeping some counters in his pocket. He added he had not asked to be confronted with his accusers. It was folly on his part, perhaps, not to do so, but a man in his position was not responsible for his actions. He had a pistol presented at him in the form of a most horrible charge and had lost his head.

Sir Charles Russell asked whether Gen. Williams had said: "The Duke of Cambridge will not be so lenient to you as these have been."

Witness—I cannot recollect if Gen. Williams said so.

They Believed the Charge.

In reply to counsel's next question Sir William said twenty-four hours after signing the document referred to he received a letter from Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry in which they said that in view of the evidence before them they had no alternative but to believe the charge which had been made against him.

The witness added that he had never ceased to regret signing the document, but he had burned the letter referred to from Gen. Williams and Lord Coventry.

At this point Sir Charles Russell wished to read a copy he had containing the gist of the letter.

Sir Edward Clark, however, objected, and on the matter being pressed the Lord Chief Justice sustained the Solicitor-General's objections.

The letter written by the plaintiff was then read. It began, "Dear Owen," and was to the effect that under the circumstances the plaintiff would never touch another card and wished his winnings given to a hospital. In reply to this letter he said a memorandum was sent, which was signed by the Prince of Wales, Gen. Williams, and Lord Coventry, in which they disclaimed any desire to be unnecessarily hard, but that in the face of the overpowering evidence against him it was useless for him to deny the charge, and so long as he had complied with the conditions he had signed silence would be strictly maintained.

Sir Charles said the witness had received a check for his winnings, but had never acknowledged it. At this stage in the proceedings the court adjourned until tomorrow for the further hearing.

The Prince rose from his place and made his way to the street. He drove from the court in a one horse coupé with only one attendant. An immense crowd had gathered in order to see H. R. H. depart, and when he appeared the men all raised their hats in respectful salutation, and it was noticeable that in the whole crowd not a single sound of disapprobation was heard. Then the spectators filed out laughing and talking and discussing the interesting facts that had been elicited. They commented on Sir William's manly bearing and the way in which he had borne himself under the searching fire of the prince of cross examiners, Sir Charles Russell.

The Jewel in a Serpent's Head.

There is a belief current in all parts of India that a certain variety of snake called shesh nag, when it attains the age of 1,000 years, has a precious jewel formed in its head. The jewel, it is affirmed, possesses the quality of sucking up the poison of the deadliest snake if applied to the wounded part.

Strangely enough a Paris gentleman is reputed to possess this invaluable jewel, according to a correspondent of a Gujarati weekly, published at Wadhwan, in Gujarati. The correspondent says that when the present owner—who, by the way, is now 63—was 23 years old he lighted upon a snake of the above-mentioned variety, which he killed. Then he found the jewel in his head. It has already saved several lives. When Mr. Vidal, the collector of the district, was there, it was shown to him, too. The jewel is said to contain a thin, crescent-like fiber, which unceasingly oscillates in the center. The Galkwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Kolhapur, and several of her native Princes are said to have offered several hundred thousand rupees for this unique jewel. The name of the owner is Mr. Framji Dadabbai Govekar, Tarspur, Bombay Presidency.—*Jewelers' Review.*

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris' Fortune.

The visit of Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris to this country has brought out more definite particulars of her financial affairs. I am told that her income, which was settled upon her by the father of her husband, partly before and partly at his death, amounts to $40,000 a year and may possibly reach $50,000. The elder Sartoris was very much taken up with his daughter-in-law and arranged her separation from her husband. He was what is called a "real old English gentleman, all of the olden kind," and when he found that his son was not settling down into the same kind of a staid, honest, and home-loving Englishman he immediately espoused his daughter-in-law's cause. The money he left her, however, is ultimately to go to her children, and the income which she enjoys would cease if she should take up residence for herself and the children in any other country than England. I understand that this was the only condition the old gentleman put upon his legacy. He clung to the idea that his grandchildren must be educated and reared as English men and women so tenaciously that he made it part of the legacy he bequeathed them.—*New York Press.*

An Incentive to Faith.

Clericus—"You are one of those sneering doubters who believe in nothing. Now, I presume that you haven't an atom of faith in any of the biblical stories."

Cynicus—"Oh, yes, I have. This present conversation has convinced me of the inherent probability of that little tale about Balaam."—*New York Herald.*

A Day's Outing.

First Sportsman—"See here, old boy, that fish-basket is ten times too big. We'll never catch that full in the world."

Second Sportsman—"This is to carry the bottles in. I have the fish-basket in my pocket."—*Good News.*

Massachusetts Spindles.

Of Uncle Sam's 14,500,000 cotton spindles 4,500,000 are in Massachusetts.

OPPOSE SECRET ORDERS.

TWO RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT.

Covenanters and United Presbyterians Agree in the Belief That Their Influence Is Harmful to Religion—Reformed Episcopalians Decide that Reordination of Ministerial Converts Is Unnecessary—Dr. McCosh Addresses the Baptist Pastors on the Subject of Church Unity.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the trial of the suspended ministers from the Covenanter Church today were characterized mainly by acrimonious debate, accusations, and appeals. Dr. David McAllister, who last Friday was severely censured for attempting to read an anonymous letter purporting to come from one of the ministers under trial, reopened the discussion on the letter. He attempted justification for his actions and pathetically alluded to the opprobrium cast upon him. The discussion accomplished no change in the record.

The Rev. E. M. Milligan, a suspended minister, was prohibited from reading a letter that demanded of Dr. McAllister the author of his letter, so as to remove suspicion from innocent preachers. Dr. McAllister introduced resolutions demanding the arrest of the ministers for contempt of court in exhorting while under suspension. A bitter discussion followed, but the resolutions were lost.

The Rev. J. S. T. Milligan of Kansas eloquently pleaded that the trial should cease. He defended the ministers in a vigorous address and asserted that the presbytery was cruel in casting them into the wide world without provision for their support. The Rev. J. W. F. Carlysle, a devout conservative, said the interference with the presbyterial authority of the New York Presbytery, the anonymous letter, and the McAllister resolutions were three unfortunate moves of the synod. He suggested that all church laws be interpreted with common sense, but a surreptitious adjournment was effected before he finished.

The Rev. J. S. Milligan read the report on secret societies, which were designated the aids of Satan and were severely dealt with. The report said it was the duty of the church to take members out of them. Secret societies were called "the deadliest foe of the church." The propriety of labor organizations was questioned and it was asked that the next committee fully investigate such organizations.

SECRET SOCIETIES CONDEMNED.

United Presbyterians Counseled to Avoid Connection with Such Orders.

PRINCETON, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—At the afternoon session of the United Presbyterian General Assembly the preparation of a thanksgiving proclamation was directed in which the name and authority of Christ are acknowledged and other churches are asked to join in the same. The assembly agreed to join in the movement of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly for a petition to all the governments of the world in favor of peace. The assembly refused to change the basis of representation so as to reduce the membership of the assembly. The assembly counsels the members of the church against entering secret orders even when they are only beneficial and are not oathbound.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was adopted. The work has been successful both in India and Egypt. There are thirty-nine churches and about 10,000 members. The assembly appointed two new missionaries to India and a medical missionary to Egypt. One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars will be required for the coming year. The assembly ordered that the Speers estate be divided as follows: One-half to be divided between the four mission boards and the other half between the seminaries at Xenia and Allegheny. The estate is in Pittsburg, Pa., and amounts to over $100,000.

REORDINATION NOT NECESSARY.

Reformed Episcopalians Will Accept Clerical Converts as Preachers.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church concluded its work today and decided to hold its next session in Chicago, beginning the Wednesday following the first Sunday in June, 1894. The Committee on Canons recommended the adoption of the following canon as Sec. 4 of Canon 2 of Title 1—namely:

"No presbyter coming from any evangelical church into this church who has been previously set apart and formally ordained to the ministry of the gospel shall be reordained by the authorities of this church."

Quite a sensation was sprung by the reading of the latter part of the report, which referred to the ordination of presbyters from other denominations. Bishop Cheney rose and in a long and exhaustive speech stated his position on the question. The members of the council from the West were in favor of reordination if the person entering the church desired it, although the ceremony of reordination had never been performed by Bishop Cheney. Bishop Latane answered the speech of his brother Bishop, taking the stand that the doctrine of the church and one of the very questions which caused its members to withdraw from the Protestant Episcopal Church was the false doctrine of reordination. Dr. Noakes rose and stated that he had received a letter from Bishop Richardson of England, in which the latter stated that if reordination was not allowed they would withdraw from the Reformed Episcopal Church. A motion to refer to the General committee was lost by a vote of 21 yeas to 31 nays.

The article which called forth the discussion was an editorial in a denominational paper, and after the motion was lost the Rev. Mr. Fairlie rose and said: "I am the guilty one. I am the writer of the article that has caused all this discussion." He went on and stated that he had his own convictions and should hold to them no matter what was the action of the council. He gave way to Bishop Campbell, who stated the position of the Canadian contingent on the subject under discussion. After a long discussion, which was taken part in by a majority of the members of the council, the report was adopted, but not unanimously, the Chicago brethren voting against its adoption.

It was decided to send Bishop Fallows to the International Assembly in 1891 for arbitration of certain church affairs which were the causes of difference between the Presbyterian Church and the other denominations.

DR. M'COSH BELIEVES IN UNITY.

Princeton's Ex-President Addresses New York's Baptist Ministers.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—The Baptist ministers' weekly meeting, held today at the Baptist tabernacle, was largely attended. It was expected by many that Dr. Bridgman's case would be brought up before this meeting, but the exercises were confined to an address by the venerable Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, and an informal discussion of his remarks. Dr. McCosh spoke at length on the subject of "Unity in the Churches." "All of the churches," said Dr. McCosh, "are in favor of unity, but each denomination says, when the question comes, 'join our church.' I believe in Christ and in Christ's church, and if the Catholics or Episcopalians would invite me to preach to them I would gladly do so. But they have not invited me."

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—The Secretaries, Superintendents, and Executive committee of the American Home Missionary Society held a meeting tonight. It is preliminary to the sixty-fifth anniversary of the society, which begins tomorrow evening and continues three days. Fully 1,000 delegates, representing almost every State in the Union, have arrived.

SHORT DAY IN THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,020—The Milwaukee Carving Co. vs. The Forest City Furniture Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for carving machines. Wenkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottom & Vilas, solrs.

The Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Reardon vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co. on trial. Nos. 426, 427, 525.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

Cheap Railroading.

The Central London railway will run three workmen's trains—fare, for six miles, 2 cents.



Insulted by his neighbor's dog; mistaken for a tramp; clothes all twisted out of shape by an unexpected shower. Keys and small change lost through treacherous pockets. Coat, Vest, and Pant buttons GONE, as well as all the amiability he possessed, and several vexations, humiliating months passed ALL BECAUSE his imagination was tickled, his purse appealed to, and reason supplanted for the moment, while he indulged in a $10 or $12 Suit said to be worth double its cost by a dealer WHO DON'T CARE WHAT HE SAYS so long as he gets the "boodle."

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HIT OR MISS SALE.
All goods remaining unsold to date are in exhibit now. Come early and make your selections.
Morning Sale..........at 10 o'clock.
Afternoon Sale.........at 2 o'clock.
Any article will be put up on request and SOLD AT AUCTION to the highest bidder. No Reserve—No Limit.
Mr. ROBERT McCANN conducts the sale.
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[illegible] If it cannot be obtained at your store send 25 cents in stamps to the manufacturers Jas. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill., and a cake will be sent by return mail. They manufacture Shandon Bells, the only perfume

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STUMPED BY ED STEIN.

QUAKER CITY BATTERS PUZZLED BY ANSON'S YOUTHFUL TWIRLER.

Six Runs Hammered Out by the Colts in Four Innings—Clever Batting by Little Dahlen—The Giants Take Another Game from the Spiders and Jump from Fifth to Second Place—Brooklyn and Cincinnati the Other League Winners—Results in the Associations.

N. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	21	11	.656	Boston	27	15	.642
New York	17	15	.531	Baltimore	25	14	.641
Pittsburg	16	15	.516	St. Louis	28	18	.608
Boston	17	16	.515	Athletic	20	22	.476
Cleveland	18	17	.514	Cincinnati	21	24	.466
Philad'lphia	17	17	.500	Columbus	20	24	.454
Brooklyn	13	20	.393	Louisville	20	27	.425
Cincinnati	13	21	.382	Washington	11	28	.282

West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Ill.-Ia. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lincoln	23	14	.621	Quincy	20	7	.741
Omaha	21	15	.583	Ottumwa	16	9	.640
Minneap'lis	22	16	.578	Ottawa	16	10	.615
Milwaukee	23	17	.575	Davenport	13	13	.500
Kansas City	18	20	.473	Rockford	13	13	.500
Denver	17	22	.435	Cedar R'p'ds	10	14	.416
Sioux City	15	23	.394	Joliet	9	17	.346
St. Paul	13	25	.342	Aurora	6	20	.230

N. W. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis. L'g'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fort Wayne	17	6	.739	Appleton	6	3	.667
Peoria	16	6	.727	Oshkosh	6	4	.600
Dayton	13	8	.619	Green Bay	5	5	.500
Evansville	14	9	.608	Oconto	5	5	.500
Bay City	10	13	.434	Fond du Lac	4	5	.444
Terre Haute	8	13	.380	Marinette	3	7	.300
Detroit	8	15	.347				
Grand Rapids	3	19	.136				

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at Brooklyn, Cleveland at New York, Cincinnati at Boston.

American Association—Baltimore at St. Louis, Boston at Louisville, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, Washington at Columbus.

Western Association—Sioux City at Milwaukee, Omaha at Kansas City, Denver at Lincoln, Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Illinois-Iowa League—Cedar Rapids at Ottumwa, Ottawa at Rockford, Joliet at Aurora, Quincy at Davenport.

Northwestern League—Grand Rapids at Detroit, Bay City at Fort Wayne, Evansville at Peoria, Terre Haute at Dayton.

Wisconsin League—Marinette at Oconto, Fond du Lac at Oshkosh.

ESPER PROVES AN EASY MARK.

Chicago Wins from the Quaker City Twirler in Four Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—Esper pitched for Philadelphia today, and during the first four innings the Chicagos enjoyed a veritable picnic. Then the Quaker City twirler braced up, and from that time forward the base hit and run columns of the visitors were aching voids—desert wastes, in which the zero reigned supreme. Anson presented Stein in the box and the Phillies were as pliable in his hands as a deck of cards in those of a Clark street gambler. There was a time, not many moons since, when Ed Stein was as easy to solve as the puzzle of putting the pigs in the pen to the initiated. But the Edward Stein of today is a different individual. His curve ball rates along through space with the zigzag motion of a pacing horse up the homestretch and his slow ball seems to have no actual consistency to the deluded gaze of the batter. The latter can see that there is a rotund object somewhere in the circumambient atmosphere and he goes feeling for it like the blindfolded individual in a game of blind-man's-buff. If he finds it it seems to have the weight of a cold on the chest and cannot be driven any distance from him.

Mr. Stein's improvement is due to two causes. In the first place he holds a far better position in the box than he had. In the old days he had a spread equal to the mythic Gulliver when he allowed the liliputian navy to pass between his widespread legs. This operated against him and gave him a chronic sore arm. The defect has been remedied. Then, too, Mr. Stein's bump of confidence grows apace, and confidence is as necessary to the success of a pitcher as wonderful curves and shoots.

They Fielded Well.

Both teams played good fielding games. Dahlen had a wild throw to first, but made up for this by his hitting. He dropped the ball into unoccupied territory three times during the afternoon. Hurst's umpiring was not good. In fact, he seemed to have forgotten his judgment when he started for the grounds. His work had no effect in the result, however. The Chicagos lost no time in running up a lead. In the first inning, after Ryan had gone out, Cooney hit to right and went to third on Dahlen's hit to left, the batter reaching second on the throw-in. Then Anson came to the front with a line drive to left and Cooney and Dahlen crossed the plate. In the second inning Pfeffer went to base on balls, stole second, advanced to third on Wilmot's sacrifice, and scored on Stein's hit to right. In the third Dahlen hit safe and Anson went to base on balls. Carroll bunted to Esper and Dahlen was forced at third. Anson and Carroll advanced on a wild pitch and both scored on Wilmot's hit to center.

The Phillies scored in their half on a base on balls to Hamilton, a steal, and Delehanty's single. Chicago tallied again in the fourth on Kittridge's two-bagger, he being forced at third on Ryan's hit to Esper, the batter landing safe and scoring on Dahlen's single and Mayer's wild throw. Philadelphia also scored on Mayer's single, a base on balls to Brown, Allen's sacrifice, and a wild pitch. In the ninth Hamilton hit for two bases and scored on Delehanty's single. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cooney, ss.	4	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	4	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	1	0	2	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Wilmot, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stein, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	9	27	14	1	1	7	2	0	

Philadelphia.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, l. f.	4	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Delehanty, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Shindle, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Thompson, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Myers, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mayer, c. f.	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Brown, c.	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Allen, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Esper, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	33	3	7	27	11	1	1	3	5	1	9

Chicago	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Base hits	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Base hits	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	—7

Exact attendance—3,741. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Kittridge, Hamilton. Sacrifice hits—Wilmot, Allen. Wild pitches—Stein (2), Esper. Umpire—Hurst. Time of game—1:58.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.

NEW YORK, June 1.—By winning today's game the Giants took a big jump from fifth to second place in the league race. The game at the polo grounds was the third of the present series between New York and Cleveland, and the Giants won after a spirited contest. Score:

New York........0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

New York—Hits, 6; errors, 2. Cleveland—Hits, 4; errors, 2. Batteries—Buckley and Rusie; Zimmer and Young. Earned run—New York. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Connor, Davis, Young. First on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Young, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 7; by Young, 2. Passed ball—Zimmer. First base by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Powers.

Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 1.—About 1,500 people at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, today witnessed the third game of the present series between the Brooklyn and Pittsburg teams. Pittsburg's errors were costly, and the Bridegrooms won after an interesting battle. Score:

Brooklyn........0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5
Pittsburg........1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Brooklyn—Hits, 8; errors, 2. Pittsburg—Hits, 7; errors, 4. Batteries—Daly and Hemming; Fields and Stratton. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Griffin, Browning. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Collin, Hemming, Berger. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 1; off Stratton, 2. Struck out—Beckley, Field, Reilly (2). Passed ball—Fields. First by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Time—1:44. Umpire—Lynch. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 6.

Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The story of today's game is easily told. Rhines had the Bostons at his mercy, while Nichols was hit just enough for a victory. Score:

Cincinnati........0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 *—5
Boston........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 3. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Harrington and Rhines; Bennett and Nichols. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Three-base hits—Holliday, Keenan. Stolen base—Long. Double plays—McPhee-Latham, Harrington-Brodie, Tucker-Long-Bennett. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Struck out—Harrington, Rhines (2), Brody (2), Long, Nash, Stovey (2). Wild pitch—Nichols. Time—1:58. Umpire—McQuade.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE GAMES.

Davenport Downs the Leaders, Ottumwa Beats Cedar Rapids.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—Nicol won the game for the locals by his superior pitching. The grounds were heavy. The score:

Davenport........4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Quincy........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Batteries—Nicol and Sage, Daniels and Murphy. Errors—Davenport, 1. Earned runs—Davenport, 2. Base hits—Davenport, 9; Quincy, 5. Two-base hits—Harris, Knox. Passed balls—Sage, 1; Murphy, 1. Wild pitch—Nicol. Time of game—2:15.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 1.—[Special.]—Cedar Rapids was not in it at all today. Score:

Ottumwa........2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—7
Cedar Rapids........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Batteries—Orlup and Zeis, Knouf, Hofer, and Williams. Errors—Ottumwa, 2; Cedar Rapids, 5. Earned runs—Ottumwa, 2; Cedar Rapids, 1. Base hits—Ottumwa, 9; Cedar Rapids, 8. Two-base hits—Ottumwa, 2; Cedar Rapids, 2. Home run—Ottumwa, 1. Time—2:00.

AURORA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—One of the finest games ever played on the home grounds was played today between Aurora and Joliet. Grogg pitched a remarkable game, allowing but one hit. Score:

Aurora........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Joliet........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—2

Batteries—Grogg and Moran; Baker and Brandenburg. Errors—Aurora, 3; Joliet, 2. Earned runs—Joliet, 2. Base hits—Aurora, 1; Joliet, 6. Two-base hits—Moriarty. Home run—McVicker. Time of game—1:30.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Today's was the best game yet played on the grounds. The ninth inning was interrupted by rain, but after a ten minutes' recess the clouds rolled by. Score:

Rockford........1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—8
Ottawa........0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—7

Batteries—Summer and Pike; Hopkins and Donovan. Earned runs—Rockford, 5; Ottawa, 3. Errors—Rockford, 6; Ottawa, 2. Base hits—Rockford, 9; Ottawa, 9. Two-base hits—Gleason, Dale, Underwood (2), Briston, Coyne. Home runs—Coyne, Remsen. Passed ball—Donovan. Wild pitch—Haskins. Time of game—1:55.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Washington Defeats Louisville—Philadelphia Downs the Browns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—The Washingtons made hits when hits were needed and the Louisvilles made errors when they were costly today. The game was slow and uninteresting and the attendance small. Score:

Louisville........0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Washington........0 0 2 5 0 0 2 0 5—14

Louisville—Hits, 12; errors, 5. Washington—Hits, 17; errors, 4. Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Weaver, Doran, Murphy, Hatfield. First on balls—Donovan, Cook, M. Murphy, Foreman, McGuire, Hines. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Washington, 6. Stolen base—Murphy. Double plays—Shinnick-Cahill; Shinnick-Cahill. Hit by pitched ball—Foreman. Struck out—Jennings, Doran, Beecher, Foreman. Passed ball—Cahill. Time—2:00. Umpire—Jones. Batteries—Foreman and McGuire; Doran and Cahill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—The home team bunched their errors and the visitors their base-hits in the first inning and the latter scored five runs, settling the game in their favor. Callihan's superb pitching was magnificently supported. The work of Corkhill, Hallman, and McGeachy was the worthy feature. Score:

St. Louis........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Athletics........5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—6

St. Louis—Hits, 9; errors, 2. Athletics—Hits, 10. Batteries—Griffith, Stivetts, and Boyle, Callihan and McKeogh. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Athletics, 1. Home run—Corcoran. Double plays—Corcoran-Hallman-Larkin; Corcoran-Larkin; Fuller-Egan-Comiskey. First on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Callihan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Griffith. Struck out—By Griffith, 2. Runs batted in—McGeachy (2), McKeogh, Corcoran, Boyle. Time 1:45. Umpire—Ferguson.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—The association game was called on account of rain today.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The game between Columbus and Boston was postponed on account of rain today.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Minneapolis Defeats St. Paul by Bunching Hits at the Right Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 1.—Minneapolis got her hits in at the right time and won today. Ryn's batting and Conley's second-base play were the features. Score:

Minneapolis........2 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0—7
St. Paul........1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Minneapolis—Hits, 11; errors, 4. St. Paul—Hits, 14; errors, 2. Runs earned—Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2. Home runs—Ryn (2), Darling, Conley. Double plays—Shugart-Hengle-Ryn (3), Ely-O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Burdick, 1; off Bartson, 2. Struck out—By Burdick, 1; by Bartson, 1; by Hart, 4. Wild pitch—Bartson, 1. Passed ball—Darling, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Knight. Batteries—Bartson, Burdick, and Darling; Hart and Baldwin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—Milwaukee defeated Sioux City again today by hitting. Both De Wald and Black pitched, but neither of them was in it. The attendance was light, owing to severely cold weather. Score:

Milwaukee........0 0 6 2 2 1 0 0 0—11
Sioux City........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Milwaukee—Hits, 11. Sioux City—Hits, 5; errors, 5. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 5; Sioux City, 1. Two-base hits—Pettit, Campion, Grim, Schrebeck. Triple hit—Pettit. Bases on balls—Vickery (4), Black (3). Hit by pitcher—Strauss, Swartwood. Struck out—By Vickery, 3; by Black, 2. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver, De Wald, Black, and Earl, Van Dyke. Time—1:40. Umpire—Strief.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—The Omaha-Kansas City game was postponed today on account of rain.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Grand Rapids Breaks a String of Defeats by Winning from Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Score by innings:

Grand Rapids........1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 *—3
Detroit........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Batteries—Breitenstein and Boland, Shephard, Arundel, and O'Neil. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Detroit, 5. Earned runs—Grand Rapids, 2. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 3; Detroit 3. Two-base hits—Renssey and Lynch. Triple play—Breckenridge and Dowie. Home run—Breckenridge. Time—1:45.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Score:

Fort Wayne........3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—6
Bay City........0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—4

Batteries—Will Inks and Briggs; Beam and Whalen. Errors—Fort Wayne, 5; Bay City, 6. Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 2; Bay City, 1. Base hits—Fort Wayne, 12; Bay City, 6. Two-base hits—O'Rourke (2), Heckler (2), Holland, Briggs, Handiboe. Passed ball—Whalen. Time of game—2:05.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Today's game was close and exciting, but was lost to Peoria by a wild throw by Kirby. Score:

Peoria........0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2
Evansville........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3

Batteries—Buckly and Terrien; Rettger and Schellhasse. Errors—Peoria, 2; Evansville, 4. Base hits—Peoria, 5; Evansville, 9. Two-base hits—Lukenberg, Sommers. Three-base hits—Koppel, Sommers. Wild pitches—Buckley (2). Time of game—2:00.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Lincoln played without an error today and hit hard and often. At no time were the visitors a serious factor in the contest. The fielding of Tomney, Cline, and McGarr were features worthy of special mention. The score:

Lincoln........0 0 4 1 0 0 1 3 0—9
Denver........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Lincoln—Hits, 15. Denver—Hits, 5; errors, 5. Runs earned—Lincoln, 6. Three-base hit—Burkett. Bases stolen—Cline, Burkett, Tomney, White. Bases on balls—By O'Day, 2; by Kennedy, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Day, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By O'Day, 5; by Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Lohbeck. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Time—1:50. Umpire—Gaffney. Batteries—O'Day and Rogers; Kennedy and Lohbeck.

DAYTON, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The Dayton-Terre Haute game was postponed today on account of rain.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE GAMES.

Oconto Defeats Marinette by a Score of 8 to 3.

OCONTO, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Score by innings:

Oconto........3 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0—8
Marinette........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Friend and Guehrer, Cotes and Mertin. Errors—Oconto, 3; Marinette, 5. Earned runs—Oconto, 4. Base hits—Oconto, 9; Marinette, 3. Two-base hits—Oconto, 2. Three-base hits—Oconto, 1; Marinette, 1. Passed balls—Guehrer. Wild pitch—Cates. Time of game, 1:52.

RANG IN A PROFESSIONAL PITCHER.

Northwestern University Ball-Players Accused of an Unfair Trick at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The game that decided the pennant for the Northwestern College League was played today between the University of Wisconsin and Northwestern University. About 1,500 people congregated at the ground, many dressed in red, the college colors of Wisconsin University. Heavy clouds began to roll up early in the afternoon and it was apparent that nine innings could not be played. The Wisconsin boys led off with three tallies in the first inning and the crowd could hardly be subdued. The Northwestern boys made one run in the third inning and then some excellent playing was done. In the fifth the Wisconsin boys went to pieces, and Johnson, who had borne an excellent reputation in the past, proved to be a "Jonah" to the team. He made several rank errors and the Northwestern boys brought in four runs. Rain began to fall, and it was evident that Madison stood no show for the game. Two more innings were played, but no more runs were made. This evening the University boys made the startling discovery that Wilson, the pitcher for the Northwestern team, was none other than Bert Munger of Joliet, a professional pitcher in the Illinois-Iowa League. Today's game has been protested on this ground. Score:

Madison.	AB	B	P	A	E	N. W. U.	AB	B	P	A	E
Weeks, ss.	2	0	0	1	2	Moulding, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Hamm'nd, cf	3	0	2	1	0	McGrath, 2b.	3	0	2	1	0
Hocker, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0	Barnes, c.f.	3	0	2	0	0
Sheldon, c.	3	0	6	0	0	Sauter, 1b.	3	0	9	0	0
Beebe, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	Nisbet, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Butt, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Wilson, p.	3	0	0	4	0
Jonas, l.f.	2	0	0	0	0	Lewis, r. f.	3	1	0	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	2	1	1	4	2	Bass, c.	3	0	3	0	0
Wheel'h'n, 1b	2	0	9	0	1	Hubbard, ss.	3	1	0	5	1
Totals	21	2	18	9	7	Totals	25	2	17	10	2

Wisconsin........3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Northwestern........0 0 1 0 4 0—5

Double play—Northwestern. Bases on balls—Butt, 2; Wilson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Butt, 1. Struck out—By Butt, 4; Wilson, 3. Umpire—Tyndall. Time of game—1:15.

Cornell, 12; Olympics, 3.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—Cornell played the Olympics of Louisville here this afternoon. Cadmus and Herrick did some fine work, Cadmus making two singles, two doubles, and a three-bagger. A second game will be played tomorrow. The score by innings:

Cornell........0 1 1 0 5 3 0 2 *—12
Olympics........0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3

Base hits—Cornell, 13; Olympics, 5. Errors—Cornell, 2; Olympics, 6. Batteries—Cornell, Cadmus and Field; Olympics, Glazebrook and Steine. Umpire—McCauley.

CLUB LEAGUE DIRECTORS MEET.

They Dispose of Charges Against Members and Settle the Standing of Clubs.

A secret directory meeting of the Club League was held last evening in Parlor A at the Grand Pacific. A short session of the Arbitration committee was devoted to considering the charges proferred against certain team members as professionals. The committee did not sustain the charges made.

The games scheduled for June 6 are as follows:

Harvards vs. Carletons, at Jackson Park, Diamond No. 3.

Hyde Park vs. Illinois, at Jackson Park, Diamond No. 1.

Ashland vs. Oaks, at Austin, Ill.

As passed on by the directory, the Club League standing is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Ashlands	1	0
Oaks	1	0
Hyde Park	1	0
Carleton	0	1
Illinois	0	1
Harvard	0	1

Baseball Notes.

The Pittsburg club directors' shears have been applied to J. Palmer O'Neil's soaring wings.

"Scientific Bill" Hague, the old-time third baseman, is taking tickets at Athletic Park in Philadelphia.

Friday the Philadelphia *Inquirer* said: "Watch the Athletics move up." Saturday the Athletics dropped two games.

L. A. Russell, the Cleveland lawyer, will be here today to take depositions in the lawsuit over the Cincinnati club purchase price.

John Ward, the best second baseman in the California league, has signed with St. Paul for $370 a month. His release was purchased for $500.

The American Association people talk so loudly about their Cincinnati team staying in Cincinnati that there is reason to suspect an early retreat.

Amateur Ball Notes.

The Pickwicks want games from all clubs 17 to 18. Address Wesley Russell, No. 2830 Fifth avenue.

The Pickwicks claim a game from the Anchors under the forfeiture clause for clubs accepting and not filling dates.

The Hartman Jrs. want to hear from a first-class 16-year-old pitcher. Address William Glaser, No. 55 Swift Place.

The Plus Ultras defeated the Omnes Fratres on the Michigan avenue and Fifty-ninth street grounds. The score was 21 to 2.

The Millards of Millard avenue have organized for the season. Address all challenges to Hugh Darrell, No. 1186 Lawndale avenue.

The Plus Ultras would like to arrange dates with clubs averaging 17 or 18 years for Saturday games. Communicate with Harvey M. Brown, No. 6227 Wabash avenue.

The Clover Boys want to hear from all 13-year-old clubs and from one good 13-year-old all-around player. Address John Niemann, Room 32, No. 84 Washington street.

The Chicago Crystals were taken into camp by the La Salle team to the tune of 4 to 3. The batteries were, for the La Salles, Lynch and Hargrave, and for the Crystals, Murphy and Kelly.

The Original Holdens would like to hear from the "other" Holdens for a game Sunday, June 7. Acceptance, with conditions, may be made to C. P. Murray, No. 2917 Farrell street.

The Blue Islands have organized with the following team members: F. Young and H. Seifried, battery; C. Richards, H. Richards, S. Vitzents, F. Buecher, infield; G. Prentzler, E. Potthoff, and C. Schwartz, outfielders.

The Greenwoods would like to arrange games with any club averaging 15 to 16 years. Capt. A. A. Rutherford, No. 191 West Division street, would like to schedule Sunday games with the Eckfords, Sugar Jrs., and Marines.

By a score of 7 to 5 the J. V. Farwell company nine defeated the Montgomery Ward team in an interesting game. The batteries were Stafford and Riswald for the J. V. Farwell company and Rotschild and Heavy for the Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Hadocks were taken into camp by the George Barnards on the Augusta street and Hoyne avenue grounds. Loderhose and Gunderson of the Barnards and Holmes and Shoenick of the Hadocks were the batteries. Score: Barnards, 10; Hadocks, 6.

The Lancasters defeated the Lake Forests at Lake Forest Sunday afternoon by a score of 35 to 4. The Lancasters pounded the ball where and when they pleased. The battery work of Henry Lancaster and T. Redmond of the Lancasters was a feature of the game.

The Lake Park Rockets met the Herdin boys at Jansen avenue and Grace street and succeeded in pounding out 26 runs, while their opponents amassed a sum total of 16. The winners desire to hear from all clubs averaging 15 years, to play on North Side grounds. Address Manager Guy Jackson, No. 920 Otto street.

The West Division High School defeated the Chicago English High School at Douglas Park by the close score of 17 to 16. The features of the game were the batting of Braslaux, Frye, and Tracy of the West Division and Baker of the Chicago English High School. The batteries were Fredick and Frye of the West Division and Murphy and Adams of the Chicago English High School.

Ives' Assault on Schaefer.

The details of the Ives-Schaefer trouble at Cleveland last Thursday show that Lew Shaw was tangled up in it. The fight occurred in the place kept by John Frawley, himself an ex-billiard champion. Schaefer and Shaw were playing Ives and Martin Mullen of Cleveland and Schaefer and Shaw won the second game of the series so easily that Ives lost his temper, and when Jake cautioned him he rushed at the champion and hit him in the right eye as hard as he could, cutting the brow. Then Ives ran out of the place, sending a messenger to ask Schaefer's forgiveness, which was refused. But as Charley Schaefer, Jake's brother, has issued a denial that any fight took place it is probable that the men have met and that the kindly Schaefer has agreed to overlook the assault.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CENTENNIAL IN OHIO.

Big Gathering of Christian Workers at Marietta—The Program.

MARIETTA, O., June 1.—[Special.]—The incoming trains this evening have been crowded with delegates and visitors to the first centennial celebration of Sunday-school work in Ohio and of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Ohio Sunday-School Association.

In 1791 Mary Byrd Lake established the first Sunday-school in what was then the Northwest Territory, comprising now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The school was started in Marietta, behind the stockades that were erected in defense against the Indians. It seemed fitting to those in charge that a centennial day should be observed in connection with the thirty-second convention. Mr. Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., the International Organizer, will be present through the meeting. W. B. Jacobs of Chicago, Secretary of the Illinois Sunday-School Association, will speak on a number of practical themes.

Illinois will be represented by W. B. Jacobs of Chicago, Secretary of the State Sunday-School Association. Michigan will be represented by H. S. Jordon, President of the Michigan Sunday-School Association. Wisconsin will be represented by A. J. Benjamin, Secretary of the State Sunday-School Association. One of the features of centennial day may possibly be a pilgrimage to the grave of Mary Byrd Lake, fifteen miles out of Marietta, on the banks of the Muskingum River.

BURNED $30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

Arenta, an Arkansas Town, Seriously Damaged by Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—Arenta, a town a few miles from Little Rock, was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. It partially destroyed the Little Rock Oil company's hotel, Fancette Bros.' wholesale and retail liquor store, H. L. Smith's grocery, L. C. Davies' meat store, and N. Jones' barber shop. The total loss is $30,000; the insurance only $4,500.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—The *Sanitarium* printing office, a three-story brick structure, with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire today. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the forty-five employés barely escaped with their lives. The building and contents were worth $45,000 and are a total loss. The electrotype plates for several publications were destroyed. The entire edition of *Good Health* for June was burned. Total insurance, $10,500.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 1.—Fire today destroyed the Norton Block on Seventh street, Trinity Church, and a number of adjoining buildings. Loss $100,000, with but little insurance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The Buckingham Theater and saloon were burned last night. Three firemen were buried under a falling wall, but their injuries are not thought to be fatal. Loss on building $20,000, with $14,000 insurance.

MONTREAL, Que., June 1.—The clothing establishment of Burnett was burned last night, entailing a loss on building and stock of between $60,000 and $70,000.

O'Connor's Confidence in Parnell.

TORONTO, Ont., June 1.—[Special.]—Bound from Rochester to Chicago to meet Mr. Redmond, Mr. John O'Connor, M. P. for Tipperary, is stopping over for a couple of days in Toronto—more for a rest than in hope of finding any financial sympathy to help along the staggering question of home rule. Mr. O'Connor was seen at his hotel, when he said that the cause of home rule would by no means be endangered by its retention of Mr. Parnell as leader. In point of fact, it was Mr. O'Connor's opinion that in the event of home rule losing Mr. Parnell, its cause, now so far advanced, would meet an almost irrecoverable blow.

MORRIS PARK OPENING.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS VISIT THE BEAUTIFUL EASTERN TRACK.

Nomad, with Snapper Garrison Up, Takes the Harlem Stakes, Winning Thousands for His Owner—Philip Dwyer's Sir John Wins the Fort Schuyler Stakes in Fast Time—Racing at Latonia and Buffalo—General Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Monday is not a red letter day on the turf and it is always difficult to get out a big attendance at the beginning of the week, but it was not a Monday crowd that turned out at Morris Park this afternoon. The banner race track of the world, with its magnificent distances, its superb and costly grand stand and clubhouse, its toboggan slide, its Matterhorn, and its free field drew no less than 10,000 persons to view the great game on the opening day of its spring meeting. The change from Gravesend was thoroughly appreciated. The racing was lively and exciting, and though only two favorites succeeded in getting home in front the great throng returned home filled with satisfaction and delight with their day's outing. The spot is an enchanted one and the visitor finds it difficult not to be happy there.

The Harlem Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, was the principal attraction of the day. Eleven youngsters faced the starter. Nomad was the favorite and with Garrison up was regarded at a good thing at 2 to 1. And so he proved to be. Garrison lay back with him for half a mile, then came away and won in the handsomest style by half a length. Mr. Rose won a small fortune over the victory of his fine colt, who is not many pounds behind the mighty St. Florian. Pierre Lorillard's colt Vestibule ran second and "Lucky" Baldwin's Galindo third. Mr. Lorillard won $6,000 on his colt for a place, getting odds of 4 and 5 to 1. The track was dead and slow and the time was only 1:09¼.

The Fort Schuyler Stakes went to the best horse and the favorite, Philip Dwyer's Sir John, who carried the top weight, 122 pounds, and won cleverly, going the mile in 1:41¼. He closed at 8 to 5 in the betting. Carroll was a good second and Chesapeake a poor third.

John A. Morris' fleet-footed Correction turned the tables on Civil Service in the first race at five furlongs, beating him in a canter in 1:01. Fairview beat him also, finishing second. Civil Service was a poor third. In the betting he was a slight favorite, going to the post at 7 to 5, while the odds against Correction were 15 to 10. Old Volunteer was never in the hunt.

A great overturning was seen in the second race at one and one-eight miles. Only three started, and it was dollars to cents that Mr. Morris' fast filly L'Intriguante would win. Cassius was a good thing for second place. Masterlode was not looked upon as being in it at all and went to the post at 12 to 1. For a mile it was a close race; then Masterlode, the selling plater, drew out and won without serious difficulty, L'Intriguante second, Cassius nowhere. It was a stunning upset, one from which it will take some men a week to recover.

Rey Del Rey in the fourth race, at one mile, gave a lot of maidens an awful beating, simply walking in by twenty lengths in 1:42¼. Laurestan was second, Maj. Thornton third. McLewee won a good many thousand dollars on Rey Del Rey, and is encouraged to remain on the turf a little longer.

L. J. Rose, not satisfied with winning the Harlem stakes, also took the last race, his filly Arnica winning after a hard struggle, Dr. Wilcox second, and Lillie B. colt third.

The Metropolitan Handicap is to be run tomorrow, Tenny is a sure starter and is a decided favorite tonight. Riley and Clarendon are fancied by many, but it is likely that his strongest opponent will be Ambulance, to whom Tenny will try to give in actual weight, regardless of age and sex, twenty-nine pounds. Following are today's summaries:

First race, opening scramble for all ages, $20 each, $1,000 added, five furlongs—Correction (Littlefield), 106 pounds, 7 to 5; Fairview (Bergen), 111, 8 to 1; Civil Service (McLaughlin), 122, 7 to 5; Fairy (Ward), 106, 30 to 1; Volunteer II. (Taral), 124, 8 to 1; Rosa H. (Jones), 106, 40 to 1. Time, 1:01.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $20 each, $1,000 added, one mile and a furlong—Masterlode (Sims), 114 pounds, 12 to 1; L'Intriguante (A. Covington), 95, 2 to 5; Cassius (Taral), 121, 3 to 1. Time, 1:55.

Third race, the Harlem Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $50 each, $1,250 added, five and a half furlongs—Nomad (Garrison), 118 pounds, 8 to 5; Vestibule (Taylor), 118, 10 to 1; Gullindo (I. Lewis), 118, 40 to 1; McCormick (Bergen), 118, 6 to 1; Canvass (Taral), 118, 6 to 1; Flattery (Jones), 115, 10 to 1; Ellen Wetherspoon (Covington), 115, 15 to 1; Prohibition (F. Littlefield), 118, 4 to 1; Mascot (Barnes), 115, 10 to 1; Merry Duke (Lamley), 118, 15 to 1; Morgan G. (Hamilton), 118, 15 to 1. Time, 1:09¼.

Fourth race, for maidens of all ages, $20 each, $1,000 added, one mile—Rey Del Rey (Doggett), 107 pounds, 5 to 2; Laurestan (Jones), 107, 10 to 1; Maj. Thornton (Hamilton), 107, 4 to 1; Second Favorite (Bergen), 107, 8 to 1; Reilly (Sims), 102, 2 to 1; Lillian (Taylor), 107, 5 to 1. Time, 1:42¼.

Fifth race, Fort Schuyler Stakes, for all ages, $50 each, $1,200 added, one mile—Sir John (Hamilton), 122 pounds, 8 to 5; Carroll (Donohue), 114, 25 to 1; Chesapeake (Barnes), 114, 4 to 1; St. James (Thompson), 108, 20 to 1; Chatham (Littlefield), 107, 3 to 1; Lepanto (J. Lamley), 90, 12 to 1; Punster Jr. (Covington), 104, 30 to 1; Kempland (Foster), 110, 12 to 1; Sirocco (Taylor), 108, 8 to 1; Odette (Ward), 111, 20 to 1. Time, 1:41¼.

Sixth race, selling, sweepstakes, 2-year-olds, $20 each, $1,000 added, six furlongs—Arnica (Ward), 100 pounds, 4 to 1; Dr. Wilcox (Littlefield), 108, 6 to 1, Lillie B. colt (A. Covington), 98, 12 to 1; Little Sandy (Miller), 108, 6 to 1; Tasso (Stevenson), 98, 12 to 1; Disappointment (Bergen), 104, 7 to 5; Gold Wave, (Lamley), 102, 25 to 1; Quartermaster (Barnes), 113, 15 to 1; Jessie Faustus (Jones), 106, 80 to 1. Time, 1:16¼.

Entries and weights for tomorrow's races at Morris Park follow:

First race for all ages, a sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, six furlongs—Madstone, Kingston, 124 pounds; Flavia, La Tosca, 106; Trinity, Key West, 111.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, a sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights at 20 pounds above the scale, one mile—Livonia, Hypatica, Sequence colt, l'Intriguante, India Rubber, 107 pounds; Frontenac, Text, 127; Snowball, Roquefort, Rico, Isaac Lewis, 112; Wilfred, Longstreet, 131; Lynn, 116.

Third race, Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $100 each, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second and $200 to third, half a mile—Bengal, Bennett, Young, Panhandle, Coxswain, Sir Matthew, Airshaft, Airplant, Temple, Merry Monarch, Osric, Dagonet, Lady Longfellow colt, Rex, Mars, Yemen, Take Back (formerly Imagination), 118 pounds; Spinalong, Regina, Crystal, Guilty, Mezarra filly, 115.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, a sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, one mile and a sixteenth—Raceland, 131 pounds; Drizzle, 115.

Fifth race, Metropolitan Handicap, for all ages, a sweepstakes of $100 each with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third, one mile and an eighth—Tenny, 129 pounds; Raceland, 123; Riley, 119; Los Angeles, 116; Tristan, 114; Senorita, 113; Eon, 112; Banquet, 110; Clarendon, 107; Montague, 103; Ambulance, Isaac Lewis, 100; Bermuda, 97; Fairview, Lizzie, 95; Sextus, 90.

Sixth race, for all ages, a sweepstakes of $200 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, the winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs—Ocypete, 107 pounds; Dunbarton, 101; Soho, 115; Adventurer, 111; Stryke, Centura, Torchlight, 114; Vivid, 105; Iago, The Sheriff, Rico, 112; Grey Lock, Vardee, Kern, 104; War Duke, Ketchum, 91; Algebra filly, 80; Little Jim, 106; Esquimeau, 119.

LATONIA KNEE-DEEP IN MUD.

Horses That Like Heavy Going Made the Favorites.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—[Special.]—An old-fashioned thunderstorm visited the track shortly after the races began today and the rain fell in torrents, leaving the track like a quagmire. After the second race mud horses were in demand, and there were several scratches in the three last races. During one race it was almost impossible to see the horses so dense was the fog caused by the tremendous downpour. The track was good when the second event was run, and that race caused considerable of a stir and an investigation as well. Estelle was the favorite, and she led until within a few jumps of the string, when Happiness came with a rush and beat her out, Sanders, on Estelle, did not make much of a finish. Indeed, it was so weak that numbers of people thought he did not try to win and at least one of the judges was the same way of thinking and advocated declaring all bets off. It took nearly an hour for the judges to make a decision, but under it all bets stood. It did not look as if there was anything intentionally wrong about the riding, but Sanders got rattled at the finish.

The Latonia Oaks, the event of the day, had only four starters. At first Ida Pickwick was a favorite over the field, but a red-hot tip on Cantatrice made the latter the post favorite, while the odds on Ida went up to 2½ to 1. The other starters were Mattie Allen and Mary C., the latter being at 3½ to 1. Mary C. and Cantatrice were the leaders until the far turn was reached, when Cantatrice had enough of it and fell back beaten. Then Ida Pickwick put after Mary C., and entering the homestretch they were on even terms. At the eighth pole Ida had forged to the front and she finally won with just a little to spare by two lengths, Cantatrice an indifferent third.

Sir Planet and Nina Archer carried the bulk of the money in the first race, but neither was in it at the close, the finish being confined to Harry Weldon at 8 to 1 and Gov. Ross at 15 to 1, the former winning by a neck.

Woodvale was an even-money favorite in the third race, but a couple of longshots, Mirabeau and Brutus, had the finish to themselves, the former getting there first by a scant head.

The mile and a sixteenth handicap was quite a betting race, Bertha being a slight favorite over Rosemont, both great mud animals. Two or three others were also well backed. Rudolph and Rosemont were the leaders for seven furlongs, when Rudolph ingloriously gave it up, and after that Rosemont had everything his own way, winning in a gallop by three lengths, Bertha a neck before Hueneme.

Gorman, a stake animal, ought to have been a favorite over the field in the last race, but instead he was 9 to 5, Taliero being a heavily backed second choice. Gorman laid away until the homestretch was reached, when he moved up, and, soon taking the lead, he galloped in the easiest of winners, Hannah Moberly, at 15 to 1, easily getting the place.

Palestine, the crack 3-year-old and an American Derby candidate, is lame and will not be able to run at Chicago. He is turned out for the present. Details follow:

First race, selling, purse $500, for 3-year olds and upwards, divided race, one mile and seventy yards. Starters: Modjeska, 91 pounds (Perkins), 15 to 1; Killduff, 100 (Keys), 30 to 1; Harry Weldon, 104 (Britton), 6 to 1; Gov. Ross, 112 (C. Sloan), 15 to 1; Sir Planet, 99½ (McDonald), 4 to 1; Profligate, 104 (Boyer), 6 to 1; Nina Archer, 112 Allen), 6 to 5. Harry Weldon won, Gov. Ross second, Sir Planet third. Time 1:47¼.

Second race, second half of first race, same conditions, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Estelle, 97 pounds (Saunders), 2 to 1; Fred Fink, 102 (Porter), 5 to 1; Happiness, 103 (Goodale), 10 to 1; Rimini, 103 (McDonald), 10 to 1; Eugenie, 106 (English), 3 to 1; Red Sign, 110 (Overton), 4 to 1; Bob Forsythe, 110 (Freeman), 10 to 1. Happiness won, Estelle second, Red Sign third. Time, 1:47¼.

Third race, purse $500, one mile—Starters: Brutus, 100 pounds (English), 8 to 1; Cupbearer, 97 (Schimmel), 100 to 1; Melody, 92 (Saunders), 4 to 1; Belle Noyes, 92 (Taylor), 50 to 1; Harpey, 92 (Perkins), 50 to 1; Triumph, 97 (T. Sloan), 20 to 1; Mirabeau, 97 (Porter), 10 to 1; Woodvale, 97 (Boyer), even; Kehama, 97 (McDonald), 6 to 1; Topstone, 97 (Keys), 20 to 1; Rebuff, 112 (C. Sloan), 75 to 1. Mirabeau won, Brutus second, Harpey third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fourth race, a free handicap sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Bonnie Byrd, 98 pounds (W. Harris), 10 to 1; Harry Smith, 100 (Boyer), 8 to 1; Rudolph, 100 (McDonald), 4 to 1; Allan Bane, 100 (English), 10 to 1; Rosemont, 102 (Porter), 3 to 1; Bertha, 105 (Britton) 8 to 5; Poteen, 115 (Overton), 7 to 1. Rosemont won, Bertha second, Allan Bane third. Time, 1:52¼.

Fifth race, Latonia Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, one and one-fourth miles—Starters: Ida Pickwick, 117 pounds (R. Williams), 2 to 1; Cantatrice, 112 (Boyer), 8 to 5; Mary C., 107 (Britton), 3 to 1; Mattie Allen (Hathaway), 7 to 1. Ida Pickwick won, Mary C. second, Cantatrice third. Time, 2:14¼.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Doncaster, 110 pounds (Allen), 6 to 1; Hannah Moberly, 110 (Hathaway), 12 to 1; Bracelet, 110 (R. Williams), 4 to 1; Falero, 113 (Freeman), 2 to 1; Gorman, 118 (Overton), 7 to 1. Gorman won, Hannah Moberly second, Falero third. Time, 1:07.

Entries, weights, and pooling for tomorrow's races at Latonia follow:

First race, one mile and twenty yards, selling—Silver Mine, 102 pounds; Tenor, 104, $10; Aunt Kate, 104, $10; Wild Flower, 104; Mary H., 106; Gov. Wheeler, 107; Jack Brady, 109, $10; Consignee, 109, $10; Alphonse, 111, $15; Liederkranz, 113, $10; J. B. Freed, 115; field, $25.

Second race, one mile, for 3-year-olds—Metha, 102 pounds; Jack Star, 107; Onlight, 107; Brutus, 107; Mabelle, 107, $15; Woodvale, 107; Dickerson, 112, $25; Rainier, 114; Vortex, 114; field, $20.

Third race, one mile, handicap—Marchma, 95, $5; Shibboleth, 97, $8; Palmetto, 100, $5; Philora, 101, $5; Robespierre, 104, $8; Rosemont, 107, $25; Penn P., 108, $10; Glockner, 110, $25; Dr. Nave, 114; Sullross, 105.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, the Merchants' Stakes—Lorenzo, 97; Robespierre, 117; Dr. Nave, 117; Ed Hopper, 116; Proctor Knott, 126, $50; the field, $40.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, maiden fillies, 2-year-olds—Ollie Glenn, 105 pounds, $20; Antoinette, 110; Umstilla, 110; Unadilla, 110, $10; Louise, 110; Annorean, 110; Jessie Belle, 110; Jean, 110, $10; Altivola, 115; Celerity, 115; Clementine, 115; Elsie S., 115; field, $40.

FINE SPORT AT BUFFALO.

Dublin Runs Away with His Jockey and Races Three Miles Against Time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—A finer day for racing could not be imagined. The sun was hot, the air delightful, the crowd of good size, and the speculative fever high. Leo had everything his own way in the three-quarter mile run, nothing in the field of fourteen being able to touch him. Gambler had a waiting race in the five-furlongs dash, Valkyre leading in an easy race until the stretch, when Gambler came to the front. The whip could not push Valkyre, and Gambler won easily. Quite a bit of excitement preceded the seven-furlongs race. Dublin was withdrawn at the last minute. In warming up he ran away with his jockey and never stopped until he had gone three miles and then he broke down. When it came to the race Syracuse had everything her own way. Eclipse gave Autocrat a hard push in the race of three-quarters of a mile. The latter had the lead from the start and only lost it in the stretch, but regained it with a grand effort. The fifth race, a mile and a sixteenth, was the prettiest of the day. Firefly, Middlestone, and Success ran together till they came to the stretch. Middlestone and Firefly were here together, with Brown Charley pulling up. But Anderson put the whip to Rambler and pushed him in first by a short head. Summaries follow:

First race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Leo, 104 pounds (Anderson), 6 to 2; Tom Daly, 104 (Davis), 10 to 4; Carnot, 106 (Yetter), 6 to 2; Rustic, 106 (Bergen), 2 to 3; Long Jack, 110 (Vint), 20 to 8; Prodigal, 108 (Tribe), 2 to 2; La Grippe, 100 (Cullen), 20 to 8; Bravo, 114 (Marshall), 20 to 8; Sam Morris, 102 (Plate), 3 to 1; Jay Qu El, 104 (Flynn), 8 to 3; Jamestown (Murhett), 50 to 25. Time, 1:16.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Gambler (Anderson), 110 pounds, even; Vacalite (Doane), 95, 2 to 1; Lady Lyon (Lynch), 113, 15 to 6; Valkyr (Yetter), 102, 10 to 4; Petulant colt (Bender), 108, 3½ to ⅛; Montella (Woodward), 100, 15 to 5; Longgard (Bergen), 103, 8 to 3. Time, 1:02.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, seven furlongs—Syracuse (Tribe), 145 pounds, 1 to ⅛; Martha (Hollis), 120, 3 to 1; Blacklock (Hayden), 114, 3 to 1, Dublin (Shields), 152, 30 to 8; J. J. O'B (Lewis), 145, 20 to 7; King Idler (Charleston), 142; Dictum, (Yetter), 114; Troy (Visit), 137, 7 to 2; Harris (Whyburn), 135, 12 to 4; Vanquisher (Ossler), 114; Rupert (Blakely), 137; Harry Ireland (Redfield), 145, 7 to 2. Time, 1:30¼.

Fourth race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Autocrat (Flynn), 109 pounds, 3 to 10; Eclipse (Cullen), 96, 7 and 8 to 5; Tanner (Hayden), 109; Queen of Trumps (Fields), 104, 20 to 8; Khaftan (Dalton), 109, 6 and 8 to 5. Time, 1:14¼.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and one-sixth—Rambler (Anderson), 116 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to ⅛; Middlestone (Vint), 107; Firefly (Flynn), 107, 8 to 5; Brown Charlie (Day), 113, 6 to 2; Costa Rica (Donovan), 107, 12 to 5; Success (Bergen), 108; Brian Boru (Cullen), 110, 30 to 10; Sam D. (Woodward), 106, 15 to 10; Sparling (Hollis), 111, 6 to 2. Time, 1:49¼.

Sixth race, purse $300, 3 years old and upwards, welter weights, mile and a quarter over five hurdles Bassino (Blakely), 128 pounds, no odds; Lijero (Hayden), 124, 3 to 5; Bill Bond (Donovan), 134, 3 to 1; Tauton (Grace), 124, 15 to 6. Time, 2:26.

TO RUN WITH THE RACERS.

Great Scheme Announced by the Directors of the Overland Park Club.

DENVER, Colo., June 1.—[Special.]—The directors of the Overland Park club have conceived a great scheme of which official announcement was made today. Next season an electric railway will be built around the track on the inside. Upon it will be a moveable stand for the judges, which will whirl around the circle with the racers and enable the judges to watch the race from start to finish. It is claimed that the necessary speed may easily be attained. The announcement was also made that some means of running the grand stand around the track was also being considered.

Four favorites out of a possible five won today at the races. Gov. Adams, Bob Wade, Redbird, and Ellard being the list. Dungarven proved a winner over Minnie Elkins, the successful one in last Thursday's Derby. The weather was threatening, but rain failed to interfere. The attendance was largely decreased. The events resulted as follows:

Free handicap sweepstakes for all ages—Gov. Adams first, Fred B. second, Larghetta third. Time, 1:50½.

Real Estate Stakes, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds—Dungarven first, Minnie Elkins second, Mystery third. Time, 1:46¼.

Third race, purse $250, one-half mile—Bob Wade first, Sam Jones second, Eclipse Jr. third. Time, :49.

Trotting in the 2:26 class, purse $300:

Red Bird	1	1	1
Bertie M.	5	2	2
Lucy Abbott	3	6	3
Minnie Almont	4	4	4
Ed Marsh	2	3	5
Rosita	6	5	6

Time—2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:27.

Denver Trotting Stakes, colts and fillies, 3-year-olds or under, in the 2:30 class:

Ellard	1	1	1
Elsie S.	3	2	2
George Dickson	2	3	3

Time—2:37; 2:38; 2:42.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Secretary Fellows of the Coney Island Jockey club made public today the dates on which the coming Sheepshead Bay meeting's principal stakes will be decided. The opening day will be Tuesday, June 16, with double events, the Suburban Handicap and the Spring Turf Stakes; Wednesday, June 17, the Daisy Stakes and the Swift Stakes; Thursday, June 18, the Foam Stakes, the Bay Ridge Handicap, and the Volunteer Handicap; Friday, June 19, the Pansy Stakes; Saturday, June 20, the Surf Stakes, the Tidal Stakes, and the Sheepshead Bay Handicap; Tuesday, June 23, the Zephyr Stakes, the Mermaid Stakes, and the Coney Island Stakes; Thursday, June 25, the Spring Stakes and the Coney Island Cup; Saturday, June 27, the June Stakes, the Spindrift Stakes, and the Knickerbocker Handicap; Monday, June 29, the great Trial Stakes and the Thistle Stakes; Wednesday, July 1, the Double Event and the Realization Stakes. There will be six races each day. Should any race fail to fill another will be substituted.

To Take a Trip to Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, and Mr. Russell Harrison left the city at 3 o'clock today for New York, where they will be joined tomorrow by Mrs. Russell Harrison. Wednesday Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison will sail by the Teutonic for Europe, going direct to London, where they will be the guests of Minister and Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick will remain in New York until the steamer sails and then return to Washington. Mrs. McKee's two children will be in charge of President and Mrs. Harrison, who will take them to Cape May on their departure for that place June 20. Little Marthena Harrison will spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Saunders.

Denies That He Has Failed.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—It was rumored on the street today that Francis F. Emery, boot and shoe dealer, had failed, with liabilities of $300,000. Mr. Emery denies that he has failed or is in any way embarrassed financially, and says the rumor probably arose from the fact that last week he converted his business into a stock company.

AGREED TO DO NOTHING.

DECISION OF THE LAKE-FRONT COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

Impracticable to Press a New Measure at This Late Day Without the United Support of the Press and People—What May Be Done at Springfield Today—Opinions of Lawyers on the Legality of a Commission.

The committee selected at the meeting in the Mayor's office Saturday to draft a bill for the settlement of the Lake-Front question held a meeting at the Union League club yesterday afternoon. Corporation Counsel Miller read the draft of a bill, but it was agreed that no action be taken approving any bill.

Those present at the meeting were William Penn Nixon, Victor F. Lawson, Washington Hesing, W. K. Sullivan, Joseph Medill, J. W. Nye, John M. Clark, Eugene S. Pike, John G. Shortall, Corporation Counsel J. S. Miller, and Warren Leland.

After some discussion this statement was agreed upon as expressing the sentiment of those present:

"The committee prepared a draft of a bill by which a commission to be appointed by the Governor should be authorized to act on behalf of the State in making and carrying out a settlement of the Lake-Front controversy subject to the approval of the Governor; but in view of the fact that the press could not be united in support of any such measure, and the fact that but a few days are left of this session of the Legislature, makes it impracticable to press a new measure at this late day without the united support of the press and people of the city."

At all polling-places in the city yesterday whenever the ticket-peddlers would use them blank petitions were presented to voters for their signatures protesting against any legislation at present regarding the Lake-Front controversy. As a result thousands of signatures were obtained and were sent to Springfield last night to be presented to the Legislature today when the Lake-Front bill comes up for final passage. The petition was as follows:

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the State of Illinois in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly:

We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the City of Chicago, respectfully protest and earnestly remonstrate against any legislation whatever in reference to the Lake-Front.

We beg to submit that the advantage of our harbor, when supplemented by the construction of suitable docks in deep water, will be productive of very large revenue to the City of Chicago, will be a necessity to our growing lake commerce, and that we would deem it an unpardonable error to divert its use for any other purpose whatever.

LAKE-FRONT BILL IN THE HOUSE.

What Its Friends and Enemies Will Attempt to Do Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—An attempt will be made tomorrow in the House to take up the Lake-Front bill under a suspension of the rules, and either send it to third reading or make it a special order for Thursday or Friday.

Two Chicago delegations will arrive at the capital tomorrow. One, composed chiefly of West Side citizens, will oppose the passage of any compromise bill whatever; and the other, composed of the delegates appointed at Mayor Washburne's conference, will urge that at all events the Lake-Front Park be reserved in perpetuity to the City of Chicago.

The legislative opponents of the Lake-Front bill will urge that both these delegations be accorded a hearing in the Committee of the Whole by the House, as they hope that the evidence of division of sentiment among Chicago citizens as to the merits of the bill will turn the country members against the measure and result in its defeat.

THEY THINK IT WOULD BE LEGAL.

Opinions of Lawyers on the Proposed Lake-Front Commission.

Appended are a few legal opinions touching the legality of the proposed Lake-Front commission:

John N. Jewett—I have been referred to in connection with the Lake-Front matter as the attorney for the Illinois Central. My interest in the proposed legislation is only that of a citizen, and I have no professional connection with it. The State has full power to dispose of its interest in the Lake-Front. The Legislature as the representative of the State is fully competent to deal with the subject as it may deem to the best interests of the public. The absolute disposition of the State's interest in the property would be legitimate. The appointment of a committee to deal with the matter and give effect to its determinations upon the question of settlement and adjustment would, in my opinion, be equally legitimate.

William C. Goudy—I do not think the appointment of such a commission would be unconstitutional or beyond the powers of the Legislature. It is in the power of the State to make an agreement in such a manner as may be authorized by the Legislature for the transfer of any interests that it has in the Lake-Front. Therefore any act of the Legislature delegating the authority to dispose of such interest would be valid. It is a mistake to consider the city one party and the State another. The State is the only party in fact, as it controls the city property, and the city can hold none except for public uses.

John P. Wilson—It is my impression, without having given the subject anything but a superficial consideration, that a law could be enacted by the Legislature appointing a commission to act for the Legislature in the settlement with the Illinois Central railway company. The State can dispose of its interest in the Lake-Front property, and may do this through an agent or agents.

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central—There will be time enough to inquire into the constitutionality of the proposed law after its enactment.

REAL-ESTATE BOARD IN LINE.

It Now Falls Back on the Harlan Decision.

At a meeting of the Lake-Front committee of the Chicago Real-Estate Board yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the action of the Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives in reporting a bill favoring in substance the bill offered by the Illinois Central railroad and in opposition to the Harlan decision; and,

WHEREAS, The bill presented by the Chicago Real-Estate Board to said committee as a substitute for those already offered was drawn in full harmony with and made to conform to that Harlan decision; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Real-Estate Board that no legislation be had on the Lake-Front question that will in any manner supersede or set aside the final adjudication of that question now before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal.

WILLIS G. JACKSON,
Chairman Lake-Front Committee.
JOSIAH L. LOMBARD,
President the Chicago Real-Estate Board.

Sentenced to Death for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—Phillip Baker, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Nelson, was today sentenced to be hanged at such time as the Governor may direct. Baker broke down completely and wept like a child. He said that his life had been sworn away and that his conviction was a put-up job—that the jury and the press had not given him a fair trial.

A Wife Worth Having.

An Atchison girl who is soon to be married will pay the expenses of the wedding tour.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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This was the experience of Mr. F. Z. Nelson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska. He suffered for years with scrofula; and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally four bottles of S. S. S. cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of Swift's Specific."

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THEY DIED FOR LOVE.

TWO YOUNG PEOPLE COMMIT SUICIDE NEAR GALENA, ILL.

Elmer Foster Was Only a Farm Hand, but He Loved Ada Townsend, Whose Father Was Hard-Hearted and Wealthy—Judge Pinney's Daughter Killed in an Accident at Madison—Trial of Rose Zoldesky—General News of the Northwest.

GALENA, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Two young lovers, Miss Ada Townsend and Elmer Foster, living in Rush Township, this county, committed suicide last night because their union was forbidden by the young lady's parents. Foster took his lady-love out riding yesterday afternoon and they returned so late in the evening that no one saw them enter the Townsend home. This morning Mrs. Townsend called her daughter at the usual hour. Receiving no response, she broke into Ada's room and found the two lovers dead. The body of the young man lay upon the bed, while that of the girl had fallen to the floor. They had taken poison. The girl's father is wealthy, while Foster was only a farm hand.

JUDGE PINNEY'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

An Accident at Madison, Wis., Causes the Death of a Bright Young Woman.

MADISON, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—A sad accident occurred in this city this evening. Four young ladies, including the daughter of Justice-elect S. U. Pinney of this city, went out in a barouche to witness the game of baseball between Evanston and the University of Wisconsin. When the young ladies went home the horses became fractious and ran away. The girls jumped out and Miss Bessie Pinney struck the pavement in such a manner as to break her neck. The other occupants of the rig were all daughters of Wisconsin people. Misses Lillian Prescott of Marinette, Laura Baxter of Lancaster, and Mae Evans of Platteville, escaped entirely unharmed. Miss Bessie was the only daughter of Justice Pinney. She was about 21 years of age and an adopted child. She graduated at Lake Forest University a year ago, and was a bright, vivacious lady. The news of the death of his daughter affected Justice Pinney to such an extent that his health is feared for.

Mrs. Caroline Klauber, the aged widow of Samuel Klauber, died suddenly of heart disease this evening upon hearing the news of Miss Pinney's accidental death. The lady was the mother of M. S. Klauber, a prominent merchant, and was one of the oldest residents of the city. Her residence was but a few doors from Miss Pinney's home, and she was much attached to the young lady.

TRIAL OF ROSE ZOLDESKY.

A Young Woman of Richland Center, Wis., Charged with Murder.

LANCASTER, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—The trial of Rose Zoldesky, charged with the murder of Ella Malley at Richland Center Jan. 8, will begin here tomorrow in the Circuit Court before Judge Clementson. It is a case of extreme interest in Richland County. Rose Zoldesky is a bright young woman and has been for a long time a boarder in the family of Dr. G. R. Mitchell of Richland Center. On the evening of the 8th of January, with the doctor's permission, she gave a party at his house to a few young ladies. Ella Malley was one of the party. Just as they were starting home Rose gave some candy to Ella. On the way home Ella Malley complained to her sisters that she had peculiar pains. At the gate near her home she was thrown to the ground in a convulsion. She was carried into the house and doctors were called in. Convulsions were repeated, and after 6 o'clock the next morning she died. Suspicion that she was poisoned led to the arrest of Rose Zoldesky Jan. 17.

The stomach of the deceased was sent to Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and an analysis showed the presence of strychnine. It was remembered then that the death of Mrs. Dr. Mitchell was similar to that of Ella Malley. The body was exhumed and viscera sent to Prof. Haines, and strychnine found as before. The belief that Rose Zoldesky gave the poison became universal in the county, and when the case was called in April a change of venue was asked for.

ODD-FELLOWS CONVENE AT ASHLAND.

Delegates Arriving to Attend the State Convention of the Grand Lodge.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Delegations of Odd-Fellows are arriving from all directions this evening to be present at the grand lodge State convention, which convenes at Ashland tomorrow and will continue until June 6. Most of the delegates are expected on the morning trains tomorrow and many thousand visitors are expected on the numerous excursion trains which will run in. Preparations have been made for the grandest convention the State lodge has ever held. The city is beautifully decorated in honor of the event, and especially the headquarters of the local societies are fairly ablaze with flags and streamers.

The large Milwaukee delegation will arrive tomorrow morning, with hundreds of visitors. Present officers of the grand lodge are: Grand Master, H. E. Huxley, Neenah; Deputy Grand Master, H. E. Dickinson, Milwaukee; Grand Warden, Fred M. Griswold, Lake Mills; Grand Secretary, R. Hoe, Jefferson; Grand Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. J. Fisher, Horicon; Grand Representative, Martin Rich, Horicon; Trustees, William Humpreys, Watertown; John Bently, Milwaukee, and John H. Vivian, Mineral Point. They will all be present.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Commencement Exercises of the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The forty-fourth anniversary and fortieth commencement excercises of the Illinois Female College were held today at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, this city. The exercises were interesting and largely attended. The graduating class consisted of Sadie V. Buckingham, Solomon City, Kas.; Sadie Corrington, Dorchester, Ill.; Jessie F. Crum, Virginia, Ill.; Nellie E. Davis, Helen Duncan, Ninetta Layton, Aline L. Stevens, Mary E. Melton, and Elenor L. Pitner, Jacksonville, Ill.; Luella Baird, Solomon City, Kas.; Clara F. Hoover, Lincoln, Ill.; Mabel F. Zeman, Shelbyville, Ill.; C. Metella Short, Leavenworth, Kas.; and M. Annia Simmons, Brighton, Ill. The principal address was by the Rev. D. F. Howe of this city, who spoke eloquently on "The Modern Athena." President W. F. Short presented the diplomas and conferred degrees upon the graduates. The alumnae met this afternoon, and tonight a reception is tendered the young ladies by President Short.

It Was Nearly a Cyclone.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Logan County was swept by a storm today which played havoc with fruit and shade trees, weak barns, and buildings. At ten minutes past 1 o'clock a wide, dark cloud came from the south and passed over toward the north, covering a territory a quarter of a mile wide. In Lincoln the storm was of unusual severity. Klatt's livery barn, the Commercial Hotel, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many other buildings were roughly used. In the country the damage is confined to fields of small grain and fruit orchards, entailing damages from $20,000 to $30,000.

An Illinois Criminal Caught.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Hovey honored a requisition today from Gov. Fifer of Illinois for the return of Albert Sloan, wanted for murder at Fairfield. Sloan was traced into this State and was captured just as he was about to cross the river at Uniontown into Kentucky. A requisition from Gov. Buckner of Kentucky for the return of William Penrod, alias Lewis McBride, for horse-stealing, was also honored. McBride is about to be released from the Indiana Prison South.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eliza Beavers, aged 25 and mother of one child 6 years old, attempted suicide last night by taking a tablespoonful of undiluted carbolic acid at the Park House, where she has been employed as domestic. The poor woman still lives, but suffers intense pain, the muscles of the throat and lining of her stomach being terribly burned. Her case is hopeless.

Found Dead in the Street.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Conrad Deckert, a brewer who has been engaged as foreman of Rink's brewery in this city for the last sixteen years, was found dead in the street about 5 o'clock this morning. He had been insane for two or three weeks and yesterday afternoon he wandered away from home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death from causes unknown to them.

State Bank at Stanford.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Gen. Pavey, Auditor of Public Accounts, today granted authority to commence business to the Stanford State Bank at Stanford, McLean County. Its capital stock is $25,000, and its officers are William Paul, President; Thomas T. Stubblefield, Vice-President; A. H. Linebarger, cashier.

Glass Works Shut Down.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—The Hartford City Glass company, operating one of the largest window-glass factories in the country, went out of blast today. With light stocks in the hands of the manufacturers and jobbers this additional curtailment of production will cause high prices.

Epidemics in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—An epidemic of measles has been reported to the State Board of Health from Keithsburg, followed by five cases of scarlatina, which have been quarantined by the local Board of Health.

Will Do Business in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The Atlanta Home Insurance company of Atlanta, Ga., was today admitted by Auditor Pavey to do business in Illinois. The company has made a deposit of $25,000 with the Auditor.

Northwest Notes.

Heavy rain and hail storms are reported from Illinois and Eastern Iowa.

Charles Lease of Marion, Ind., was struck by lightning and instantly killed yesterday.

The Moline caster works and the Moline novelty works are to be removed to Aurora, Ill.

Arthur Voorhees and Miss Mary Crawford were married at Danville, Ill., yesterday. Mr. Voorhees is a nephew of the Senator.

William Cripe and Mrs. John Minksell were arrested at Wabash, Ind., yesterday, on a charge of adultery. The woman had deserted her husband and a 14-year-old daughter at Goshen, Ind., to fly with Cripe.

A malicious mischief-maker is terrorizing the citizens of Fort Dodge, Ia., by throwing stones through the windows of residences. Sunday evening a shotgun was fired at the home of a Mr. Oleson, the charge barely missing two children.

The body of Charles W. Flanner was found in the woods near Pembine, Wis., yesterday. A revolver lay near the body of the dead man, who had been a telegraph operator at Trout Lake, Mich. His friends know of no cause for the suicide.

DECLINE TO CONFER WITH THE MINERS.

Operators of the Springfield District Define Their Position—Labor News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The coal-miners in this district published an official notice that they would meet with the operators tomorrow to settle the existing differences regarding the mining situation here, but the operators say that they will not meet with the miners. They have issued a manifesto signed by all the operators in this district which provides for work by the day, ten hours to constitute a day's work, and entry-cutters to be paid twenty-five cents an hour, blasters twenty-two and a half cents an hour, and loaders seventeen and a half cents an hour. The employés are to provide their own lamps, powder, oil, and all necessary tools, the sharpening to be done by the operators. One of the operators said today that they were forced to take this stand by reason of the laws passed and about to be passed by the Legislature. The Gross-Weight bill, he said, forced them to pay the miners for dirty coal, but did not force the miners to take it, and they could not sell it. The Truck-Store bill, he said, forbids the sale by the operators of powder, oil, squibs, or tools.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 1.—The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will open in this city tomorrow and will remain in session at least two weeks. It is safe to say there will be no change in the scale. The committee has decided to fix the rate of puddling at $5.50 per ton on a 2-cent card and 70 cents for heating and rolling in bar mills. The price for catching in bar mills was placed at five-eighths the product. These prices are the same as ruled during the year now closing.

The committee on the steel scale is also preparing its report. There is a general feeling among steel workers for a sliding scale similar to those in vogue in South Chicago, Joliet, and Homestead, and as there is a corresponding desire among manufacturers here it is thought some such general plan will be submitted.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—The miners and company-men of this city held a mass-meeting today. They were addressed by State President M. J. Goings, who congratulated them on the bold stand they had made. The company-men unanimously voted to quit work and to aid the miners.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—James Hughes, Master Workman of the National Cutters' and Trimmers' Assembly, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer here this afternoon on a charge of extorting $1,000 from the clothing firm of L. Adler Brothers & Co. of this city for raising a boycott which had been placed on the firm under threats of doing the firm further injury. Among the prominent labor leaders present is General Organizer James A. Wright of Philadelphia, who is himself under indictment for conspiracy together with several Rochester cutters. The defense claimed the facts stated in the indictment did not constitute a crime, that it did not contain a plain statement of the act constituting a crime, and that the facts which constitute the alleged crime were not stated. Justice Rumsey overruled the demurrer. Hughes pleaded not guilty and the work of impaneling a jury was begun. Only three jurors were obtained today.

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—One hundred and seventy-five stonecutters struck this morning. About two months ago their union demanded $4 per day of eight hours. Several conferences were held with the bosses, who ultimately offered $3.75 per day. The men had been working for $3.60 a day before this, but the advance offered them was not large enough.

DUQUOIN, Ill., June 1.—The Egyptian coal mine employés went on strike here this morning. The cause for the strike is a difference of opinion between the miners and operators regarding the contract. The operators agree to pay every two weeks, ten hours' work. The men claim they were to receive ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, and weekly pay. No conflict is expected, but as both sides are firm an extended period of idleness may be looked for.

LOOTED BY PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Astounding Story of Fraud in the Spring Garden Bank's Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—The revelations in the Spring Garden Bank wrecking case today increased the sensation. It has been revealed that President Kennedy over issued the bank stock 200 shares; that Director Wilson T. Evans borrowed $250,000 from the bank on Bunker Hill mining stock as collateral, and that the books were doctored almost daily by President Kennedy's orders. Small tradesmen's names were used by Kennedy upon which he made notes for large sums of money and then negotiated them.

Receiver Fisher attacked Director Evans and verbally charged him with sharp practices. There was a fight, and there is talk of arresting Evans. An effort has been made to find the property of Evans, but despite the fact that he poses as a man worth $500,000 he has secreted all his money. It is said on the inside that both Evans and President Kennedy have handed over all their money to their wives. In the face of these revelations the assets of the bank will not amount to 50 cents on the dollar.

Messrs. Van Gunden & Young, marble dealers and directors of the bank, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Many of the stockholders have made assignments so as to prevent being assessed.

Richard G. Oellers, the choice of the county convention and the City Council to succeed ex-Treasurer Bardsley, took the oath of office this morning. The question as to who has the right to fill a vacancy in the office of City Treasurer, the Governor or City Council, will be argued before the Supreme Court.

WILL SERVE ON THE LAND COURT.

Chief Justice Horton of Kansas Accepts the President's Appointment.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 1.—[Special.]—Chief Justice Albert H. Horton of the Kansas Supreme Court telegraphed President Harrison today accepting a position on the new Federal Land Court. Justice Horton's appointment will make a hard fight in this State, as his successor must be elected at the coming general election. Gov. Humphrey will probably appoint as his successor on the Supreme Bench a man selected by the Republican Central committee, who will be the Republican candidate in the fall. The Republican leaders at home have urged Judge Horton not to accept, as they felt unwilling to enter into a contest with the People's party this year for his successor.

Judge Horton is a graduate of Michigan University and has been a resident of this State for twenty years. He was defeated by John J. Ingalls for the United States Senate twelve years ago. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court six years ago and reëlected last November.

GOT EVEN WITH MADDEN.

THE RUDDYS MAKE HIM PAY $1,355 TO RETAIN EXPERIENCE.

The Latter, with Odds of 12 to 1, Wins a Good Race and Furnishes a Sequel to the Atticus Affair—Good Day's Sport, Especially for the Bookmakers, at the Hawthorne Track—The Corrigan Colors as Usual Are Seen in the Front.

Yesterday afternoon's racing at Hawthorne was very good, the track fast, and the attendance 2,000. The bookmakers had a good day, though three favorites won. Addie, Jim Brown's good filly, went to the post an odds on favorite in the first race, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs. But John Coughlin's son of Faustus, Cee, Jay Jay, at 4 to 1, and Judge Arkell, at 20 to 1, both beat her, the former winning handsomely and easily by nearly two lengths in the fastest time for 2-year-olds yet made at the track. Evidently Addie's severe race last Thursday did her no good, though Penny rode her badly yesterday, and generally the Brown stable seems out of form at this time. Even the great Bobby Beach is doing less than well.

Old Fayette, with 120 pounds up, easily won the second race at one mile, beating Little Scizzors in the stretch. He was a 1 to 3 favorite, while 2½ to 1 was given against Scissors with Fayette out.

Laura Davidson, a 7 to 5 choice, won the third race quite easily from Atticus, with Bankrupt third. There was a great play on Ormie, who, as usual, sulked to the three-quarters under the whip, but made a flying finish.

In John Madden's absence his colt Experience, with 12 to 1 odds against him, won the fourth race. There was plenty of betting. Newcastle at 5 to 1, Ed Leonard backed down from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1, and Jack Murray from 6 to 1 to 4 to 1, all had friends. So had Burch, who went up from 2 to 1 to 4 to 1. The finish was between Burch and Experience, and McCafferty nearly nipped the race on its end. Burch came from fourth place at the betting sheds, but was beaten by a mere nose, after one of the prettiest finishes of the meet. Jack Murray was third, two lengths back.

The Ruddys made McDaniels, Madden's trainer, pay $1,355 to retain Experience. It was an advance of $455 on his entered price. Thus they got even for Madden's bidding up Atticus May 21, out of which came a fight and a fine of $250 on Watson Ruddy. Newcastle got off badly and was never in the race and Billy Pinkerton and Lizzie B. ran very well.

Helter Skelter won the last race, at welter weights, very easily from Sourire. The Kaiser came very fast from the sheds and was third, a length behind Sourire. The summary:

First race, purse $450, for 2-year-olds, non-winners at the meeting, maiden allowances, five furlongs—Cee Jay Jay, 110 pounds (Rowe), 4 to 1, won; Judge Arkel, 106 (Steppe), 20 to 1, second; Addie, 107 (Penny), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:03¼. Bon Voyage, 106 pounds (Narvaez), 40 to 1; Blaze Duke, 106 (Griffin), 50 to 1; Big Casino, 106 (Leary), 30 to 1; Westlake, 106 (McCann), 10 to 1; Ida Rossington, 105½ (McCarthy), 20 to 1; Bobby Watts, 106 (Burns), 50 to 1; Helen N., 107 (Brown), 15 to 1; and Bessie Bisland, 103 (Anderson), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, penalties and allowances, one mile—Fayette, 120 pounds (Moore), 1 to 3, won; Little Scissors, 97 (Washam), 6 to 1, second; Sea Foam, 95 (Keith), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Osborne, 118 pounds (McCarthy), 8 to 1; Tycoon, 115 (Narvaez), 8 to 1; Joe Carter, 99 (Griffin), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $350, handicap for all ages, one mile and one-quarter—Laura Davidson, 105 pounds (Penny), 7 to 5, won; Atticus, 113 (Moore), 6 to 1, second; Bankrupt, 115 (Delong), 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:11. Pat Conley, 87 (Evans), 8 to 1, and Ormie, 102 (Griffin), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, selling, one mile and one-sixteenth—Experience, 107 pounds (Steppe) 12 to 1, won; Burch, 114 (McCafferty), 4 to 1, second; Jack Murray, 106 (Keith), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Billy Pinkerton, 108 (Jones), 15 to 1; The Moor, 105 (Bullock), 50 to 1; Newcastle, 109 (Soden), 5 to 1; Lizzie B., 110 (Fink), 12 to 1; Leman, 100 (Ezell), 50 to 1; Ed Leonard, 107 (Penny), 3 to 1; and Oro, 106 (McCarthy), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, light welter weights, non-winning and age allowances—Helter Skelter, 133 pounds (Kiley), evens, won; Sourire, 135 (Soden), 5 to 1, second; The Kaiser, 127 (Moore), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Catharine B., 135 pounds (Curtis), 20 to 1; Charley Dukes, 119 (Gardner), 31 to 1; Zeke Hardy, 137 (Leary), 10 to 1; McGinty, 119 (Penny), 15 to 1; Emma C., 114 (Anderson), 15 to 1; Bob McCart, 116 (McGee), 12 to 1, and Napa, 137 (Higgins), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Today's races and entries are as follows:

First race, purse $400, handicap for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Ill Wind, 107 pounds; Little Rock, 100; Engarita, 110; Foreigner, 115; Glenoid, 113; Rally, 107; Maud Howard, 112; Uncle Frank, 114; Dan Kurtz, 112.

Second race, purse $500, six furlongs—Bob Jacobs, 115 pounds; Roley Boley, 114; Big Three, 114; Dan "H.", 114; Laboid, 106; Billy Pinkerton, 114; Blue Vail, 110; Ban Adonia, 109.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, one mile—Joe Carter, 111 pounds; Tom Jones, 111; Miss Bowling, 109; Labold, 114; Virgin II., 106; Bert Jordan, 114; Patrick, 108; Little Scissors, 109; Nero, 114.

Third race, the Santa Fe Stakes, selling, for 3-year-old, $1,000 added, one mile and one-sixteenth—Too Sweet, 86 pounds; Atticus, 114; Harry Kuhl, 106; Whittier, 106; Longlight, 105; Silverado, 104; Fakir, 102; Lizzie B., 101; Laura Doxey, 82.

Fifth race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—Bob Jacobs, 112 pounds; Climax II., 101; Renounce, 109; Catherine B., 101; Rose Howard, 88; Bill Nye, 90; Madolin, 107; Post Odds, 90; Carus, 113.

TENNY MAY BE SEEN AT HAWTHORNE.

Dave Pulsifer Makes a Proposition to Ed Corrigan.

There is a possibility that the great Tenny may be seen at the Hawthorne track. Ed Corrigan is consdering a proposition from Dave Pulsifer, who offers, if there is anything in it, to bring Tenny and either send him against time or race him in a special event. He suggests that perhaps Riley might be sent West to meet his sway-back.

Pulsifer is naturally proud of Tenny, and would like to give him some Chicago glory. Mr. Williams of the Undine stable could easily be induced to enter Racine in a special race, at any agreed distance, against Tenny and Riley. A race of that kind would draw 30,000 people to Hawthorne.

If it cannot be arranged the Washington Park club is likely to do something about it, and if the Kingston-Racine race is made Tenny would be a glorious addition.

AMERICAN HORSES IN OTHER CLIMES.

What Some of Them Are Doing in Europe and the Antipodes.

John Green of San Francisco, a man who knows the trotters well, has just returned from a year's tour of Australia. He says the trotter is not yet in favor in the antipodes.

J. M. Brooks of Rosehill is the most prominent trainer there. He is an American and has Lucille, 2:28¼, by Nephew, and J. H., a pacer, by Alexander Button, Yolo Maid's sire. His stallion, Childe Harold, by Harold, recently died, but left a number of good colts. American horses with records are not wanted in Australia. Green took over Bulwer, 2:26½, by Buccaneer, but had to send him back. The European system of starting trotters is followed.

Owing to the scarcity of horses it becomes necessary to handicap them, and this is done by time allowance. For instance, the slowest horse is sent away first, the second five seconds later, and so on. They are started from a line, and when the last horse gets away the leader is often at the quarter pole. The plan seems to work well, and the greatest uncertainty as to results exists. Betting is lively, and is done by bookmakers, as no pool selling is allowed.

The fastest light-harness animal bred in Australia is a black pacing mare, owned by F. Morris of Rosehill. She has a record of 2:25. Morris also owns Violetta G., by Childe Harold out of an Echo mare, with a two-mile mark of 5:19.

At the recent trotting meeting at Vincennes, France, the French mare Diva beat Watt, 2:24¾, in a two and one-half mile race. Watt was beaten seventy yards and pulled 286 pounds at the rate of 2:44 per mile. Evidently Watt isn't what he was here.

At the Hamburg meeting Lady Poindexter, an American mare, beat thirteen in the opening race, trotting the mile and seven furlongs in 5:07 3-5. She landed a second race the third day. Tilly Brown, American, beat eight Russian and three other American horses, Star Middleton, Dandy, 2:23¼, and Geni.

Old Judge Davis, 2:18¾, started in one race and won a heat, but was drawn. George Peacemaker, Tom Allen, 2:22; Dixie, Rosemont, 2:23½; Little Sam, 2:29; Zoe B., 2:17¼; Lottie W., 2:21; Beauty Bright, 2:21¼; Van Tassel, 2:28¼; Sadie S., 2:28¼; Edison, 2:27¾; Almont Maid, and Lottie, 2:29¼, also took part in the meeting.

At the Vienna May trotting meeting Misty Morning, 2:21, won two fine races—the Danube Purse, two miles and one-half a furlong, in 5:13, and the Tribune Purse, two miles and 280 meters, in 5:31. Bosque Bonita, 2:26¼; Mollie Wilkes, 2:22¼; Grace B., 2:22¾, and Tillie Brown start later at the meeting. O. S. B., 2:27, was beaten by Misty Morning.

Horace Brown drives Misty Morning, Bosque Bonita, and all the Terry trotters in Europe.

Turf Notes.

The Latonia Derby was worth $4,640 to Kingman's owners.

W. R. Letcher purchased Semper Fidele last fall for $10,000, and he now asks $30,000 for the filly. B. J. Johnson offered $12,000, which was refused.

Racing is to be resumed at Gloucester June 6, and Guttenberg reopens its gates July 5.

Marian, the dam of El Rio Rey, has a foal at foot by Joe Hooker, of which much is expected.

Nineteen subscribers to the $10,000 Flour City stake, for the 2:30 class, have made good their second payments.

Mike Dwyer, smarting under some newspaper criticism, threatened to thrash a New York *Herald* man last Saturday.

Charley Green of Great Eastern fame is training and will campaign Illinois Egbert, 2:22¼, and Aleck B., 2:29¼, by Electioneer, this season.

Loretto F., 2:18¾, will be on the turf again this year. Her last appearance of note was in 1888, when she was pulled at Rochester and her driver, Tufts, expelled.

Of the twenty candidates which finished behind Tenny in the Brooklyn handicap, Judge Morrow, Eon, Riley, Prince Royal, Russell, Banquet, Senorita, and Carroll have since won.

Dry Monopole is being recognized as a sire. Thursday J. E. Walden paid $200 for a yearling by him, out of Clara, by Dutch Skater, and Orlando Jones $1,000 for a filly by Dry Monopole—Megara, by Eclipse.

The well-known trotting stallion, Middletown, for which $28,000 was once offered, died at the Speedwell Stock Farm, Penn, Pa., a few days ago from congestion of the lungs. He was 31 years old, and the sire of nine trotters in the 2:30 list, the fastest of which were Orange Blossom, 2:21¼, and Music, 2:21½.

It is generally supposed that Dr. L. Herr bred Mr. Hamlin's great horse, Mambrino King, and it is so stated in Wallace's Register. He was bred, however, by A. B. Young of Fayette County, Ky., and sold when 20 months old to Dr. Herr for $550 and a season to Mambrino Patchen. Mr. Young owned Mambrino King's dam, Belle Thornton, by Alexander's Edwin Forest, and she died the fall after Mambrino King was foaled. Mr. Young says he did not think Mambrino King a very fine colt, and he was well pleased with the price he received for him.

General Sporting Notes.

It is reported that Lon Myers will accompany the Manhattan A. C. team to Europe to act as coach.

Cal McCarthy, the ex-bantam weight champion, was married last Friday to Lucy Goode of Jersey City.

The grand jury at Troy, N. Y., yesterday indicted George Dixon and Cal McCarthy for prize fighting.

Jem Corbett received only $850 for his fight with Jackson. Stenzel, his manager, took $1,250 of the $2,500, and made Corbett pay his trainer, Delaney, $500 out of his share.

It turns out that the telegraphed story about Sullivan having insulted Jackson in a San Francisco saloon and the men having nearly come to blows is a pure "fake." Jackson and Sullivan both deny it.

Peter Jackson complains that the stories of his fight with Corbett sent by wire worsted him. His ankle, he says, was dislocated at the time he met Corbett, and he fought really with only one leg to stand on.

St. Joe Kid McGregor tells St. Louisans that he and Harry Bethune, the champion sprinter, "skinned" Bill and George Grassmuck, the bookmakers, by a crooked foot-race near Chicago, which Bethune won from a miner after agreeing to lose.

Friday at Stamford, Conn., W. C. Seeds of the Warren Athletic club broke the American 25-mile road record in a race against time by doing the distance in 1h. 23m. 55s. The previous record was 1h. 26m., made W. F. Murphy of the New York Athletic club.

M'GEOCH'S CREDITORS LOSE THEIR CASE.

Complications Arising Out of the Famous Lard Deal Finally Settled.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—[Special.]—Glenway Maxon of this city, who was appointed as referee in the suit of John Cudahy and J. G. Steever of Chicago against Peter McGeoch, growing out of the famous McGeoch lard corner of 1883, today rendered a decision in favor of McGeoch. After the failure of the lard deal McGeoch and his associates settled with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar. Five years later Cudahy and Steever brought suit against McGeoch to recover the remaining 50 cents with interest, amounting to $31,276.88. The case was referred to Glenway Maxon as referee, and in his opinion, rendered today, he finds that the compromise was fair and honest, and decides all issues in favor of McGeoch. George C. Eldridge & Co. of Chicago have a similar suit for $46,651.91 and interest for eight years, which is covered by this decision.

The First Light Battery, Milwaukee's crack artillery company, received a severe rebuke from the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst today for going to Whitefish Bay on Decoration day and remaining in camp through Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst today attended a meeting of the Ministers' Association at which the Rev. Sabin Halsey delivered a sermon on Sunday disturbances. In a general discussion that followed the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst referred to the fact that while ministers were preaching patriotism yesterday and encouraging boys to deeds of patriotism, the battery was at Whitefish Bay going through various evolutions. "No Christian boy can belong to that battery," said Mr. Parkhurst, and before his listeners had recovered from the surprise of this rather startling statement he continued: "If he must go to Whitefish Bay to drill Sunday and spend two nights in the midst of all kinds of carousing, it is obvious that he cannot be a Christian."

Instead of impeaching Commissioner Dunck, as has been recommended by the Council committee that investigated Mayor Somers' charges against the Board of Public Works, the Common Council tonight merely censured Dunck, and thus Mr. Dunck is retained in office to prevent his becoming an independent Democratic candidate for Mayor next spring. This sudden change in the program is said to have been brought about by the Democratic leaders in hopes of preventing a split in the party and to heal the breach which the charges and counter-charges of Democratic officials have made in the party ranks.

When the report of the investigating committee laid over at the last meeting came up before the Council tonight Ald. Hauke offered a substitute resolution, which, after a somewhat lengthy debate, was adopted. It was in effect that Commissioner Dunck was guilty of repeated violations of the city charter and had accepted benefits and gratuities, trivial in amount, but not received corruptly or with illegal intent, and that while his offenses were sufficient to justify his summary removal from office, still, similar practices having been tolerated under former administrations, that fact should mitigate the penalty. The resolution provided that he be cited before the bar of the Council and there publicly censured.

After a long wait Mr. Dunck, with his attorney, Mr. Turner, appeared in the Council chamber. The resolution of censure having been read to him Mr. Dunck was asked by the President of the Council if he had any statement to make, to which he replied that he had none whatever. Commissioners Traeumer and O'Conner, the other members of the board against whom the Mayor's charges were directed, were also censured for illegal practices, but their offenses were not considered sufficiently serious to cite them before the Council to be publicly reprimanded.

Twenty-two delegates, representing ten unions from various parts of the country, met here today to organize a National Union of Tanners and Curriers. Most of today's session was taken up with work by the Committee on Rules.

Burglars entered St. John's Church, at the corner of Hanover and Pierce streets, last night, and secured $1.80 from the collection-box.

YO YUNG HING'S IMPOSING OBSEQUIES.

Chinese Resources Taxed to Give the Eminent Mason a Proper Burial.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—[Special.]—A trail of bits of blue paper marked the route of the funeral procession today of Yo Yung Hing, the exalted Chinese Mason who dropped dead during the banquet in his honor at the temple last Wednesday night. The embalmed remains of Yo Yung Hing were attired in a gown of blue silk embroidered in gold. On the breast was a bit of red cloth with cabalistic signs worked upon it. A Chinese coin was held between the teeth of the dead man, and on little tables around the cedar burial casket were wines and eatables.

Two hundred Chinese Masons, including exalted members from New York and Chicago, took part in the ceremonies. The procession from the temple to Mount Olivet Cemetery was headed by the Great Southern Band and twenty Chinese musicians, the former playing lively airs and the latter scraping mournful dirges. Fifty carriages containing members of the order and all the well-to-do Chinamen in town followed the hearse. A wagon loaded down with dressed fowl and all the daintiest viands in the Chinese line, and also containing the dead Mason's clothes, brought up the rear. A horse saddled and bridled, but riderless, preceded the hearse.

When the procession reached the cemetery celestials in blue silk gowns bore the casket to the grave. The peculiar rites performed at the temple were repeated, and after the casket had been lowered and the grave filled it was covered with sweetmeats, rice, and chickens to feed the departed Celestial during his journey to the spirit land.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN AT THE LINCOLN PARK SANITARIUM.

Mrs. Grace T. Potter of Texas Left Alone in a Room for a Moment Is Found Bruised and Bleeding on the Flagstones Beneath the Window—How the Body Was Discovered by a School-Girl—What Desk Clerk Ebert Has to Say About It—The Coroner's Verdict.

Suicides are common enough, but the one at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium Sunday afternoon was decidedly uncommon. There was a story behind it.

The Sanitarium, of which Dr. E. H. Pratt is owner, is a big stone-faced house fronting the park at the corner of Lake View avenue and Deming court.

A month ago two women from Texas came there—mother and daughter. They took rooms on the fourth floor—the windows faced toward Deming court—and a deal of luggage was moved in. Mrs. Stewart, the mother, was an old woman, dressed in black. The daughter, who gave her name as Mrs. Grace T. Potter, was not pretty, neither was she young. She was a woman of more than 30, with bright, vivacious eyes, and a tumble of dark hair.

They kept themselves to themselves, as the old phrase runs. They made no acquaintances among the others who waited for cure at the Sanitarium. The daughter from Texas was to have an operation performed. Out at the Sanitarium they say that this was successfully gone through with. Dr. F. D. Holbrook, the resident physician, a boyish man with curiously small whiskers, says that Mrs. Potter was well on the way to recovery. But the result of the operation was an hysterical condition from which she could not rally. Nurses were with her all the time.

But Sunday when she was left alone for a moment she threw herself from the window and went to her death on the flagstones of Deming court.

In the Sanitarium they knew nonhing of this until a passer-by came in and notified the desk clerk, J. E. Ebert. Then the dying woman was carried in and laid on a cot in the reception-room. She was badly bruised about the shoulder and back and the left elbow and ankle were broken. For one hour she lay moaning and shrieking hysterically—then she died.

"It was the shock," says young Dr. Holbrook.

When It Was Done.

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon Mrs. Dean, the hired nurse, went away, leaving the mother and daughter together. In a few moments Mrs. Potter said: "Mother, will you get me a drink of ice water?"

The water-jar was in the hall. Mrs. Stewart went out to draw a glass of water. When she returned the room was empty. She did not know that her daughter lay dying on the flaggings; she fluttered down to the desk clerk and asked questions; he was all at sea. So time passed while the woman lay groaning on the stones—until a chance passer-by sent word of what had happened.

Mabel Franks, a little schoolgirl, was playing at hide-and-seek with her brothers among the riff-raff of the new addition that is being built to the Sanitarium. She ran out into the roadway and stumbled over the dying woman's body. A workman heard the little girl's screams and notified the attendants of the sick house.

Nurse Dean, who had charge of the patient, was not at the Sanitarium yesterday. She is taking a vacation for a day and oddly enough no one of the people in authority knows where she lives or where she can be found. Mrs. Stewart has left the Sanitarium. At least Desk Clerk J. E. Ebert said, "She has gone—I don't know where. She's not here."

"Take her luggage?"

"O, yes. She's gone; taken everything with her. I don't know where she's gone. Where was the luggage sent? I don't know. Carriage? No, I don't remember whether she took a carriage or not."

One of the servants said that Mrs. Stewart was still in the hotel and that her luggage had not been removed. But Desk Clerk Ebert was quite in the dark.

Those in charge at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium neglected to inform the police of the suicide. The body of the woman was sent at once to the undertaker's. After that the Coroner was notified.

"Death by jumping from a window," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury, and so the matter was ended.

Said Resident Physician F. D. Holbrook: "If you write up this story don't use any names. There's a cigar in it for him, isn't there, Mr. Ebert?"

"A bottle of wine," replied Mr. Ebert.

A SOCIETY LEADER OF FORT WORTH.

Mrs. Potter Had Many Friends—Relatives on the Way to Chicago.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Grace Potter was the wife of Gilbert T. Potter, a coal and wood merchant of Fort Worth. Her health gave way about a year ago. It was at first pronounced nervous prostration, but later her intimate friends learned that it was a mild form of insanity. She was not regarded as dangerous. She was taken to Chicago a month ago with the hope that she would be permanently cured. Her father is W. W. Stewart, living in Chicago until one year ago. Mrs. Potter was one of the society leaders of this city and had hosts of friends. She has one child, a daughter of 8 years, who, with her grandfather, leaves for Chicago in the morning.

AFTER EMBROIDERING LADIES.

They Must Not Bring Home Their Own Work from European Countries.

Under the new laws devised to make odious all dealings with "abroad," the United States Treasury Department has made this record: The sister of Mrs. H. S. Lomber of Philadelphia recently went abroad, taking with her ten doylies of domestic manufacture. These she embroidered while away, and when she brought them back the customs officers called for the payment of customs duties upon them. An appeal was taken to the Treasury Department, and Secretary Foster has replied that the doylies had been advanced in value by the embroidery, but as they were not works of art they could not be admitted free of duty.

The United States Treasury Department, in view of the McKinley policy of "thorough," will have to issue orders and instructions to the officers of the customs in effect as follows:

American citizens arriving from abroad must make a declaration as to the place of purchase of the shoestrings they are wearing. If of foreign make, the regular duty is to be levied. Repairs on footwear, such as half-sole or heel-tap, will be subject to duty on the ground of increased value while abroad.

Patched garments or darned stockings, if the repairs are of foreign production, must pay a duty on the value of the material used in the restorative or preventive processes.

Dyed or bleached hair or whiskers, visible on passengers from foreign ports, must pay duty on the value of the nitrate of silver or other chemical employed. This clause also applies to polished boots, which must pay duty on the blacking.

All passengers from abroad, including immigrants, must be required to pay a duty on the mud on their boots under the clause prescribing a duty on unwrought clay or earth.

These are but a few of the required rulings, and their rehearsal in the circular would properly be followed by this paragraph:

[*Confidential.*]—The department finds itself under the necessity of devising new schemes for the increase of the revenue in view of the possible exhaustion of the National Treasury by the billion appropriations of the late Congress. There is also the prospect, judging from the results of recent elections, that a new gospel of tariff may be set up very shortly. Therefore, the department judges it but prudent to repeat, in spirit, the advice of an old writer: "Collect ye duties while ye may."—*Boston Transcript (Rep.)*

Stock of Wheat in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 1.—Figures compiled by the *Northwestern Miller* show the stock of wheat in private elevators here to be 3,685,000 bushels, or 271,000 bushels less than last Monday. The total stock in Minneapolis and Duluth amounts to 11,063,477 bushels—a decrease of 410,978 bushels for the week. The *Market Record* figures the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 2,349,000 bushels—a loss of 18,000 bushels. This makes the aggregate stock in the Northwest 13,412,477 bushels, against 13,841,455 bushels a week ago, and 15,928,707 bushels a year ago.

Four Postoffice Robbers Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—Postoffice Inspector Dice received today a notification of the arrest at Fort Scott, Kas., of James W. Moxey and at Seneca, Mo., of Thomas Johnson, A. E. Penlon, and Jesse Shaw. The quartet has been wanted by the postal authorities for some time for various postoffice robberies which have been committed in Eastern Kansas. The last case against them is the robbery of the postoffice at Coffeyville, Kas.

UNABLE TO GET LABORERS.

Men Wanted Who Are Not Afraid to Soil Their Hands with Work.

From all parts of New England comes the demand for men who are willing to work and are not afraid to soil their hands while at work. The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* has been investigating the condition of the labor market in that rural city, and finds that the demand exceeds the supply. Said one builder and contractor, in reply to the reporter's inquiry: "Can a man get work if he wants it? Yes, sir, and plenty of it. Why, I'm looking for men myself this morning. Any man in this city, whether he has a trade or not, can get plenty of work at good wages, and I think this is the case most of the year, too." Said another contractor: "We have been short of men every year. We can use men at Sunapee Lake, Newbury, and other places. I was up the line yesterday, and a contractor who is putting in a pier at Newbury said he wanted workmen; not skilled workmen, but laborers. Now, to show the demand for laborers here let me give you an instance. We were building a sewer a little while ago. It was only 300 feet long, but we had trouble in getting diggers to do the work. No, there is no lack of employment here for a man who wants to work. This is true in winter, too. The wages will be lower in winter, but there will be work enough." Other builders, contractors, and men who employ a great many laborers were seen, and their opinion was unanimous that the demand for labor in Concord exceeded the supply, and that nobody could seek work without finding it.

Yet there are undoubtedly hundreds of men in New York City today complaining that they have nothing to do, and that "there is something rotten with the constitution of society," who would refuse to accept these chances to earn a living if somebody would pay their fare to Concord and put them directly in communication with the contractors, builders, and other employers who are seeking laborers. One of the contractors interviewed by the *Monitor* appreciates the situation when he says: "The men who are out of work here, if there are any, are those men who have to be supported at the public expense anyway. They don't want to work. The difficulty here has been, I think, that men don't drift in here. Men nowadays want some visible excitement; they want to get where they can see a crowd on the streets. So those who crave the inducements and attractions that grow up in a city go somewhere else." The real "labor problem" in too many cases today is not how to give a man a chance to work, but how to get him to work when he is given a chance.—*New York Post.*

UTAH TRYING TO GET INTO THE UNION.

Pretending to Have Abandoned Polygamy—"The D—l Was Sick, the D—l a Monk Would Be."

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 24.—It was announced this morning by the *Daily Herald* that the controlling interest in that newspaper had been purchased by a syndicate of Gentile Democrats, headed by R. C. Chambers, the millionaire owner of the Ontario mine, and Frank H. Dyer, ex-United States Marshal. The *Herald* has heretofore been a straightout Mormon newspaper, and this [pretended] change is a significant step in the political revolution now taking place in this Territory.

The political conditions in Utah have been entirely different from those existing in any other section. The Mormons have been arrayed together under the name of the People's party [when in fact they are Democrats], while all other elements of the population have been amalgamated in what has been known as the Liberal party.

The abandonment of polygamy by the Mormon Church is now almost universally accepted by the Democratic politicians as having been in good faith [but by no one else]. This removes the bond by which the old parties have been held together, and the movement for political organization upon national lines has arisen from the changed conditions.

Two weeks ago the Democrats organized and promulgated a platform of principles. Last week a Republican organization was started, and is now being rapidly pushed forward. There are some Democrats and some Republicans who have not yet consented to abandon the Liberal party.

The purchase of the *Herald* has been made by Democrats who have been prominent in effecting a party organization. It leaves no doubt of their intention to push on with the program they have laid out, and it removes all doubt of the sincerity of the Mormons in their express declaration that they are ready to unite with the Democratic party and abandon all idea of church domination of politics until after they get into the Union as a sovereign State.

On the Republican side the Salt Lake *Times* (Gentile) is advocating a party organization, and is seconded by many of the ablest Republicans in the Territory. Conspicuous among them is Supreme Judge Zane, who acquired fame by his enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws, but who now candidly admits that all controversies between the government and the church are at an end. With one or two exceptions all of the Federal officers believe that party division is inevitable and are actually supporting the Republican movement. The opposition is headed by local officeholders.

It is generally believed that this movement will tend to the early admitting of Utah to the Union as a State, as the Territory has a population equal to that of Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada combined, with 20,000 to spare.

[But why not unite Utah to Nevada, which has not one-third enough population to equal one Congressional ratio?]

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from the Principal Ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—From Chicago, Harlem, Seneca, Quito. Cleared—For Chicago, Syracuse, T. Davidson, Wyoming. Coal freights showed the usual activity. Charters reported include propellers Aurora, F. W. Gilcher, Ira H. Owen, Parks Foster, schooner Golden Age, for Chicago; John Plankinton, T. S. Christie, M. M. Drake, for Milwaukee; Chenango, barges, Webb, Calhoun, Donaldson, for Green Bay; Quito, Britannic, Erie, to Chicago, all at 60 cents. Canal freights dull at 3¼ cents on wheat and 2¼ cents on corn to New York.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Down—Denver, 9 last night; Lillie Smith, Pandora, 12; Mary, 1; Aurora, Adams, 2:30; Acadia, 3; Germania and barges, 3; Milwaukee, 5; E. P. Weed, 5:40; Burlington, 6; Owego, 6:30; Gov. Smith, 8:30; Benton and barges, 8:20; Joliet, 10; Topeka, 10:15; Clyde, 11:45; Cayuga, 11:40; Quinby, 11:50; Nyack, 12; St. Magnus, 12:30; C. F. Eddy and consort, 1 p. m.; Scranton 2:30; G. F. Williams, M. A. Bourke, 2:40; D. Leuty and barges, 3; Saginaw Valley, 3:15; J. F. Eddy, 4; Canisteo barges, 6:15; St. Paul, 7; Fred Kelly consort, 7:50; Tecumseh barges, McBrier, 9. Up—John F. Moll, 10 last night; Chemung, 11; G. G. Hadley, 12:40; Saranac, 12:40; W. M. Egan, 2; A. G. Lindsay, 2:30; A. A. Turner barges, 3:20; Egyptian, Winslow, 3:40; Miami barges, 3:30; G. T. Hope, 5:20; Louisiana, 5:30; Buffalo, 5:10; J. R. Langdon, 6:30; P. P. Pratt, Ash Pabst, 9; Wilhelm consorts, 9:40; John Harper, 10:20; Walter Vail, 12; Newburg, 7; T. W. Snook, 8; Ranney consort, 9:20; Grover consort, 9:30.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived, steamer Maryland. Sailed, steamers Massachusetts, Manola, F. & P. M. No. 3, schooner City of Toledo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Up—Republic, 6 a. m.; Hoyte (107), 10; Farwell, Butter, India, 12 m.; Oscoda, King, Corning, 1 p. m.; Stevens, 1:30; Gladstone, 3; Sauber, 4; Mariska, 5; Bradley, Woolson, Brightie, 7; Hesper, 7:30. Down—Peck, 2 a. m.; Sheldon, Ely, Brown, 4; Western Reserve, 5; Northern Wave, Colorado, 7; Minnick, 8; Marquette, Holland, 9; Everett, Minch, 9:40; Swain, Helvetia, 12 m.; Peerless, Manitoba, 1 p. m. The Mariska was detained five hours over a heated crank pin.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Up—Schooner Lotus, 6:20 a. m.; City of Rome, 6:15; D. F. Rose and consorts, 6:20; Australasia, 1:20 p. m.; Belle P. Cross and consorts, 2; schooner Lem Ellsworth, 3:40; Chemung, 4:25; Cuba, 5:05; Saranac, 6:50. Down—Schooner Feletous, 7:30 a. m.; Hiawatha and consort, 9:30; Escanaba, 1:30 p. m.; Marina, 3:20; City of Duluth, 6; Keystone, towing schooner J. C. Masters, 6:30. Wind northwest, heavy, smoky.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—Rhoda, Stewart, Constitution, Goff, Ayer, Taber, Ada, Medora. Departed—Cross and barges, Milwaukee; Seymour towing Baldwin transport, Whitney, Dashing Wave, India, South Chicago. The Leviathan and Favorite left here last night to release some steamer ashore at the head of the straits.

CLEVELAND, O., June 1.—[Special.]—There was a fair demand for coal tonnage for the head of Lake Superior today, but offerings were liberal and rates held steady. The Chicago and Milwaukee rate is firm at 60 cents. Ore freights were quiet, with but little demand for tonnage.

Notes.

All the lake and rail lines gave notice of their advance in rates June 10. Agents generally do not think the advance will hold over a month. No effort is being made to advance through grain rates.

The Seamen's Union is making an effort to obtain the names of the crew of the missing schooner Thomas Hume. Ole Johnson was its mate and Charles Peterson one of the sailors. The names of the rest of the sailors will be given out today.

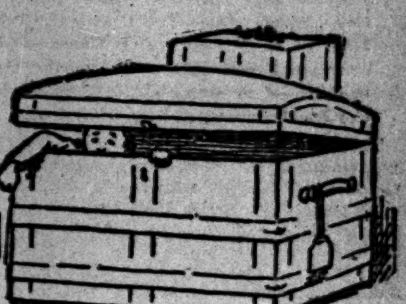
Vesselowners with boats on their hands waiting for loads tried hard to get cargoes yesterday, but shippers did not generally come to their offices and but little business was done. The Veronica was chartered for wheat to Fairport and the Rhoda Emily for corn to Ogdensburg.

Capt. W. L. Marshall will call on the Mayor today for information regarding the present status of affairs at Canal street bridge. This is preliminary to Capt. Marshall's investigation in accordance with his instructions from the War Department to report on the bridge as an obstruction to navigation.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Props John Otis, Oscoda; T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; Schoolcraft, Baraga; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Boyce, Menominee; schrs Glad tidings, Frankfort; Evra Fuller, Menominee; L. N. Foster, R. H. Becker, Sturgeon Bay; George Nestor, Kewenaw, Baraga; Ruby, Mercury, Ludington; L. A. Simpson, Manistee; Alice, Marinette; Peshtigo, Advance, Peshtigo. Sundries—Props Puritan, City of Chicago, St. Joe; H. R. James, Ogdensburg; Boston, Arabia, Wissahickon, Hudson, E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; H. W. Williams, South Haven; City of Racine, Muskegon. Light—Tug H. S. Sill, Muskegon; schr Jessie Martin, Muskegon; stone schr J. F. Cord, Portage Entry; salt prop F. and P. M. No. 5, Manistee.

Cleared light—Propellers J. H. Johnson, Maud Preston, Muskegon; Williams, South Haven; T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; Nipigon, Hancock; F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee. Tug George Nelson, Milwaukee. Schooners Evra Fuller, Menominee; Kewenaw, Duluth; R. H. Becker, Sturgeon Bay; Metacomet, John Wesley, Escanaba; Delaware, Hancock; R. Brown, Albany Island; J. Thompson, Garden Bay; Conneaut, Ruby, Ludington; O. R. Johnson, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; W. H. Dunham, Herring Lake; Mystic, Frankfort. With sundries—Propeller City of Chicago, St. Joe. With grain—Propellers Fred Mercur, Chicago, Tioga, Buffalo; D. M. Wilson, Kingston; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg. Schooners Jessie Martin, Muskegon; Manitowoc, Kingston.



Checked

—the frightful inroads of Scrofula and all blood-taints. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the system of all impurities, and restores health and strength. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood. Consumption is one of them. It's simply lung-scrofula. In all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" effects a cure. It's easy to see why. The medicine that masters scrofula in one part, is the best remedy for it in another. It *is* the best. It's warranted. It's the only blood and lung remedy that's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money will be refunded. No other medicine of its class does it. How many would be left if they did?

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier, sold through druggists, (no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar,) because you only pay for *the good* you get.

Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Can you ask more?

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1891.—ADVERTISEMENT for proposals for the erection and completion of a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., 1892-'93.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit, at the World's Columbian Exposition, etc., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. June 10th, 1891—1st, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of the foundation to the top of foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings, and 2d, for furnishing all of the labor and material required for the erection and completion of all that portion of the work above the top of the foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings (excepting the items mentioned in the specifications as not being included) of a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., 1892-'93, in accordance with drawings numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, and such further drawings as may be furnished by the Board, Specification, and "General Instructions and Conditions." The Drawings, Specification, "General Instructions and Conditions," and "blank forms of proposal" may be obtained upon application to Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., Representative of the Navy Department on the "Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit" at the "World's Columbian Exposition," &c., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C. Each proposal for the erection and completion of the foundation must be for a lump sum, must state that the work shall be completed within sixty days from date of the approval of a formal contract, and must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred dollars ($100.00), drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. Each proposal for the erection and completion of all that portion of the exhibit above the foundation line marked "AA" on the drawings and required to complete the Superstructure of the Exhibit (excepting the items mentioned in the specification as not being included) must be for a lump sum; must state that the said work shall be entirely completed within twelve calendar months from the date of the completion of the foundation; and must be accompanied by a certified check for five hundred dollars ($500.00) drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, and to waive any informalities in any proposal submitted. Each proposal must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposal for a Navy Department Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, 1892-'93," and must be addressed and mailed to CAPT. RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., Representative of the Navy Department, Office, "Board of Control and Management of the Gov't Exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition," etc., No. 1429 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS AND SUPPLIES. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Corn, Flour, Gingham, or Quilts" (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received as follows: Until 1 p. m. of Wednesday, July 1, 1891, for furnishing for the Indian service about 1,804,000 pounds flour; 1,000,000 pounds to be delivered at Rushville, Neb., 700,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb., and 104,000 pounds at Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota. Also about 15,000 bed-quilts and 300,000 yards of gingham, to be delivered at 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York City. Flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat, grown in the section of country contiguous to the places of delivery—60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, low grades to be taken out—and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to weigh 8 ounces to the yard; said sacks to be of about 100 pound capacity. Contractors will be required to plainly stamp their names on each sack. Samples of not less than 25 pounds must be furnished by bidders; said samples must be put in plain white bags, without any mark thereon whatever, except the name of the bidder, in small letters, and the number of the sample if more than one is submitted. Each bidder must have his own sample or samples, and bidders will not be allowed to bid on the samples submitted by other parties. Each bid for flour must be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that the sample of flour is "straight full stock, sixty pounds of wheat ground down to forty-two pounds of flour." flour to be delivered in such quantities as may be required. Conditions on bids "in car loads only" will not be considered. All bids for flour will be construed without reference to such conditions. Bed-quilts must be warranted fast colors, Pacific Mills or equal, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton No. 1, to weigh not less than 7½ pounds each, and to be cross-quilted. Gingham must be warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. No unsalable or bad styles will be considered. Samples of flour, gingham, and quilts must be delivered at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., at or before the time specified for the opening bids. Until 1 p. m. of Saturday, August 1, 1891, for furnishing about 1,611,000 pounds corn, sound and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel, to be put up in sacks of about two and a half bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap, well sewed, and to be delivered as follows, in such quantities as may be required: 337,000 pounds at Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.; 542,000 pounds at Rushville, Neb.; 337,000 pounds at Valentine, Neb.; and 375,000 pounds at Standing Rock Agency, N. D. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. Certified checks.—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

Notice of Letting Electric Lighting Contract.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the erection, construction, and operation of an electric lighting plant in the Town of Washburn, Bayfield County, Wis., in accordance with the terms of a proposed ordinance now on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said town, will be received by said town until the 20th day of June, A. D. 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., such proposals to be filed with the Town Clerk. A copy of said ordinance will be furnished any bidder on application to said Clerk. Bids shall have reference only to prices to be charged for public lights, and no bid will be considered unless it shall be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $10,000, conditioned that in case the contract be awarded to the bidder such bidder will accept such contract and faithfully perform the work therein contemplated within the time required by such ordinance, such bond to be signed by the bidder and at least two sureties, each of whom shall show by his affidavit that he is worth at least the sum of $10,000 in property not by law exempt from seizure and sale on execution.

The said town reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WM. O'NEIL,
GILBERT OLESON,
NELS NELSON,
Town Board.

CHICAGO, MAY 19, 1891—ROOM 419 PULLMAN Building—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, June 18, 1891, and there opened for furnishing all labor and material and constructing for use in the cavalry wing of barracks at Fort Sheridan, Ill., such number of standing lockers, conforming to specifications to be seen at this office, as may be determined hereafter by the undersigned. Value approximately estimated at thirty-six hundred dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Delivery must commence before June 30, 1891, and bidders to state time required for completion of contract. For information apply to this office between 8 and 11 a. m. or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. C. A. H. McCAULEY, Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 30, 1891, ROOM 419 PULLMAN Building.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, June 29, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing all labor and material, and erecting at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: three cavalry stables, officers' mess and twelve sets bachelor's quarters, four Captain's quarters, magazine, ordnance storehouse, two double sets N. C. S. officers' quarters, and other public buildings. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders should state the time required to complete the buildings. For information apply to this office between 8 and 11 a. m. or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. C. A. H. McCAULEY, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.



Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds.
Brass and Wire Work. 215 Wabash Av.
A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.



Geneva Optical Co.
23 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

PLANS FOR CEREMONIES.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES IN OCTOBER, 1892, UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Committee on Ceremonies Takes Up Applications from Military Organizations, Poets, Etc.—Mr. Spruance Takes Hold of the Subscription Bureau—Government Representatives Looking Over the Site—Contracts to Be Awarded on the Electricity Building—Fair Notes.

There is to be a grand civic and industrial parade during the dedicatory ceremonies of October, 1892. This much was determined upon yesterday by the Committee on Ceremonies and the recommendation will be made to the Board of Directors at its next meeting. Secretary E. C. Culp was instructed to prepare a detailed program for such a parade. This program will in turn be submitted to the manufacturers of Chicago as a suggestion.

Another matter which came up before the committee and was favorably acted upon was to set apart a division in the parade for the cadets of military schools throughout the country. This was done in accordance with suggestions made by the officers stationed at these military schools.

The poets of the country who wish to be identified with the World's Fair were also up for consideration. F. G. Forsyth of Portland, Me., wishes to be the poet of the Exposition. He feels able to compete and asks that a prize of $1,000 be paid for the dedicatory poem. William Hibbard, Trenton, N. J., has submitted a sample poem, and he, too, is out for honors. The committee decided that it was too early to deal with poetry.

A communication was received asking that the Scottish clans be given a week for their games and music. They say they are prepared to spend $20,000 in prizes, and they expect to have 11,000 Highlanders on the ground. This communication was filed.

Capt. Brand of the Chicago Hussars tendered the services of his battalion as body guard for the Director-General during the parade. This is a coveted position and dozens of other companies have sought to secure the same place.

E. T. Lee's scheme for a reunion of the soldiers of the North and South was discussed, and it was decided to make no special feature of such a reunion. Soldiers wearing either the blue or the gray will be welcomed and well treated.

The committee decided that the military display should be the feature of the dedicatory ceremony. C. H. Wacker was elected in place of C. H. McCormick as a member of the committee.

Harmon Spruance, Chief of the Bureau of Subscriptions, took charge of his office yesterday and was surprised to receive a check for $1,000 sent by Lamson Bros., a Board of Trade firm.

Mr. Spruance intends to engage about twelve assistants and begin an earnest subscription campaign. He said yesterday concerning the Board of Trade that but twenty-five members had thus far subscribed. He expects that all will subscribe and says they have not done so previously because they were not approached. Liberal in all things he thinks the Board will be liberal in subscribing to the World's Fair stock. Mr. Spruance's work will be divided into four parts. He will have men to see capitalists, corporations, industries, and individuals. He will carry on the campaign not only in Chicago but the tributary cities. He has received assurance from residents in neighboring towns that they were ready to subscribe for World's Fair stock.

REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Officials Look Over the Site with a View to Making New Arrangements.

Four representatives of the Government World's Fair Board of Control arrived in the city from Washington yesterday to look over the site and make some arrangements about the location of the exhibits to go outside the Government Building. The representatives were Secretary Bickford of the Treasury Department, Sumner I. Billings of the War Department, and Messrs. Taylor of the Interior and Kimbark of the Fisheries Department.

In addition to the government exhibit inside the building there will be a life-saving station and a marine hospital. Mr. Billings wishes specially to secure a location for the hospital, the nature of which has been previously described.

The party spent yesterday afternoon looking over the site. Before returning to Washington a conference will be held with the Construction Department and Committee on Grounds and Buildings relative to sewerage and power.

The site for the Government Building is ready and the Board of Control wishes the structure put under way at once.

CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED TODAY.

Bids for the Electrical Building Opened—A Medical Director Appointed.

Contracts for the construction of the Electricity Building will be awarded today.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings opened the bids yesterday, but postponed consideration until today. There were in all eight or ten bidders. Of this number but two were willing to assume the entire job. Bids were received from Chicago, Minneapolis, and Omaha. Burnett, Record & Chapman of Minneapolis, who secured the contract for the carpentry work on the Mines and Mining Building, were too high this time and will not be awarded the work. As the roof trusses are to be a combination of wood and iron the carpentry and iron work for the building will go together.

Chairman Jeffery of the committee recommended the appointment of Dr. John E. Owen to be Medical Director of the Exposition.

Dr. Owen will organize a medical staff and have general charge of all cases of personal injury occurring in the line of duty and such other cases as the Exposition company may be responsible for. A temporary hospital will be placed on the grounds. Drs. W. H. Allport and N. R. Yeager will for the present constitute the members of Dr. Owen's staff.

COLLECTING RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

W. E. Curtis Makes a Report to the Committee on Foreign Exhibits.

W. E. Curtis, Secretary of the Latin-American Department of the Exposition, is making a collection of relics of Columbus which when completed he will style Columbiana. In the collection will be portraits of Columbus and pictures in which he appears as a figure. There will also be models of all the monuments and statues of Columbus that have been erected. He says that the first monument erected to the memory of Columbus is now in the court-yard of an orphan asylum in Baltimore.

Mr. Curtis brought this information out in a report which he made yesterday to the Foreign Exhibits Committee. The report covered the first six months of the work accomplished by the department, and showed that all the countries south of the Rio Grande River had accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition, with the exception of Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The political trouble in Chile has prevented that country from accepting, but the other three are expected to accept soon. His report continues:

At least two-thirds, and probably all but two or three, of the Latin-American countries will erect their own buildings, and most of them have already appointed Commissioners to prepare exhibits and represent them at the Exposition. The British colonies of South America and the West Indies will unite in the erection of a general building for their exhibits. Lieut. Little of the navy, who has in charge the construction of a caraval that is to be an exact duplicate of that in which Columbus sailed, has completed his plans and drawings and is now in the East securing bids from the shipbuilders for the work.

Mr. Curtis also reported that the Secretary of the Navy had placed the man-of-war Enterprise at the service of the Latin-American Department to visit the West Indies and South American countries in the interests of the Exposition.

IT WAS WRITTEN BY COLUMBUS.

A Fac Simile of a Letter from the Explorer's Pen Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—There was received at the State Department today a valuable contribution for the World's Fair in the shape of a fac simile of a letter from Christopher Columbus to Nicolo Oderigo. It bears the date Seville, Dec. 27, 1504. This letter in its original form is preserved in the city hall at Genoa, the translation being as follows:

Virtuous Sir: When I started on my voyage to the places from where I have just come I spoke at length with you. I understand you remember well all that then was said. When returning here I was in hopes to find some letters from you or some messenger who would tell me verbally something in your name. At about the same time of my departure from here I sent to you by Francisco de Ribaral a book containing copies of several letters and another in which all the grants and privileges given me were also copied, the whole incased in a red morocco case with a silver lock. I also sent with the same man two letters for the St. George gentlemen, in which I assigned to them the tenth of my revenue in consideration of and compensation for the reduction made on the duties on wheat and other supplies. To nothing of this I have had any reply. Micer Francisco says that everything arrived safely. If this is the case the failure of the St. George gentlemen to answer my letters is an act of discourtesy for which the treasury is by no means better off. This is the reason why it is generally said that to serve common people is serving no one.

Another book of my privileges equal to the one above mentioned was left by me at Cadiz with Franco Cabanis, who is the bearer of this letter, with instruction to read it to you, in order that you would keep it together with the other in some safe place at your discretion. At the time of my departure I received a letter from Lue King and Queen, my Lord and Lady. It is written there. Look at it and you will find it very good. Nevertheless, Don Dirgo was not given possession as was promised. While I was in the Indies I wrote to their highnesses through three or four channels about my voyage. One of these letters came back to me sealed. As it was I inclose it in this and send it to you. In another letter I inclose a supplement to the above description of my voyage and pray you to give both to Micer Juan Luis, to whom I also have written and said that you will be the reader and interpreter of the said letters. I am anxious to hear from you, especially about the plan which we agreed to.

I arrived here very sick and at about the time in which the Queen, my lady, whom God has with him, died, and I could not see her. Up to the present it is impossible for me to tell you what will be the practical result of all my doings. I suppose that her Highness has properly provided in her will for everything concerning this matter and the King, my lord, always gives good answers. Franco Cabanis will verbally explain to you at length all the rest. May our Lord keep you in his guard.

From Seville, Dec. 27, 1504.

S.
S. A. S.,
X. M. Y.,
XPO FERENS,
Great Admiral of the Ocean,
Viceroy and Governor-General of the Indies.

NEW MEXICO IS GETTING READY.

A State World's Fair Official Tells of the Preparations Being Made There.

The following letter, which explains itself, was received by Warren Leland at the Leland Hotel yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF WORLD'S COLUMBIAN MANAGERS OF NEW MEXICO, LAS CRUCES, N. M., May 23.—Mr. Warren Leland—Dear Sir: You will remember I said to you long ago that New Mexico would do something towards making the greatest Exposition the world has ever witnessed a success. Our Legislature only gave us $25,000, but the counties are authorized to add to this, and we hope to get the sum up to $100,000. In any event we will do all we can to aid the great enterprise and will be on hand. We have gone right off to collect our exhibit and I think we will surprise people when we make our showing. Yours truly, W. H. H. LLEWELLYN.

North Carolina Making Preparations.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Holt today called the Commissioners of the World's Fair for this State to meet here June 19 to arrange for North Carolina's exhibit. The State Board of Agriculture is called to meet at the same time. The Governor is greatly interested in the Fair. In addition to the State's display the Richmond and Danville railway will also make a superb exhibit of the products of the country along its line. Adjt.-Gen. Glenn today began arrangements with a view to having a brigade of State troops at Chicago next year at the national encampment.

Switching Rates Discussed.

Messrs. Harrihan, Beck, Hudson, Markham, and Sullivan of the Illinois Central held a conference yesterday with Traffic Manager Jaycox and members of the Ways and Means, Grounds and Buildings, and Transportation committees relative to the question of switching rates for roads sending traffic over the Illinois Central tracks to the World's Fair site. The conference was amicable, but no conclusion was reached. There was an exhaustive discussion, and the officials of the railroad agreed to submit rates in a few days.

The Million Dollar Bill Safe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—The Senate World's Fair bill is a special order on second reading in the House for Wednesday. There is not much doubt that the bill will go to third reading with but few amendments. The House will sustain the $1,000,000 appropriation for the State exhibit and the control of the exhibit will be vested in the State Board of Agriculture. The sentiment in favor of the agricultural board is now overwhelming in both bodies.

Meeting of Colored Women.

Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens addressed the Woman's Columbian Auxiliary Association (colored) last evening at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth and State streets. The attendance was not large. Mrs. Ahrens told of what had been done by the board of lady managers and of what could be accomplished by the auxiliary association in behalf of the negro race at the Fair.

Gen. Chipman Not a Candidate.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 1.—A local paper prints a letter from Gen. N. P. Chipman, requesting the announcement of his withdrawal from the candidacy for Chief of the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair. He urges the withdrawal of Maxwell, and suggests J. Debarth Shorb for the place.

Exposition Notes.

Col. Davis will leave for Washington tonight to confer with the Treasury Department relative to the Foreign Commission.

Director Schwab will hold a conference today with the Mayor, Chief of Police, and Chief of the Fire Department relative to police and fire protection in Jackson Park.

Yesterday the payments fell due on the second assessment of 20 per cent on the capital. Treasurer Seeberger took in $45,000. Payments have been coming in in advance for several weeks.

Senator J. B. Eustis of Louisiana has signified in a private telegram his willingness to accept a place on the World's Fair Commission to be sent abroad, as was desired by the Director-General. Carl Schurz, another proposed member of the commission, has not been heard from.

The next meeting of the Board of Control will be called upon to make some changes in the system of classification relating to horticulture. It is claimed that too much attention is given to viticulture. There are fourteen classes for this particular division and but four for horticulture proper.

MUCH WORK FOR ILLINOIS LEGISLATORS.

Prospects of a Busy Week at Springfield—Important Measures on the Program.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—As the day of final adjournment of the General Assembly draws near the interest in the proceedings increases to a painful tension. But ten legislative days of the session remain, and every member now realizes that of the 500 or more bills on the calendars of the two bodies not more than 100, or 150 under the most favorable circumstances, can be expected to run the gantlet of both branches of the General Assembly and reach the dignity of laws.

The interest in the coming legislative week centers chiefly in two measures—the Lake-Front bill and the Ferns Anti-Trust bill.

Wednesday Senator O'Conor's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the Anti-Trust bill will be a special order in the Senate. As this measure received 44 affirmative votes to 1 or 2 negative votes in the Senate on its passage last week, it seems inexplicable that the opponents of the measure can hope to reverse that result Wednesday. That they do, however, and that there are grave fears that the pledges of both political parties will be disregarded and the bill defeated Wednesday no one who is familiar with recent developments doubts for a moment. The Standard Oil company is known to be opposed to the bill and the agents have appeared in the Senate in opposition to the measure.

Mrs. Helen Gougar arrived in the city this morning in the interest of the bill granting women the right of municipal suffrage. She has been lobbying all day with such members as are in the city.

"I expect a strong lobby of influential men and women to reach the city tonight," said she, "to assist me in securing the passage of the Municipal Suffrage bill. It will come up in the house this week as a special order, and I have every reason to believe that it will be finally passed."

The proposition for a constitutional amendment is a special order for Wednesday, and will probably receive the constitutional two-thirds vote of that body. The amendment provides the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of the Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

Wrecked in an Alaska Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The schooner Kate Flickinger arrived this morning from Chignik Bay, Alaska, and reported that the schooner Sadie F. Caller went on the rocks in the harbor May 11 and sank in deep water. The vessel left here loaded with a full cannery outfit and 200 Chinese to work in the cannery. The Chinese were saved, but the vessel and cargo, valued at about $16,000, are a total loss.

EDITOR JOHN J. INGALLS.

HAS THE EX-SENATOR ABANDONED POLITICS FOR JOURNALISM?

Story That the Distinguished Kansan Has Contracted with Blakely Hall and the Publishers of "Truth" to Devote His Virile Pen to That Journal for One Year—The Parties of the Other Part Agree to Pay Him $25,000.

Has ex-Senator John J. Ingalls abandoned politics for journalism? This is a question his friends are now asking. It was understood soon after Senator Peffer's election that Mr. Ingalls intended to devote his time to farming, but now it is claimed he has changed his mind.

On the editorial page of *Truth*, before many weeks, the name of John J. Ingalls, it is said, will appear, together with that of Blakely Hall. Mr. Hall's name, at present, is the only one that is presented to the readers on the fifth page of the New York publication, but last Thursday, says a politician of national importance who is registered at one of the leading hotels, was the day on which the agreement between Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Hall was reached. And the agreement was that the ex-Senator should become an editor.

The arrangements were practically settled, it is said, but as there are several little details yet to be discussed it was decided not to make the affair public for a week or ten days, and then only through the columns of *Truth*.

Ex-Senator Ingalls arrived in Chicago last Thursday, and although he said his mission to this city was in connection with World's Fair matters it is said that in reality he was here for the sole purpose of meeting Blakely Hall. When he registered at the Grand Pacific Thursday noon Sam Parker happened to be behind the desk and the first question he asked of the hotel man was:

"Is Mr. Blakely Hall of New York here?"

Mr. Parker informed Mr. Ingalls that Mr. Hall had not yet reached the city, but that he was expected that evening.

"Tell him the number of my room when he does arrive, if you please," requested the ex-Senator as he was escorted to Parlor 21.

That same evening Mr. Hall arrived at the Grand Pacific, and the first question he asked was:

"Is Mr. Ingalls of Kansas here?"

He was informed that he was, and, after being assigned to Room No. 121, asked to be shown to the apartments of Mr. Ingalls.

During the day the Kansan had positively declined to see anybody, but when Mr. Hall was announced he was immediately admitted to Parlor 21. Until a late hour that evening the ex-Senator and the editor of *Truth* were closeted together. The following day the consultation was continued, and it is said an agreement was reached and signed by Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Hall.

The arrangements made, as far as could be learned, are that Mr. Ingalls is to write from 1,000 to 1,200 words of editorial for *Truth* every week on political subjects of national importance, and in addition to this his name is to appear on the editorial page. In consideration of these trifles, the story goes, the ex-Senator is to be paid $25,000.

During the stay of the two men in Chicago they did not inform any of their acquaintances of the nature of the business transacted between themselves, but a word was dropped here and there, and several of the World's Fair officials, who met the two men Friday afternoon and Saturday morning when they visited the Stock-Yards and Jackson Park, are firmly of the opinion that John J. Ingalls of Kansas has abandoned politics for journalism for one year at least.

Ever since Mr. Ingalls failed in his efforts to secure a reelection to the United States Senate Mr. Hall and others interested in *Truth* have been anxious to secure the services of the ex-Senator. Mr. Ingalls at first refused to listen to any proposition, but was finally prevailed upon to write several short articles for *Truth*. In the week of May 28 two columns from the pen of Mr. Ingalls appeared in *Truth*. The subject was "Harrison and Cleveland," and it is said to have proved such a drawing card that Mr. Hall was sent to Chicago to meet Mr. Ingalls, with authority to offer him a large sum for his services.

When *Truth* was edited by Mr. Dalzell not much attention was devoted to political affairs, but since Blakely Hall's connection with the paper politics has been a paramount feature and in the future may be more so.

Grand Pacific—Ernesto May, Hamburg, Germany; Fred L. Ames, Boston; Theodore C. Bates, Worcester, Mass.; M. Wormser, New York; Carlos Agate, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, S. A.

Palmer—F. G. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. J. Street, Boston; L. L. Moore, Washington, D. C.; J. N. Page, Boston; L. Montgomery, Springfield, Ill.; J. Estes, Atlanta, Ga.

Richelieu—T. P. Chapman, Lapeer, Mich.; J. P. McLaren, Detroit; Morris C. J. Willard, New York; J. T. Bates, Danbury, Conn.; Frank Barley, London, England.

Leland—Thomas D. Lockwood, Boston; L. L. Halstead, Detroit; Lieut. T. N. Bliss, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; H. G. Russell, Paris, France.

Wellington—J. M. Danforth, Dubuque, Ia.; F. C. Lacey, Topeka, Kas.; J. C. Hanrahan, Helena, Mont.; John H. Hall, Hartford, Conn.

Sherman—E. C. Pace, Ashley, Ill.; W. C. Weston, Topeka, Kas.; G. L. Garrison, Sacramento, Cal.; H. E. Knowles, Rockford, Ill.

Auditorium—W. C. Lane, San Francisco; William E. Curtis, Washington, D. C.; E. K. Curtiss, San Francisco.

Tremont—J. W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids; W. T. Angell, St. Louis; N. C. Foster, Fairchild, Wis.

BLAINE BACK IN OCTOBER.

Official Business May Be Done at Bar Harbor—The President Will Be Kept Busy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—[Boston Herald.]—President Harrison was today informed that Secretary Blaine would go to Bar Harbor Monday and would not return to Washington before the 1st of October. Blaine has not as yet determined whether he will resign or not. He will probably wait until he is better before doing so. He has practically disposed of all the great pending questions in the State Department, and the details can be easily attended to by President Harrison, assisted by John A. Foster, and occasional conferences with Blaine personally or by proxy.

If Blaine does not resign the President will almost certainly visit him at Bar Harbor within two months. Meanwhile John N. Foster, who is on intimate terms with both the President and the Secretary, will visit Blaine for him.

There is reason to believe that Foster, who saw Harrison today after he had gotten the news from Blaine, will go to New York to see Blaine before he leaves for Bar Harbor.

If Blaine determines to resign it is regarded by Harrison's friends in the Cabinet as almost certain that Edmunds will succeed him.

President Harrison will be kept busy by the extra work which Blaine's absence from the State Department throws upon him. While the main features of the Bering Sea settlement have been arranged, there is still much to be done to complete the details, and the Italian episode, while practically closed, is still officially open, the question of indemnity not having been settled by a waiver on the part of the Italian Government.

It is understood, in this connection, that the President, since his return, has transmitted to Minister Porter, to be exhibited to Marquis Rudini, a copy of District-Attorney Grant's report, stating, it is understood, that only two of the lynched Italians had color of Italian citizenship, and that they were criminals.

While Blaine has concluded the most important of the possible reciprocity agreements (with the exception of that proposed with Mexico) the negotiations with Venezuela and San Domingo are still in progress, the agreement with Venezuela being, however, practically negotiated, it is stated.

Death of Solomon McKichan.

Solomon McKichan, who died of old age yesterday morning, was born at Oban, Scotland, July 28, 1811, and came to Chicago in 1844. He entered the employ of George Steele, who conducted one of the first packing-houses in the city, and afterward became a member of the firm of George Steele & Co., packers and general produce and provision merchants, continuing the business after the dissolution of the firm. He was one of the earliest members of the Board of Trade and of the Illinois St. Andrew's society, of which he was at one time Secretary. Having no children, since the death of his wife in 1888 he has made his home with his niece, Mrs. J. H. Kingwill, at No. 84 Loomis street, where the funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday. The interment will be at Oakwoods.

Kindly Advice to Eastern Young Men.

A young man called on a young lady here the other night and he was so drunk he could not entertain her, so he went out and crawled under the house. This is a bad habit, boys, and you should quit it.—*Portland Enterprise.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Hosiery.

The Hosiery for our enormous stocks is selected *from such makers* and *sold in such a manner* and *at such prices* that those who purchase *once* become regular customers.

WE OFFER;

75 dozen Ladies' Fancy French Lisle Hose, in blue, black, and ecru grounds, with printed boots, *neat effects*, at 75c pair. (The regular price is $1.25.)

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose at 35c pair. (Reduced from 65c.)

15 dozen Ladies' Black Plaited Silk Hose at 50c. (Reduced from 75c.)

10 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Silk Hose, black boots with colored tops, at $1 pair. (Reduced from $2.)

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Tuesday is—always **Silk Day.**

Past Tuesdays and their opportunities have shown the possibilities of economy on Silk Day. The interest tomorrow centers on

Silk Trimming Velvets in the new Dress Goods and Wash Fabric shades, at $1.50.—*Velutinas* in Wash Fabric and Dress Goods shades, $1.—Novelty Grenadines reduced from $4 to $1.—Cream White Habutai Wash Silks reduced to 55c.—Best quality Habutai Plaid and Stripe Silks, 58c, the price elsewhere, 65c.

PURCHASED AT A MASTER'S SALE.

Property Worth $73,000 Bought by Warren Springer—Other Real Estate News.

Henry Brandenburg, acting for Warren Springer, purchased the following West Side property at a Master's sale yesterday morning: 114x159 feet on Clinton street, between Adams and Jackson; 22x80 feet on Desplaines street, at the corner of the alley south of Monroe; and 150x125 feet at the northeast corner of Peoria and Adams streets. The total amount of the purchase was $73,000. The Clinton street property is near the manufacturing building owned by Mr. Springr.

W. S. Day and R. M. Conger report the sale of 138 lots at the Washington Heights auction last Saturday. In a subdivision south of Tracy avenue forty lots were sold at at average price of $312. In the Manchester Land company's subdivision at the corner of One Hundred and Seventh street and Center avenue, forty-four lots were sold at an average price of $288.

Peter Van Vlissingen reports the following sales: Ellis avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth street, 100x167 feet, improved, for $17,000; for Bartholomae & Leicht, 175x240 feet, on Montana street, near Ashland avenue, for $7,000; No. 3010 Groveland avenue, for Theodore Oenne to J. Eschner, for $6,000; No. 3012 Groveland avenue, for same owner to T. Benton Evans, for $6,000; northeast corner of Erie and Townsend streets, John Gibbins, for $9,000; No. 3556 State street, for D. Harry Hammer to W. A. Goddard, for $10,000; West Madison street, near Falls, 125x125 feet, for William M. Adams to D. C. Franchie, for $12,500.

VIDETO NOT THE MAN THEY WANTED.

The Polish Peddler Arrested in Englewood Did Not Murder Tobin.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 1.—[Special.]—Frank Videto, who was brought to Franklin from Englewood, Chicago, Saturday under suspicion of having been one of the murderers of N. P. Tobin of Franklin, appears to have told the officers at Chicago the truth when he said he knew nothing of the murder and had never set foot in Franklin in his life. His hearing set for today on the special charge of having stolen a suit of clothes before leaving Franklin was postponed, and if it does take place tomorrow or Wednesday will result in his discharge unless something unexpected develops. Numerous people had identified Videto's photograph as that of the Polish peddler who had been in Franklin for several days preceding the Tobin murder and at Tobin's house the day before the tragedy. Now none of them can identify Videto, though the photograph they saw was taken several years ago. Even the man from whom the clothes were stolen fails to identify Videto, and says he is not the man. Daniel O'Brien, a criminal now in jail in Erie, was suspected of being Videto's partner in Franklin. He has proved an alibi, having been locked up in Syracuse, N. Y., at the time of the Tobin murder.

A Poor School.

Mrs. Strongmind—"I am afraid that woman's college I am sending my daughter to doesn't amount to much."

Friend—"It is a very famous institution."

Mrs. Strongmind—"So I had heard; but my daughter has been there three years and she doesn't look or talk or act like a man yet."—*New York Weekly.*

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS, ORIENTAL CARPETS.

AT OUR GALLERY.

This Morning, 10 O'Clock,
Afternoon, - 2 O'Clock,

A Catalogue 500 Pieces choice selections RUGS and CARPETS, consigned to us for POSITIVE SALE. The finest collection of these goods we have offered.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, REGULAR AUCTION SALE.

Parlor Furniture, Folding Beds, Chamber Sets, Carpets and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Deer Park and Oakland

On the Crest of the Alleghanies.

3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 15, 1891.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both East and West, and are, therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location. Communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10; after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

DRUNKENNESS;

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. 48 page book free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 83 S. Clark-st., opp. Court-House.

DALE & SENFIELD, Clark and Madison-sts.

ROGERS & DIAMOND, under Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS.

ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.

SUMMER HATS ARE READY.

Popular prices prevail on Straws.

KNOX, The Hatter.

J. T. SHAYNE & CO. 191 & 193 State-st.



BORSCH, Optician

REMOVED to 103 ADAMS-ST Opposite Postoffice, next to Kinsley's.

Consult us about your eyesight. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eyes examined free. Prices the lowest.



The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the Optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments. Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c. &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 36 Madison-st., Tribune Building. The Old Reliable.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weeks) begin 9th July, 1891, and end 9th September. For circular apply to C. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF OUR

GREAT CLOSING OUT

—AND—

FINAL MARK-DOWN SALE

This Business will be Consolidated with that of

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

All our Departments are now located on the MAIN FLOOR, and every effort is being made to provide satisfactory attention to the multitudes attending the sale.

Today we shall make a Clean Sweep of the following:

A Lot of Nickel-Plated Shears — Marked Down from 35c to 19c pair

A Lot of Tubular Whalebone Casing, 9 yds. piece, — Marked Down from 25c to 15c piece

A Lot of 42-inch Brilliantines, Summer Shades, — Marked Down from 55c to 25c yard

A Lot of 42-inch Fine Quality French Plaids, LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, Marked Down from 60c to 35c yard

A Lot of 42-inch Extra Quality Lace Bunting — Marked Down from 60c to 35c yard

A Lot of 44-inch All-Wool French Grenadines — Marked Down from $1.25 to 88c yard

A Lot of Black and Colored Striped Grenadines — Marked Down from $1.50 to 88c yard

A Lot of Checked and Striped Wash Silks — Marked Down from $1.00 to 58c yard

A Lot of Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, COMMON-SENSE AND OPERA, A TO E, 2½ TO 8, Marked Down from $3.00 to $1.90 pair

A Lot of Black Ostrich Feather Fans — Marked Down from $1.50 to 98c each

A Lot of Misses' and Children's Newmarkets and Gretchens, ALL NEW SPRING STYES, Marked Down from up to $15.00 to $3.50 ea.

Everything in all Departments is MARKED DOWN to SACRIFICE PRICES, as we are SELLING OUT to CLOSE UP IMMEDIATELY.

A CARPET SALE!

1st and 2d Floors, This Week Only.

200 Pcs.	VELVETS,	Value,	$1.25,	NOW,	90c
100 "	Body BRUSSELS,	"	$1.25,	"	85c
100 "	Tap. BRUSSELS,	"	85c,	"	65c
100 "	Tap. BRUSSELS,	"	65c,	"	45c

Samples of Basement Bargains.

RUGS

	Size.	Former Price.	Price Now.
S. D.,	1.6x2.10	$ 1.75	$ .75
Bureau,	1.9x3.9	2.50	1.25
26-in. Rugs,	2.2x4.6	3.50	1.75
30-in. Rugs,	2.6x5.0	4.25	2.50
4-4 Rugs,	3.0x6.0	6.25	3.75
Sofa Rugs	4.0x7.0	10.25	5.50
30-in. Racks,	2.6x2.9	2.75	1.50
4-4 Racks,	3.0x3.4	3.75	2.00
6x9 ft		23.00	13.50
7.6x10.6 ft		36.00	19.00
9x12 ft		50.00	27.00

Chicago Carpet Co.,

WABASH & MONROE.

DINNER SETS!

PORCELAIN HAND-PAINTED



$20.00.

The Greatest Bargain Ever Offered.

These are New Goods—Never Shown Before.

THE FAIR

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

THE FIRST KITE OF WAR.

HIRAM S. MAXIM'S WONDERFUL INVENTION.

A Machine to Fly 100 Miles an Hour and to Drop Dynamite Here and There as It Goes—The Most Careful Experiments Made to Pave the Way for the Building of a Monster Frame of Steel and Silk, to Be Moved by Steam by Means of Screw Propellers.

New York *Sun* May 29.—A heavily built but short and muscular man sat beside a table in a bedroom in the Murray Hill Hotel talking to a reporter of the *Sun*. He is one of the great men of the age, and if what he was talking about comes true it will be difficult to see why he will not be regarded as the greatest man of his time. He is Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor, the head of the great gunmaking house of Maxim & Nordenfeldt, the electrician, the Yankee who has gone abroad and built works in half a dozen countries, one of them all but rivaling the great works of Krupp. He is beyond 50 years of age, white-bearded and with only a shading of dark in his white hair, slightly deaf, still carrying hints of his Connecticut origin in his speech. He has made his own fortune, and a princely one.

While he has been traveling about taking orders for guns in Italy, Russia, Spain, France, and England, something entirely different has been turning over and over in his mind during the last two or three years. This is his experimental flying machine with which he expects not only to revolutionize warfare but communication between the nations of the earth; to alter man's relations with man in a thousand respects, in short. Farther on he tells in his own way how he conducted the experiments that have led up to the building of the machine which now awaits his return to England before it shall be actually tried. But as his language is more or less technical it may be best to say in a few words that it is simply a flying machine upon which he has been at work. In form the machine is a huge kite of silk, to which will be hung a platform carrying the engines and the screw propellers, which they are to move and which are to force the kite through the air. He believes that he has mastered the secret of imitating the action of birds in the air, and, unlike most men who have interested themselves in the study, he is an eminently practical, hard-headed Yankee, in this world to do something and to get money for it. He is no dreamer. He expects his machine to make 100 miles an hour or better, and to carry great loads of whatever you please, passengers or freight in peaceful times, or dynamite with which to pepper the habitations and works of an enemy in time of war. He has gone at the business scientifically and in cold blood, figuring every step with pencil and paper, taking nothing for granted, and always reckoning on unseen and unthought of hindrances that may obstruct or retard his success. Having invented guns that will automatically load and fire 1,000 shot by machinery set in motion by the mere kicking or recoil of the explosions, he knows what difficulties lie in the path of successful invention. Having led Edison and co-operated with Weston in the untrodden paths that led to the successful establishment of electrical illumination, he knows how its feels to cut loose from precedent and fight new problems in strange directions.

Some vials of what looked like black pepper were at his hand on the table as he talked, and in an interval he said, "These are smokeless powders. Did you ever see them burn?" He burned a little heap and talked learnedly about what makes the new powders smokeless. But that is not the point.

"The question governing the problem of flying has always been how to get a minimum of weight and a maximum of force or power," said he. "You know that. For a long time the amount of strength or power exerted by birds in their flight has been variously and more or less ridiculously estimated. Two centuries ago a French mathematician calculated that a goose in flying exerted a force of 200-horse power. Afterward another French mathematician proved the goose's force to be 100-horse power; still another estimated it at 10-horse power, and finally the last of his race made the calculation at 1-20 of a horse power, which is nearer the truth. Richard A. Proctor, writing for a British magazine, discussed the science of the art of flying in a thorough manner, which aroused a great deal of comment because he believed that the force exerted by birds was much less than others had attempted to prove it. In Florida, after a careful study of the turkey buzzard, he again wrote a treatise, in which he went on to prove that the actual amount of force required was far less than had been supposed, and in which he said that the flight of the buzzard could not be accounted for on any other hypothesis. Prof. Thurston of Cornell, in another magazine article, has pointed out that the amount of power required is considerably less than any one has previously asserted. Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington tried a series of experiments with elaborate apparatus, and proved that as much as 250 pounds could be lifted at the expense of one-horse power.

"Any observant person or any thoughtful one must admit that the estimates that have been made of the strength exerted by birds must be ridiculous, for it can't be possible that a bird exerts more strength in flying than is required by a jack rabbit in running up a hill. The President of the Society of Civil Engineers here in New York has declared it to be his opinion that under favorable circumstances a machine might be made to fly if it weighed no more than one ton and possessed a force equal to four-horse power. That is the ultimate of what could be done, in his opinion. You observe that this is all purely theoretical. Thus far there has been nothing given out to the world upon the subject that has not been theoretical.

"I began two years ago to experiment for the production of a flying machine. I hired, I didn't buy, a large park at Begley, in Kent. It is called Baldwin's Park, and its lease being in my control, I have become the lord of the manor. However, as there are no manorial rights, that doesn't matter. I put up an enormous wooden shed and provided myself with every requirement for conducting my experiments. These were not in the realm of ballooning, but were on the aero-plane system—to propel a plane set at an angle so as to ride upon the air as fast as the air yields and so to keep up an approximately level course.

"I put up a steel column, like an upright post, with a long wooden arm arranged to rotate on top of the column—an arm pivoted, fixed to the column, simply to swing around and long enough to describe a circle exactly 200 feet in circumference. This arm was stayed in every direction so as to be perfectly stiff, and it was as sharp as a knife, so as to offer very little resistance to the air. To the end of this arm I attached what might be called a small flying machine, arranged in such a mannner that power could be transmitted to the machine through the post and arm.

"The machine had a steel shaft that could be rotated at any speed, and was also provided with a dynamometer, an instrument for measuring force. To this shaft of the flying machine were attached various kinds of propeller screws—one at a time—which I caused to be rotated at various speeds. The apparatus when complete was arranged to correctly indicate the number of turns per minute, the actual push or propelling force of the screw and the slip of the screw. When the arm was allowed to go free and the screw was rotated at a high speed, the flying machine would travel around the circle at from thirty to ninety miles an hour.

"The machine was also provided with a system of levers similar to those used in ordinary druggist's scales, and to this were attached planes, generally made of wood and arranged in such a manner that they could be placed at any angle above the horizontal. By carefully measuring the power required for a certain speed without any plane attached, and then attaching the plane and running the machine at exactly the same speed, the difference in the force required for both operations indicated the actual force required to propel the plane.

"The apparatus for holding the plane was provided with a carefully made dynamometer, which measured and registered the lift of the plane—the amount it would lift when being driven through the air. When these planes were perfectly horizontal and the machine was allowed to travel at a high velocity nothing was registered, but if the front or advancing edge of the plane was raised slightly above the horizontal—say one in thirty—then it was found to have a tendency to rise. On one occasion, when a plane was placed at an angle of one in twenty-five, it was found that it would carry 250 pounds to the horse-power, but this result was only obtained on one occasion. The angle was so slight and the speed was so high that it was difficult to arrive at the same result the second time on account of the trembling of the plane in the air. The angle was accordingly changed, and nearly all subsequent experiments were tried with the plane placed at an angle of one in fourteen—that is, that when the plane advanced fourteen feet it pressed the air down one foot.

"In these experiments it was found that with every pound of push given by the screw fourteen pounds could be carried by the plane. The skin friction on the screw and on the plane was so small as to be inappreciable; it was nothing like the friction of a screw in the water. With the angle of 1 in 14 everything ran smoothly and experiments were tried with all speeds between twenty miles and ninety miles an hour. These experiments proved that certainly as much as 133 pounds could be carried with the expense of one-horse power. These are the data I personally obtained and which I know to be true. They do not depend on theory at all. The small planes experimented with were from 2 feet to 13 feet long and from 6 inches to 4 feet wide. Fifty different forms of screws or screw propellers were used in conducting these experiments."

"My large apparatus," Mr. Maxim continued, "is provided with a plane 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, made of a frame of steel tubes covered with silk. Other smaller planes attached to this make up a surface of 5,500 square feet. There is one great central plane, and to this are hinged various other planes, very much smaller, which are used for keeping the equilibrium correct and for keeping the flying machine at a fixed angle in the air. The whole apparatus, including the steering gear, is 145 feet long. The machine is provided with two compound engines, each weighing 300 pounds. The steam generator weighs 350 pounds. The other things—the casing about the generator, the pump, the steam-pipes, the burner, the propellers, and the shafting—all weigh 1,800 pounds. Everything is remarkably light, so remarkably light that one great bar in a boiler that generates as much steam as mine would weigh more than my whole boiler. It is made of copper and steel brazed with silver solder. There are 48,000 brazed joints in the generator, and it is heated by 45,000 gas jets, there being forty feet of grate surface. The heat thus produced is perfectly terrific. The boiler was tested up to 900 pounds pressure, and it didn't leak a drop.

"The most novel feature about the engine is the system by which I burn petroleum and generate steam. Petroleum is turned into gas, and then that is burned for generating steam. The engines have lately been tried, and it was found that they gave a push of 1,000 pounds on the machine, which seems to indicate that the machine will carry 14,000 pounds. The actual amount of power shown in useful effect upon the machine itself was 120-horse power. A part of the aero-plane, or actual kite, is made of very thin metal and serves as a very efficient condenser for the steam."

"You call it a kite—does it look like one?" the reporter inquired.

"Very much like a kite," said he; "indeed, that is what it is—a huge kite, with the machinery hanging beneath it from its under side. If it were in the air, in flight, you would see a great sheet of silk and a little platform under it, between it and the earth."

"Well, what then?" the reporter asked, simply to urge the inventor onward.

"Why, if the thing works—there is a big, big if in that (I think it will, though; I think enough of it to have spent $45,000 on it)—if it works, I am going to take a great package of straw and label it 'dynamite' and drop it into Woolwich dockyard or on the roof of the Houses of Parliament, and then go to the British Government and ask for an order to make a lot of 'em."

"No; I have been away from England ten months out of the last twelve. It is ready and awaiting my return. It is now resting on a track twelve feet wide and a half mile long in my park. The first quarter of a mile of the track is double—that is to say, the upper track is three inches above the lower. By that means I am able to observe and measure the lift of the machine when it starts, because the upper track will hold it down when it lifts off the lower one. When completed the machine will weigh, with water tanks and fuel, somewhere between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds, and the power at my disposal will be 300 horse-power in case I want to use it, but it is expected that about 40 horse-power will suffice after the machine has once been started, and that the consumption of fuel will be from forty to fifty pounds per hour. The machine is made with its present great length so as to give a man time to think; its length makes it easier to steer and to change its angle in the air. Its quantity of power is so enormously great in proportion to its weight that it will quickly get its speed. It will rise in the air like a seagull if the engine be run at full speed while the machine is held fast to the track and if it is then suddenly loosened and let go."

"But ordinarily wouldn't the machine remain close to the earth for a long distance while it was slowly getting its height in the air?" the reporter inquired, "and could not an enemy pepper it with missiles?"

"O, no. If it were necessary, it could mount right up, spirally, around and around in a circle of a mile in circumference, in its own country."

"How far will it go—how much fuel can it carry?"

"If it proves as I have figured it, there should be room for fuel to carry it a thousand miles; indeed, it looks as if it might carry two tons of fuel or sufficient to propel it across the ocean. But I cannot tell about that; a trial alone will determine what unforeseen things, not calculated, will arise. It will be possible to burn 200 pounds of fuel an hour, but I figure that forty or fifty pounds will produce a moderate speed, or for high speed 100 pounds. The highest speed I got on the small machine was ninety miles an hour, but I believe this big one will go 100 miles an hour.

"If it goes at all I shall be very happy," said Mr. Maxim, after a thoughtful pause; "but on the basis of my figuring it ought to be able to develop between 250 and 300 horse-power, and it ought to carry 9,000 pounds, or 14,000 pounds with its own weight included. In warfare it will not need to carry so very much. Two men will be enough—two men and a little dynamite—a ton or a couple of tons."

"You have not tried it yet?"

"What effect will the winds have upon it?"

"Well, the winds are as apt to be favorable as unfavorable, but at a certain distance from the earth they cease to be formidable. You are always in a dead calm at a certain distance on high. Gales are narrow things; they don't disturb much space. Moreover, their strength and speed have been very much exaggerated in the popular mind. Let us suppose we are encountering a wind at forty miles an hour—a very unusual speed—then if the machine is regulated to go sixty miles an hour it will travel twenty against the wind, or 100 miles with it."

"It can be steered and it can be managed so that it will descend gradually and gracefully?"

"O, yes; there is no trouble about that. It will come down as it goes up." [At this point Mr. Maxim's brother explained that it would not need any tracks or mechanical arrangement of any sort from which to rise once it proves its practicability.—Rep.]

"What do you call it?" the reporter asked.

"I call it—I don't know what I call it. The French have coined a word for it, I believe. They call it an 'aviator.'"

"What is it going to do? That is the biggest question you ever asked in your life. The whole world becomes changed if it works—the whole world will be revolutionized in a year. There will be no more ironclads, no more armor plates, no more big guns, no more fortifications, no more armies. There will be no way of guarding against what this machine will do."

"We will have to make roofs of armor plate on our houses, will we not?"

"No, there will be no way to guard against it. It will drop a ton of nitro-glycerine into a place and you can't stop it. It will go into an enemy's country and drop dynamite on the gas-works, the water-works, and the bridges—those are the things to destroy. Instead of Tommy Atkins going ahead, musket in hand, and standing the brunt of the fighting, the big fellows who get up the wars will have to suffer. The first thing we will do will be to fly over the Emperor's palace and drop a ton of dynamite on the roof. What will it do? Why, a Russian officer said to me when I explained the thing to him: 'That will change the whole world in six months.'"

PEFFER'S NEW PARTY.

AND ITS EFFECT ON POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIANA.

Likely to Harm the Republicans in the West, Where Cranks Are Plentiful—Silence of the Democratic Press on the Indiana Apportionment Suit—Niblack Trying to Allay the Discontent Over the Tax Bill.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—A day or two ago meeting one of Indianapolis' most prominent attorneys, a Republican who has rendered signal service on the stump in a dozen campaigns, I asked him if there was anything new in politics.

"Yes," he said, "we have a new party. Hadn't you heard of it before? It was born the other day at Cincinnati. The effect of it is hard to estimate, composed, as it is, of elements the force and influence of which are to a large extent unmeasured. That it will cut a considerable figure, however, I am convinced. There are always enough cranks to hold the balance of power, and in this People's party there appears a length, breadth, and spirit of mischief sufficient to do somebody some damage. Something of this volume and power can be gathered from what it has already done. It defeated Ingalls and elected the nondescript and picturesque Peffer in Kansas. In Nebraska it outvoted the Republicans. In Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin it showed a formidable following. In South Carolina it defeated Wade Hampton, and Senator Vance in North Carolina only saved himself by knuckling to it. My observations lead me to believe that this movement threatens greater danger to the Republican party than to the Democratic party. Where it has any effect it will affect the Democratic party where it can afford it, and it will affect us where we can't afford it.

"The only good I can see that can come out of it is it may tend toward the solution of the race problem in the South. Under present conditions in the late Confederate States the negro is a political nothing. He will always remain such while parties are divided on the old issues. In the approaching contest there will be new conditions and new issues. It will no longer be the white man against the black, but the whites will divide, and there will be the Farmers' Alliance against the old time Bourbons, but they will all remain Democratic. With the whites divided, the colored man will become an object of interest. Under the conditions that are likely to arise the blacks are sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power in every Southern State. They will therefore become objects of the greatest interest and solicitude. Neither party of whites will permit the other to persecute or maltreat the negro for political reasons. Instead of the old bill of fare—shooting, whipping, burning, hunting with hounds, etc.—the negro vote will be cultivated and protected, and the negro will assume an importance that he could never acquire under the old conditions. Should all this come to pass it would scarcely decrease the certainty that in the Presidential contest of 1892 every electoral vote of the South will be placed to the credit of the Democratic nominee.

"But look at it in the North. The movement there is most formidable where it is likely to do the Republicans most harm. In the East there is no danger, but in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and even in Ohio, this movement is such as to make a Republican stop and catch his breath. I am personally acquainted with many of the men from the Western States who took the lead in that convention at Cincinnati a few days ago, and while all of them are impractical and visionary, men with a screw loose—cranks if you please—they are still men of influence and have a large following. They are fellows who would never be heard of if times were always good. They are the excrescences and nuisances who grow luxuriantly in a soil that is fertilized with a mixture the ingredients of which are mortgages, hard times, debt, failure of crops, grasshoppers, yellow-fever, and smallpox. And then the history of politics shows that the Republican party always suffers most from any single-idea movement. The Prohibition party always got four Republican recruits to one Democrat. It is the same way with the silver cranks, the subtreasury idiots, and the Farmers' Alliance Ishmaelites. The trouble with our party is, it prides itself too much upon its 'thinking,' and in order to emphasize this superior faculty too many of them think they have to get up and kick over the traces. The difficulty with such is that their 'thinker' is too small and for that reason I have always maintained that in politics a condition of absolute idiocy is preferable to a small amount of information coupled with an utter lack of common sense.

"One serious difficulty that I see in the way of this People's party business is the variety and antagonism of the interests represented. The isms and organizations are legion, their interests divergent, and each wants everything at the expense of all the others. How this incongruous herd is going to reconcile all its differences and stand on a common platform, should they decide to go before the country with a ticket, is more than I can understand. Another thing that would knock this movement into smithereens would be good crops all over the country, with wheat a dollar a bushel and other grain and products in proportion, with the farmer paying off his mortgages, railroad labor well remunerated in all branches as the result of a big carrying trade, and the People's party would not be heard of until such time as it should have a new birth in another hotbed of misfortune and disaster. By the way I have been watching with some interest the recent utterances of Senator Ingalls. If there is anything in the signs of the times he is trimming his sails to catch the coming breezes. My prediction is that within a year Ingalls will be the biggest frog in the Farmers' Alliance puddle. Watch and see if he isn't.

"How about Indiana, did you ask? O, I think Indiana is all right. This State had a sort of third party varioloid last fall which I think will protect us from the more malignant form of the disease. Then Indiana had an infliction of Democratic legislation last winter, and ordinarily that is good for several thousand votes. The fool tax bill passed by the Democrats last winter ought to lose them Indiana for ten years to come. I have never heard as long, loud, and dismal a wail go up as that provoked by this tax bill. We lost the State last November by 20,000, but I honestly believe that if an election were held tomorrow we would carry it by 20,000."

The Democratic press of the State is strangely silent and submissive in its attitude toward the suit that was recently filed to restrain the State Printer from incorporating the apportionment bill for legislative purposes among the acts of the Legislature for last winter. The grounds of the suit are that the act was "doctored" after it came into the hands of the Secretary of State. The howl about partisan courts that was expected has not materialized, and the leaders evidently want the matter decided and hushed up. As a feature of incidental interest it might be noted that the law of Indiana provides a penalty of imprisonment not to exceed fourteen years, a fine not to exceed $1,000, and disfranchisement for any determinate period for forgery or mutilation of any public record or instrument.

Mason J. Niblack, Speaker of the late Democratic House of Representatives, has put in several weeks, and is still going over the State patching up Democratic rents and restoring the waste places. He has been at Fort Wayne and other cities in the northern counties. His business is with the County Commissioners and other officers who have the fixing of tax levies. The thing that he insists upon is that the rate of taxation in every county be reduced to meet the increased appraisement required by the new tax law, so that while the taxes for State and school purposes may be doubled, the amounts raised for county and township purposes shall not be increased, but, if anything, reduced.

To allay this tax bill discontent the late Speaker proposes to stint the townships and counties for whatever excess will go to the State and public schools, and thereby keep the total amount of taxes raised in the neighborhood of where it now is.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

MILLS AN ULTRA FREE-TRADER.

The Texas Man Unfitted for the Speakership of the New House.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* having foolishly said "everybody of course knows that Mr. Mills has no 'free trade notions,' and that if there be any Democrats, conservative or other, who are opposed to his elevation to the Speaker's chair it is for quite different reasons from anything connected with his views on political economy."

The New York *Sun* (Dem.) replies:

"Mr. Mills' infirmities of temper and peculiar controversial methods unfit him, in the judgment even of some men who sympathize with his economic views, for the Speakership or for the leadership of the House Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress; and neither his intellectual powers nor his achievements as a politician entitle him to the honor to which he aspires. But the serious, the fatal objection to him, in the minds of conservative Democrats is that he is an avowed free-trader. We suppose that our New Orleans contemporary will not impeach Mr. Mills himself as a witness in regard to his free trade notions. In October, 1890, in a speech at Minneapolis, Mr. Mills used these words, according to the report of his remarks printed in the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

Free trade will kill trusts as dead as a door nail. And yet the American people insist on sending men to Congress to vote for protection. The Almighty never designed that any man or any woman should be independent of each other. We must exchange the things we do not want for those things we must have. To do this we must have absolute free trade. You want reciprocity, but want it in the right way. In order to have it you must trade with the whole world. If you want a market, take down the tariff on woolen goods and iron. Then lay a tax on incomes and the wealthy men of the country, and you'll see prosperity. I believe in free trade, free labor, free speech, and a free press.

If these are not free trade notions what are? Mr. Mills' platform last summer and fall was free trade and an income tax. He has not recanted, so far as we know. Does the *Times-Democrat* wonder that a man with such notions should be opposed by conservative Democrats? Does it think that the Democratic party can afford to elect a man with such notions as Speaker? Does it think that the Democratic party could carry the country in 1892 on the platform of free trade and an income tax?

Such would be its platform if Mr. Mills should be made Speaker; and no skill or glozing of the most cunning resolution jugglers could alter the fact.

ORIGIN OF GERRYMANDER.

How a Much-Used Political Term Came Into Being.

The word "Gerrymander" has been so much used of late at the State House and in the newspapers in relation to the dividing of the State into Congressional districts that its origin is a matter of interest. It has been a political term employed in this country from the year 1812.

After a bitter contest for power in Massachusetts between the Federalists and Democrats, the latter succeeded in 1811 in electing their candidate for Governor, Elbridge Gerry, and a majority of both houses of the Legislature.

In order to secure the election of United States Senators in the future it was important to perpetuate this possession of power, and measures were taken to retain a Democratic majority in the State Senate in all future years.

The Senatorial districts had been formed without any division of counties. This arrangement, for the purpose alluded to, was now disturbed. The Legislature proceeded to rearrange the Senatorial districts of the State. They divided counties, in opposition to the protests and strong constitutional arguments of the Federalists, and those of Essex and Worcester were so divided as to form a Democratic majority in each of these Federal counties, without any apparent regard to convenience or propriety. The work was sanctioned and became a law by the signature of Gov. Gerry, for which act the opposition severely castigated him through the newspapers and at public gatherings.

In Essex County the arrangement of the districts in relation to the towns was singular and absurd. Russell, the veteran editor of the Boston *Sentinel*, who had fought against the scheme valiantly, took a map of that county and designated by particularly coloring the towns thus selected and hung it on the wall of his editorial-room.

One day Gilbert Stuart, the eminent painter, looked at the map and said the towns which Russell had thus distinguished resembled some monstrous animal. He took a pencil and with a few touches represented a head, wings, claws, and tail.

"There," said Stuart, "that will do for a salamander."

Russell, who was busy with his pen, looked up at the hideous figure and exclaimed, "Salamander! Call it a Gerrymander."

The word was immediately adopted into the political vocabulary as a term of reproach for those who change boundaries of districts for partisan purposes.

HE HAS HORSE SENSE.

One Farmer Who Has No Sympathy with Theories and Schemes.

The Chatham (N. Y.) *Republican* prints an interview with President G. T. Powell of the National Farmers' League on the recent Cincinnati convention. He has very little sympathy with the wild ideas there put forth. Of the subtreasury scheme he says: "I consider that the loaning of money by the government even at a very low rate of interest upon products of real estate is as impracticable as it would be ruinous in results." In regard to the claim that cheap silver is the cause of cheap wheat he says: "If silver had been as plenty as wheat, nothing would have prevented the decline in that staple during these years of unusual production." He continues: "The agriculturists have no bond of interest with the arbitrary demands and commands of labor organizations that often impose severe and unjust burdens upon honest labor, and not infrequently prevent the use of capital that would be of as much benefit to the labor employed as to the capital itself." In conclusion, he says: "One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the awakening interest farmers are displaying in the affairs of government. They have too long neglected the important duties of citizenship, but before they throw themselves into an independent political organization they need educational work. The organization of leagues and alliances will be of value if farmers will get together and study the science of government and bring their knowledge and influence to bear upon matters of local importance first, and if successful in that direction and a spirit of patriotic activity is aroused, then to extend their efforts to wider fields of action. It is of but little use to demand of the government 2 per cent loans when machinery upon which 10 per cent interest is being paid is left to rot down in the field where it stopped work. Business education is quite as much needed by a large class of farmers as is political education, and it would probably bring them larger immediate results."

The South Draws the Line on the Stuffe Prophet.

The Hon. John H. Reagan, late a Senator in Congress from Texas, and now a member of the Railroad Commission of that State, expressed this opinion the other day:

"If Cleveland is nominated I suppose he will get the electoral vote of Texas and of Arkansas, but these are the only two States west of the Mississippi that he can carry. If the Eastern politicians do not know this now they will find it out when they try the experiment."

Mr. Reagan's opinion as to the weakness of Mr. Cleveland is shared by the Southern politicians generally. We doubt if there is a single Southern Senator who now supports him, and a census of the views of the Southern members of the next House would show that he is substantially friendless. This, however, is not the worst of it for him. In a number of Southern States the Alliance is the Democratic party. In all of them the Alliance is powerful. Now, the determined hostility of the Alliance Democrats and the Democratic Alliance men to Grover Cleveland is almost a surprise even to those persons who best understand his capacity for unpopularity and his title to it. Teachers and organs of the Alliance proclaim that they cannot and will not stomach him. There will be no third party of any consequence in the South if it can be avoided; but if Southern Democrats connected with the Alliance know their own minds, their minds are made up to draw the line at Cleveland. They can stand a good deal, but not him.—*New York Sun.*

The Unterrified Italians.

It turns out that several hundreds of the Italian residents of New Orleans have really left that city since the time of the lynching and gone back to Italy, and that more of them desire to take the same course (a happy riddance). Yet, after all, those who thus leave the country are so few that they may be put under the head of scattering, while many thousands of unterrified Italians are arriving in New York every week.—*Ex.*

STIRRED UP BAD BLOOD.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S REDUCTION SAID TO BE ILLEGAL.

Lake and Rail Rates Knocked Down Without Giving Proper Notice—A First-Class Fight Likely to Result Unless the Canuck Road Returns to the Old Tariff—The Alton Still at Swords' Points with Finley—Mackey Gets the Mobile and Ohio—Other Railway News.

The Canadian Pacific's reduction of west-bound rates, lake and rail, from seaboard points to St. Paul to the basis of $1.07 first class has stirred up considerable bad blood among the Eastern and Western roads, and if the Canadian Pacific does not restore the rate to the basis of $1.20 a first-class fight will be the result, as the Erie and several other roads threaten to reduce rates correspondingly to Chicago. An informal conference between the freight managers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines was held at Chairman Midgley's office yesterday, and considerable feeling was manifested on account of the Canadian Pacific's bad faith. It was stated that the West Shore railway, which it was supposed shared with the Canadian Pacific in the cut rate, denied the charge, and claims to exact full proportions of tariff rates from the Canadian Pacific. The latter, it is claimed, reduces its own proportion from Ogdensburg to St. Paul sufficiently to bring the rate down to $1.07. The tariff of the Canadian Pacific-West Shore line above referred to—has not been filed with the Inter-State Commission, thus making the cut illegal. It is probable complaint will be made at once to the commission. No definite action was taken yesterday, it being the opinion that the Erie and other Eastern lines would meet the Canadian Pacific cut.

Alton Not in Accord with Finley.

Chairman W. W. Finley addressed the following communication to General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton yesterday:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. in reply to my letter of the same date, which had reference to your joint notice to various parties with respect to Colorado summer tourist rates, as the matter has been specifically ruled upon successively to the effect that it cannot be treated territorially, except by agreement. The basis adopted looked to the settlement as a whole, and the resolutions following with regard to making the rates effective must be construed as having the same thing in view, and I shall be obliged to hold this position unless at the meeting of June 2 some action is taken to different effect. It will be necessary for the association to again consider the date when the rates shall be made effective, for the reason that the work has not been completed in time by the rate meeting to make the rate effective June 1, 1891."

Mackey Gets the Mobile and Ohio.

About a week ago The Tribune announced that the Mackey syndicate was negotiating for the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and that all but the details of the deal had been completed. The truth of the report was denied at the time, but The Tribune, as usual, was well informed. A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated June 1, says:

"It can be positively stated that the Mackey syndicate has secured full control of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The amount involved in the deal is $3,500,000. The present management of the road will remain until the annual meeting in December, when it is likely that there will be several changes. Mr. Mackey will probably be elected President in place of J. C. Clark. The new purchase is 700 miles long and extends from East St. Louis to Mobile, Ala. It connects at East St. Louis with the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and touches Peoria, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago over the various roads. The Mobile and Ohio deal has been kept as quiet as possible in order to avoid a fight with the Louisville and Nashville and the Pennsylvania."

The Result of Good Management.

The directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois have published in Boston a statement of the earnings, expenses, and fixed charges for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year. The exhibit must be a gratifying one to the owners of the property, and is certainly creditable to the managers of the road. It shows:

July 1 to March 31.	*1890-'91.*	*1889-'90.*	*Increase.*
Earnings	$2,739,614	$2,162,080	$577,534
Expenses	1,343,754	1,247,681	96,073
Net	$1,395,860	$914,399	$481,461
Other income	22,873	15,209	7,664
Total net	$1,418,733	$929,608	$489,125
Charges	810,959	804,742	6,217
Surplus	$607,774	$124,866	$482,908

It is said fully 75 per cent of the stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is held in Boston and vicinity, and it has for years, through its fluctuations, proved a valuable investment for the stockholders who manipulated the market.

Deplorable State of 'Frisco Finances.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—After the arguments of the counsel in the 'Frisco injunction suit affidavits of stockholders and others who are in favor of the consolidation of the Atchison and 'Frisco road were read. The first one was that of Vice-President Reinhart of the Atchison, who made an examination last fall of the 'Frisco's financial standing. Reinhart's affidavit went to show that the 'Frisco's finances were in a deplorable condition and that the income of the company had not been sufficient to pay operating expenses. Great as were the present demands of the company its future demands were still greater. He could get money from no one. The Atchison refused and financial agents demanded payment on their paper the day it was due. The outstanding mortgage bonds amount to $38,000,000, a great many of which are bearing 6 per cent interest. The scheme was to issue $50,000,000 in bonds at 6 per cent and replenish the treasury and to protect the company against any demand. The plan was now complete and only awaited the proper authority to be given by the stockholders. "From now to July 1," continued Mr. Reinhart, "the larger proportion of the company's annual fixed charges becomes due and must be provided for. If the plan now under consideration, which is the only one that could be carried out under any circumstances, is not authorized by the stockholders the company will find itself July 1 not only delinquent in the payment of several million of dollars of floating debt and liabilities, but unable to meet the payment of its interest on its direct funded debt." Other affidavits were presented to the effect that the Atchison had never taken part in the management of the 'Frisco's affairs except as a stockholder, as to the benefits to be derived by the consolidation, etc.

Cutting Down Expenses.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 1.—[Special.]—The cutting-down process will extend to the Chesapeake and Ohio road, of which M. E. Ingalls is President, and a number of "general" and "assistant general" officers will have to go. While President Ingalls is receiving the credit for the wholesale discharge of officers it is said the Board of Directors has caused it all, because it thought there are too many high salaried officers.

Railroad Notes.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the following occasions: Illinois State Sunday-School Association of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mattoon, Ill.; Society of the Army of the Potomac, Buffalo, N. Y., July 3 and 4, from all association points; Supreme Lodge, Bohemian-Slavonian Benevolent Association, Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 22 to 27, from association points.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 14,982 tons, against 13,986 tons for the week previous and 28,337 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments were 1,661 tons, against 1,200 tons last year; grain, 9,789 tons, against 20,273 tons; provisions, 3,532 tons, against 6,864 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 9.5; Michigan Central, 13; Lake Shore, 17.8; Fort Wayne, 22; Pan-Handle, 6.8; Baltimore and Ohio, 12.1; Nickel-Plate, 18.8.

The Human Ear.

"The human ear," said a scientist to a Washington *Star* reporter, "is an organ the true inwardness of which the physicians have never been able to get at. They can examine the interior of the eye with ease by throwing into its dark chamber a ray of light reflected from a little mirror, and of late they have found it possible even to see the gray matter of the brain by looking through the little canal by which the optic nerve enters. The cavity behind the nose they inspect with the aid of a light placed far back in the mouth. They have no difficulty in seeing into the stomach by an electric apparatus; the intestines likewise are readily enough investigated, and the bladder also. But the ear, as to its internal arrangements, is unapproachable. It is even impossible to dissect it satisfactorily after death, for the reason that the parts collapse at once when the vital spark leaves the body.

Patti's Prevention of Seasickness.

When Mme. Patti-Nicolini was last in St. Louis she said to the writer: "I have crossed all the oceans many times, and I am rarely troubled with seasickness. My remedy? O, it is simple enough, as are all the remedies suggested for that awful disease. I remain in my berth from the moment of starting, and at each suggestion of sickness I take champagne and ice, interspersing the dose with peanuts."—*St. Louis Republic.*

SOME QUEER THINGS IN COFFINS.

Eccentricities That Make Even the Undertakers Laugh.

New York *Tribune*: "What is the last curious thing you have met in your lugubrious business?" asked a reporter of an undertaker the other day.

The undertaker opened the lid of a coffin near his elbow and replied: "Do you see that satin lining?"

"Yes. What's odd about that?"

"Yellow."

"Yellow is a common enough color."

"Not for coffins linings, my boy. They're generally white. But this coffin was made for a woman whose main ambition in life was to look well, and her last dying request was that her coffin be lined with old gold satin, as that color best set off her complexion, which was rather sallow and dark. 'Promise me,' she said. 'I don't want all those women to come in and see me in my coffin looking like a fright.' So they promised, and she died contented.

"Only a woman would bother her head with such thoughts on her dying bed," moralized the reporter.

"I'm not so sure of that," said the undertaker, "I once buried an old chap, a saloon-keeper, whose income while he lived was unevenly divided between the support of his family and the decoration of his person. The family got the smaller half. He wore the most expensive clothes at all times, and the glitter of A-1 diamonds from his shirt-front, necktie, watch-guard, and his big, red, chubby hands actualy dazzled the beholder. Well, when his time came, he had very little property but his jewels to leave behind him, but he made a will bequeathing the little he had to his wife, on condition that she dressed his body in his best suit of clothes, decked it with all his diamonds, and buried them, every one, with him. Otherwise his whole estate, including the diamonds, was to go to charity.

"The poor woman declared she would obey his every wish, but it was with a heavy heart that she brought out the suit I was to dress the corpse in. It was of the loudest, biggest, most glaring plaid you ever saw; enough to frighten Old Nick himself away. The shirt was all covered over with a pattern composed of purple ballet dancers and scarlet bulldogs, and these, with his big diamonds glittering all over him, made a startling sight for the mourners who looked into his coffin. Many were the lamentations that the poor widow should be obliged to bury all those diamods, and much admiration was expressed for the wifely devotion which kept her from murmuring.

"But the widow was no fool. She buried the jewels sure enough, but hardly was the grave filled up before she ordered the sexton to empty it again. The coffin was opened, and the widow took the diamonds from the old curmudgeon's shirt-front with her own hand. Then they buried him a second time.

"I heard of another strange case," continued the undertaker, "which, though it did not come under my own observation, yet I believe to be true. It was that of a man who always had a horror of being buried alive. He left a provision in his will that a big bottle of chloroform was to be put in the coffin with him. It was to be laid by his side, and a tack-hammer was to be put in his hand, so that if he came to life under ground he could smash the bottle at a blow and fill the coffin with fumes that woud kill him instantly and painlessly."

AN EXTENSIVE DEMAND FOR HER.

Five Young Men After One Georgia Girl with Marriage Licenses.

Wadley, Ga., May 23.—[Savannah News.]—W. A. Penney, the young man who attempted suicide here Monday at the residence of J. A. Speir, his betrothed's father, by taking poison, was today removed to the hotel. After arriving at the hotel he asked Frank Harris, the night operator here, to loan him a collar. Upon opening Mr. Harris' trunk he saw a revolver, picked it up, and tried to shoot himself, but was prevented by Mr. Harris and W. B. Hall. Luther Smith, C. I. Mertz, and R. G. Shivers were in the room, but disappeared as soon as they saw what was about to happen. In the excitement Mr. Harris threw the pistol in the well. Penney, on seeing that he was outdone, pulled his knife and attempted to cut his throat. While the knife was being taken from him Mr. Harris received a serious cut on the hand.

Mr. Penney came on the piazza and looked toward Mr. Speir, and said if Miss Eva would promise him that she would marry him he would go to Midville with Messrs. Hyman, Lyons, and Dr. Harris, who had come to take him home. It is rumored that he received a note to this effect, as he left for Midville this afternoon.

The Speirs are an excellent family and well-to-do, and Miss Eva, on whose account young Penney tried to take his life, is a lovely girl and has quite a number of admirers. It is said that at least three other young men desire her for a bride and have secured licenses, each hoping to persuade her to marry him. Young Penney certainly had the sympathy of Miss Eva when he attempted to commit suicide last Monday, and it is said that she promised to marry him at once. A license was obtained and a minister was brought to the house, but the girl's father objected to such a hasty proceeding, although he had no objection to Penney as a son-in-law. He preferred to wait until the next day in order to give the girl a chance to know her own mind. It seems that she had a very kindly feeling for each of her four admirers, and would willingly, perhaps, marry any one of them if the other three were out of the way. All of the suitors were spoken of as very steady and worthy young men.

Recently six young men took out licenses in this town to marry one of its belles, each hoping to be the favored one. In the present case only four have obtained licenses, but the number may reach six before Miss Eva makes a choice, as she is an amiable and lovely girl.

Meldrim, Ga., May 23.—James H. Brown was here this morning, and having heard of Miss Eva E. Speir of Wadley and her beaux, and being desirous himself of taking a wife, was interested enough to wire the young lady to defer her marriage until he could have a hearing.

The First Martyr of the Revolution.

All of the school histories and popular text-books give us to understand that April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Mass., the first blood of the American war of independence was shed. Within the last few years historians who have been giving the matter much attention claim Westminster, Vt., as the scene of the first tragedy in that memorable conflict and one William French as the victim. Vermont at that time was a part of New York. The people of the Vermont district were badly worked up over the royalist question, and had decided not to allow the regular session of the King's court to be held in Westminster that spring. Accordingly, when the court officers were sent they were accompanied by a body of royal troops. The people were exasperated, and assembled in the court house to resist. When the court officials and troops arrived orders were given for the people to vacate the room. This they refused to do, when the troops of George III. crossed the grounds and fired into the little band of patriots, "wounding some," the accounts say, "and instantly killing William French, who was shot clean through the head with a musket ball."

French was buried in the church-yard at Westminster, and a stone with the following inscription was erected to his memory:

"In memory of William French, Who Was Shot at Westminster, March ye 12th, 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d at the Court House at 11 o'clock at Night, in the 23d year of his Age."

Kissed the Wrong Girl.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: There was an amusing scene at the Union Depot last night. Among the passengers who passed through the barriers for the Eastern express was a young lady attended by a dapper young gentleman with a very loverlike air and the lady's satchel. The pair boarded the train and were soon engrossed in conversation, so much so that when the signal for departure was given the young man jumped up and made for the door without saying good-by.

When he reached the vestibule he remembered his oversight and started back to remedy it. The car was well filled and the young man was, doubtless, nervous, and probably nearsighted, for when he reached the section, as he thought, containing his beloved, he stopped suddenly and imprinted a fervid kiss on the lips of—some other girl. There was a scream; deep blushes suffused the cheeks of the right girl, quickly followed by an indignant frown; a hurried apology from the poor fellow, and then a wild rush for the door, and a tumble off the now rapidly moving train by a very shamefaced and disgruntled young man.

Lecture Postponed.

Diddereau—"Did you attend the lecture of Prof. Hardhead on 'Grip, a Malady of the Imagination'?"

Biddereau—"He did not lecture."

"Why not?"

"Down with the grip."—*New York Weekly.*

TRADE OF THE ISLANDS.

DISCONTENT MANIFEST IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The Local Governments May Wish to Negotiate for Reciprocity with the United States—An Increase of Over $600,000 in the National Debt—An Illinois Woman Married in St. Andrew's Church—General Washington News.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—Private advices received here confirm the statements about the discontent in the British West Indies. The most valuable trade these countries have with the United States is in sugar and the leaders of public opinion in Jamaica and elsewhere are fearful that this trade will be shut off unless they can make a reciprocity arrangement. Their present plan is to secure permission from the British Colonial Office to send a delegation to Washington next fall with powers to negotiate with Secretary Blaine. Further they want their delegation to be here in October about the time the Canadian Commissioners are on hand to talk Dominion reciprocity. As the British West Indies are for the most part hostile to the proposition offered them by Sir John Macdodald's Government for reciprocity with Canada as against the United States it is not likely that the British Foreign Office will permit such hostile elements to be in Washington at the same time. In fact it is doubtful whether Jamaica, the Barbadoes, or British Guiana will be permitted to negotiate at all with the United States. At first the people there were rather indifferent because they did not believe the President of the United States would reimpose the sugar and other duties as empowered by Congress. But the conclusion of the negotiations with Spain in behalf of Cuba and Puerto Rico was an eye opener. Their statesmen saw that the reciprocity policy entered upon by the United States made the reimposition of the duties inevitable as against countries which failed to make satisfactory trade arrangements. Now they are wondering what will be the outcome in the probable event of the British Government refusing its sanction to a reciprocity trade relation with the United States.

UNCLE SAM'S DEBTS.

A Net Increase of $622,915 Shown by the Statement for May.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.		
Bonds at 4½ per cent		$50,869,200
Bonds at 4 per cent		559,565,800
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent		94,120
Aggregate of interest bearing debt exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads		$610,529,120
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,647,505
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Legal tender notes		$346,681,016
Old demand notes		56,032
National bank notes—Redemption account (deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890)		42,202,280
Fractional currency, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed		6,908,192
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including National bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890		395,848,601
Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal tender notes—		
Gold certificates	$158,902,149	
Silver certificates	315,551,153	
Currency certificates	18,080,000	
Treasury notes of 1890	45,677,247	
Aggregate of certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury		$538,180,649
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes, May 31, 1891		$1,546,215,875
Decrease of bonded debt during the month		2,209,168
CASH IN TREASURY RESERVED FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:		
For redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 17, 1882	$100,000,000	
For redemption of gold certificates issued	158,902,149	
For redemption of silver certificates issued	315,551,153	
For redemption of currency certificates issued	18,080,000	
For redemption of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	45,677,245	
For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid	5,165,297	
Total cash reserved for above purposes		$643,356,048
AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES:		
Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender		$20,379,119
Net cash balance, including National bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890		33,342,200
Total		$697,071,366
Debt, less cash in the Treasury May 31, 1891		849,138,508
Debt, less cash in the Treasury April 30, 1891		848,515,593
Net increase of debt during the month		$622,915

WEDDED IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Marriage of Mrs. M. F. Hastings of Illinois to Mr. Robert Boyd of New York.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—A good many Illinoisans gathered at St. Andrew's Church this morning to witness the marriage of Mrs. M. F. Hastings and Mr. Robert Boyd. Mrs. Hastings is the daughter of the late Philip B. Fouke, who represented the Belleville district in Congress just before the war and who was the first Colonel of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers. Col. Fouke was the friend of Gen. Logan and of Stephen A. Douglas, and Mrs. Hastings has been stopping at the Logan homestead as the guest of Mrs. Tucker for some weeks past. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Perry, rector of St. Andrew's. The groom was attended by his friend Mr. Hamilton of Omaha, as best man, and when the music of the wedding march filled the church the bride entered with her cousin, Commander Coghlan of the navy, who gave her into the groom's keeping at the chancel. The bride was becomingly dressed in a dove-gray bengaline. The jacket bodice was slightly rounded and edged with ostrich feathers the same shade. She wore a small toque made of tulle and glistening with silver ornaments. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Boyd drove back to Mrs. Logan's home and she changed her wedding-dress for a traveling-gown. The couple then took the train for New York, where they are to live. Mr. Boyd is a banker of that city. His bride has been very popular in society here and was an active member of the Ladies' Aid of the Garfield Hospital. Among those who were present at the wedding was Mr. and Mrs. Webster of Bloomington, Ill., the latter the bride's sister.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

The Profits of Raising Coffee in Mexico—Bits of Gossip.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—[Special.]—Attention of capitalists is being directed to the large profits derived from the cultivation of coffee in Mexico. The cost of production of coffee in and around Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, where at one time a colony of ex-Confederates was established, is now about $7 per 100 pounds, and it commands from $22 to $25 per 100 pounds in the market, and sometimes even higher figures. When the ex-Confederates started their venture there was no railroad within a hundred miles of Cordova, and the cost of transportation over the mountains on muleback ate up all profits. Now there is a railroad which takes the product to the port of shipment or to the market of consumption. Next to hemp coffee occupies the highest place in the list of Mexican exports. The production has quadrupled since 1881. From 1881 to 1886 the exportation of coffee did not exceed on an average 1,700,000 pounds; last year it reached nearly 5,000,000 pounds. The Mexican Government, it is also said, is making preparations to enter into the cultivation of the ramie plant on an extensive scale.

Bids for Cruiser No. 13.

Proposals were opened at the Navy Department today for the construction of the protected cruiser No. 13, provision for which was made by the late Congress. The vessel will be similar to cruiser No. 12, equipped with one eight-inch, two six-inch, and a great number of smaller rapid fire and machine guns. She is designed to make in an emergency the extraordinary speed of twenty-two knots an hour, which would enable her to capture the swiftest of the ocean greyhounds or to escape from the pursuit of any more formidable craft. A number of representatives of ship-building firms were present when the bids were opened, as well as members of the different branches of the naval service. The bids were as follows: William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, $2,745,000; Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $2,793,000; Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., $2,690,000. The result was a complete surprise to nearly every one present, as the Bath Iron Works is a comparatively new competitor in the construction of steel vessels, and has had no naval work except two small cruisers now being built.

Woman's Trade Union.

The first trades union of women in Belgium is an organization of women tobacco workers in Antwerp.

HANGED BUT STILL LIVED

A SINGULAR CASE OF A MAN RETURNING TO LIFE.

One Lanegan, a Tutor Employed in the Family of Capt. O'Flaherty, in Dublin, Was Hanged for Poisoning His Master, but His Mother Succeeded in Restoring Animation to Her Son—Other Cases Where Apparently Dead Persons Have Come Back to This World.

A singular case of a man returning to life after execution is mentioned by Sir Jonah Barrington in his amusing memoirs. The story runs thus: Capt. O'Flaherty, a most respectable gentleman, resided in Clare street, Dublin, in the latter part of the last century. He employed a tutor named Lanegan to look after the education of his sons. After some time Lanegan, it was noticed, paid more attention to Mrs. O'Flaherty, the mother, than to the boys. The woman had, Sir Jonah says, no charms either of appearance or address, and there was about her a certain repulsiveness of manner that made her unpopular with the aristocratic families by whom she was surrounded. She was not satisfied with the occasional society of the amorous tutor, but acted so imprudently in his regard that the scandal soon became public property.

In order to free herself from all restraint the woman meditated and carried into execution the very blackest of human crimes. Lanegan was employed by her to procure rat poison in small quantities at various Dublin drug stores. Soon afterward the unfortunate Capt. O'Flaherty was found dead in his bed. He had partaken heartily of rice pudding prepared by his affectionate spouse before retiring for the night. Neighbors who viewed the body had their suspicions aroused by its swollen appearance and by certain black spots which appeared on different parts of it. A Coroner's jury investigated the case and returned a verdict of "poisoned by arsenic."

Meanwhile Mrs. O'Flaherty and her paramour began to fear for their personal safety. They fled to the country, and the guilty wife immediately began to suspect that her accomplice would turn Crown evidence and send her to the gallows. Her cunning was equal to her wickedness. She told Lanegan in good faith, as he thought, that there could be no possibility of bringing conclusive evidence against them, and that it would appear most probable that the Captain had taken the poison himself. She was determined, she said, to surrender and take her trial as soon as possible, and advised him to do the same. In pursuance of this advice, as they passed near the Town of Gowran, County Kilkenny, she said to him: "There is the gate of a magistrate. Go boldly up and claim your innocence as well as my own. Say that you could not live in society under such gross imputations, and that you came expressly to surrender and take your trial. Say, also, that I intend to surrender myself this evening, and request that the magistrate be at home to receive me."

Caught in the Toils.

Lanegan, unsuspecting, did as he was advised, and found himself at once in the meshes of the law. But Mrs. O'Flaherty took care not to surrender. She fled the country in some manner unknown and was never heard of afterward. Lanegan stood his trial, was found guilty as an accomplice, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, after the barbarous form of the times. The public in general was led to believe that sentence was carried out to the letter, and every one felt satisfied that the earth had been rid of a dastardly and detestable criminal.

Not long after Lanegan's execution Sir Jonah and a friend of his, Mr. David Lauder, a Templar, and a soft, fat, good-humored, superstitious young fellow, were sitting in the latter's lodgings, Devereux court, London. It was in the evening, and they were engaged in eating strawberries and drinking Madeira. While chatting and laughing, Sir Jonah's back being toward the door, he suddenly saw his friend's color change—his eyes seemed fixed and ready to start out of his head, his lips quivered convulsively, his teeth chattered, large drops of perspiration flowed down his forehead, and his hair stood nearly erect. Sir Jonah thought his friend was seized with a fit, and prepared to throw cold water in his face. Lander seized a knife—his hand shook as if he had the ague—and retreated backward from the table to the most distant corner of the room, where he stood shivering and attempting to pray; but not, at the moment, remembering any prayer, he began to repeat his catechism, thinking it the next best thing he could do.

Sir Jonah concluded that his friend had gone suddenly mad and turned around to look for some assistance. He was startled at seeing, standing near the doorway, a tall, rough-looking man, with a strong stubble beard of several days' growth, dressed in a shabby black suit, and altogether of appearance the most uncouth.

"Don't be frightened, Mr. Lauder," said the figure, "sure 'tis I that's here!"

When Lander heard the voice he fell on his knees, and subsequently flat upon his face, in which position he remained for some time.

The specter, for such Sir Jonah, who was himself of a superstitious turn of mind, believed it to be, stalked toward the door, and Barrington began to hope that it intended to depart; but, instead, the apparition deliberately shut and bolted it, sat down upon the chair which Sir Jonah had previously occupied, and with a countenance nearly as full of horror as that of Lander himself, cried out in a harsh, croaking voice:

"For God's sake give me some water! I am perishing!"

Lander, at the sound of this pious request, ventured to look up, and, seeing Barrington in close contact with the specter, took heart and partially assumed a courage he was far from feeling. He put on a bold air and bawled out:

"Why, then, thunder and turf, is that you, Lanegan?"

"Ah, sir, please speak easy," cautioned the late lamented in his peculiar voice.

"How the devil," asked Lander, "did you get your four quarters stitched together again, after the hangman cut you up on Stephens' Green?"

"O, gentlemen, speak low," cried the reunited tutor. "Speak cautiously, I beg of you. Have mercy on me, Master Davy; you know it was I that taught you your Latin—I'm starving to death!"

"You shall not die *that* way, you villain," cried Lander, pushing wine and bread toward his former instructor across the table.

Lanegan's Confession.

After having fortified his interior department to its full capacity Lanegan related his story to the two friends. He confessed that he had bought the poison for Mrs. O'Flaherty, but declared that he had not administered it to the Captain, although he was aware of the purpose for which it was to be used, outside of killing rats. He solemnly protested that the woman had led him astray in the first place. He was duly hanged in full public view, and the Sheriff had surrendered his body to his afflicted mother, after the hangman had inflicted a cut on each inanimate limb, in order to carry out the form of the law. The cuts bled so profusely that his mother, an intelligent woman, conceived that the vital spark had not fled, and took measures to restore his suspended animation. He was placed in bed, his wounds properly dressed, and his neck rubbed vigorously with hot vinegar. This process was steadily pursued for some time, and, in addition, hot brandy and water were poured down his sore and swollen throat. In about an hour he had recovered his senses, but the most horrible pains afflicted him in the neck for several weeks. He finally recovered almost completely.

His ingenious mother after having restored him to life filled his coffin with bricks and had the supposed corpse buried at dead of night in the burial ground at Kilmainham, under pretense that she was ashamed to have him interred after dying so shameful a death in open day. For a long time he could find no opportunity of getting away, and lived all the time in mortal dread of discovery and a second hanging, which was likely to have been much more effective than the first. At last he got off by night in a smuggling boat, which landed him on the Isle of Man. Thence he contrived to reach London, bearing with him a letter from a priest in Kerry to another priest resident in the English capital, who had lived in that ancient "kingdom," the purport of which was to get the wretched being admitted to a penitential monastery in France, where he might do penance for his crimes and devote the whole remainder of his life to the salvation of his greatly imperiled soul. He found the London priest was dead, and, although he had some money, the poor wretch did not dare to buy even a crust of bread for fear he might be recognized. He recollected that his old pupil, Lander, was a student, living somewhere in the Temple, and a porter had directed him to his lodgings.

Lander, who was a generous soul, suffered the resurrected criminal to remain in his rooms until the following evening, when he procured him transportation to France. In that country he entered the monastery of La Trappe, near Abbeville, and, after doing all that in him lay to atone for past transgressions, Lanegan died in that institution at a good old age.

There are few better authenticated narratives of executed men having come back to life than the foregoing. Sir Jonah's great grandfather, Col. John Barrington, a Whig and a Williamite, was strung up to a tree before his own gate for killing a partisan of King James, who had taken possession of his patrimonial Castle of Cullenamore July 1, 1690, the day of the battle of the Boyne. The worthy Colonel was on the point of giving up the ghost when a trooper in James' army, named Doran, galloped up with the news of that monarch's defeat. Col. Barrington was immediately cut down and seemed to suffer no ill effects from his unpleasant experience.

High Up in the World.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is said to be the Buddhist monastery, Haine, Thibet, which is about 16,000 feet above sea level. The next highest is Galera, a railway station in Peru, which is located at a height of 15,632 feet.

ALIVE AT EIGHTY.

Only Through His Marvelous Presence of Mind.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 30.—[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]—While not suspecting he had more than attained man's allotted three-score and ten, yet remarking his marvelous activity and vigor for a man of that age, your correspondent today found an octogenarian still following his vocation of life, who, in recounting several incidents of his long career, told of one that will certainly linger in the minds of not a few old Cincinnatians.

The speaker was Samuel Barnett, who was born April 2, 1811, and the incident referred to dates back nearly a half century, and occurred in the erection of the Catholic Cathedral, Cincinnati, on Plum, between Seventh and Eighth, and running back to Western Row (Central avenue), as he tells it. He, a bricklayer, had enjoyed the distinction of having laid up the "first corner" in the wall, and was now delegated to do the finishing touch in putting the great cross in place when the incident occurred.

The cross itself was twenty-four feet tall, and its altitude was 298 feet. Therefore the great strain on the block and tackle by which it was being manipulated may well be imagined, as one is wont to say; yet it was not correctly imagined or precaution would have been taken against what happened. The tackle hook was not strong enough to withstand the awful strain, broke, and the heavy rope and blocks carried the derrick away, leaving Mr. Barnett up there, nailed to the cross as it were, surprised, sorely perplexed, painfully grieved, 275 feet from terra firma and 60 feet from the derrick.

There was one choice left for him and that was a hazardous one, yet he was probably not as much excited by his perilous predicament as most of those in the gaping crowd that looked up to him, or he could not have maintained his equilibrium and availed himself of this one chance as well as he did, in a manner corroborated by William S. Birdsall, also of this city, who, then a very young man, witnessed it, and gives substantially the same narrative. This one chance of escape was in a guy rope that still remained attached some ways off from Mr. Barnett, and running to the ground, between three and four blocks away. But the thought of riding that guy rope all that distance, or nearly all that distance, until near enough the ground to drop from it with safety was anything save consoling and pleasant. However, that was not the worst of it. The first thing was to reach it alive and get the chance to ride it all the way. When a man's life is in the balance he will gladly embrace an opportunity to endure punishment with the chance of saving it, but when he is on a solid footing, even if he is 275 feet up in the air, and must quit that footing on the chance of a catch at a rope, to get out of such a predicament, he is slow to make the catch. Most men would risk getting giddy-headed and falling, while waiting for a scaffolding to be built up to them.

Making up his mind to reach that guy rope and riding it, if he could, Mr. Barnett only deliberated as to how best to do it. One way was to make a leap for it, catch-as-catch-can, and the other was to drop astride it. By the first way it was not certain he could get a firm hand hold, and if he did the rebound might be so great he could not maintain the hold. By the other way, straddling it, he was sure of getting the rope between his legs, yet not so sure of locking his feet in time to hold against the force of the rebound of the rope until he could swing up and also get hold with his hands. But it was a large rope, of an inch and a half diameter, and he concluded to chance holding with one leg at the knee point if he could not get both locked about it in making the drop, perhaps six or eight feet, as he thought. But, realizing that the nearer he was to the rope when he dropped the less would be the force of the rebound, he decided to let himself down from the coping at the base of the cross, and found to his joy that he would touch the rope with his feet. Then suspending his weight by his very fingers the rope touched his ankles above his shoe tops, and assured of locking his feet the moment he let go his hand holds he squandered none of his strength in longer holding on, but instantly let go.

The excited throng that looked on all this time with bated breath now jumped themselves, but were not so excited that they lost their heads; they were alive to the danger of the situation, and ran with beds they had provided to catch the whirling form of Mr. Barnett should he be unable to maintain his hold. But, as he is still here to tell the tale, it is evident that he did not drop and was born to die a natural death at a ripe old age. He hugged that rope with his legs and feet like a cub bear until he reached a sag in it that allowed him to swing up and also catch with his hands, which by this time was becoming absolutely necessary, as he had been swinging head down until the blood, so badly needed to circulate in his fast becoming benumbed legs, was all rushing into his fast becoming bewildered head. Then, too, by the aid of his hands he was able to so readjust himself as to let the rope play upon his shoes instead of his barked shins and lacerated calves, which was to him more than the difference between riding on a freight-train and a vestibule limited.

HE WILL LISTEN TO THE SUN.

Edison's Cosmical Telephone to Hear Sun-spots Roar.

One of the most curious arrangements contrived by this most curious man for his personal amusement and gratification is the arrangement which Mr. Edison calls his "cosmical telephone." Edison own an iron mine at Ogden, N. J. There is a bed of magnetic iron ore about a mile long and 450 feet wide, which he says runs down into the earth for five or six miles. He estimates the amount of iron in the mine at 2,000,000,000,000 tons. Around Ogden there is an enormous intensification of the magnetic forces of the earth. It is a well-known fact that the daily variations in these magnetic forces, as shown by the needle, are directly influenced by the disturbances in the sun's spots. These variations are regularly recorded every day at Kew, near London. Mr. Edison says that at his iron mine near Ogden he has more than a million times the concentration of magnetic lines that there is at Kew. To record the daily variations in his own magnetic lines at Ogden, Mr. Edison has constructed his cosmical telephone.

"There are the most wonderful things going on in the sun's spots all the time," he says. "Didn't you ever see them? Why, they are beautiful. The disturbances are tremendous. Bursts of hydrogen fly out of these spots 600,000 miles long. Awful things happen up there. You can see them every day with my telescope."

To construct his telephone he has surrounded the whole bed of magnetic iron with poles. On these poles he has strung a cable of fifteen copper wires. The ends of this cable run down into a little house and are connected with the ordinary receiver of a common Bell telephone. The idea is that the surrounding of this enormous bed of magnetic iron with the copper wires will operate for the formation of a gigantic magnet such as is used in the receiver of the every-day telephone. Through this tremendous receiver Edison says he will be put in direct telephonic communication with the sun, only the communication will be one-sided. He can hear everything that goes on up there, but he can't do any transmitting. He believes that every disturbance in the sun's spots will cause a corresponding variation of the concentrated magnetic lines at Ogden, and that this variation will be at once detected in some way by the receiver of his cosmical telephone.

"Yes, sir," he says, "I can hear them with this telephone. The next time there is any violent change in the sun's spots which disturbs the magnetic lines on earth I shall know it, and if 600,000 miles of hydrogen go chasing away from the sun I shall hear it."

The cosmical telephone is not yet completed, as the wire stringing is not finished; but scientific people other than Mr. Edison will watch with curious wonder to see what success he will achieve.

The Germans Are Ahead.

It has the appearance certainly of a feather in the cap of the German shipmakers that the last twin screw steamer turned out from their yards, the Furst Bismarck, shows such superiority over the last one built by the English, the Normannia. The latter was built as a special effort of the famous firm of Elder & Co. to show the world that the great ships built elsewhere for the White Star and Inman lines were not the finest of their kind. But in the twin screw fleet of the Hamburg company, now headed by the Furst Bismarck, the Normannia stands last. Either the Germans have reached a point in advance of the English or the Normannia has not had justice.—*Ex.*

He May Say "I Told You So."

Ex-Senator Ingalls' prophecy that it is going to be an Austerlitz or Waterloo for the Republican party next year is sufficiently broad to enable him to come in after the votes are counted and remark: "I told you so."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE OLD AND NEW CONFESSIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN FAITH.

A Correspondent Who Finds a New Evidence of God's Enduring Mercy and Forgiveness—Criticism of the Wild Assertions Made by W. H. K. Redmond, the Parnellite Envoy to America—Another Volunteer Witness Testifies to the Efficacy of the Keeley Treatment.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If anything is wanting to a man (who has common sense and human instincts and an opinion of his own regarding the authenticity and inspiration of the entire Bible history) to confirm him in the disbelief of much therein written and the foolishness of the (so called) profound commentators and theologians, the reading of the Confession of Faith (old or revised) of the Presbyterian Church (printed on the ninth page of THE TRIBUNE of May 22) would be all that is necessary.

That such libelers of the Almighty Father and his infinite justice and mercy should be able to promulgate such doctrines to the acceptance of thinking people is one of the wonders; and that he does not bring them and their doctrines to naught and confusion is an evidence of his enduring mercy and forgiveness.

Comment upon these outrages is not necessary. Only read them. S. MARSTON.

Redmond's Wild Assertions.

CHICAGO, June 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, the Irish member of Parliament and Parnellite "envoy," who addressed a crowd of Irish-Americans in one of the hotels of this city Sunday, made some astonishing statements which are utterly devoid of foundation in fact. He said, for instance, that "the present Irish crisis (that is, the effort of the Irish people to get rid of Parnell) was brought about by those who, in a moment of panic, deserted the cause supported by their own constituencies." There is not a particle of truth in this. There was no panic. There was much more deliberation about the deposition of Mr. Parnell than there was concerning his last election as Parliamentary leader. By prolongation of the debate on the deposition for several days Mr. Parnell demonstrated that the feeling against him was not the outgrowth of panic. The only two Irish constituencies that have had a chance to pronounce on the action of the majority of the Irish members in deposing Mr. Parnell have approved of their action by large majorities. Nearly all of the twenty-eight members who support Parnell have been asked by their constituents to resign because they have violated their pledges to act and vote with a majority of the Irish National party. Mr. Parnell himself has declined the challenge to take the opinion of his constituents on his action; and it may be mentioned, for Mr. Redmond's benefit, that at a Nationalist county convention held in his constituency just two weeks ago he and his colleague, Parnell's private secretary, Mr. Henry Campbell, were condemned for their support of Parnell. It was further resolved to name loyal Nationalists against both at the next general election. It is utterly absurd to say that "the only hope of Ireland rests upon continued loyalty to Mr. Parnell." Loyalty to Parnell means the continuation of the Tories in power. It is utterly untrue, too, besides, to say that Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon when they issued the address from Chicago favoring Mr. Parnell's deposition had been deceived. All the facts were before them. They acted with deliberation. Mr. Dillon has declared since his return to Ireland that he is opposed to Parnell's leadership. Mr. O'Brien has written that Parnell's leadership is an impossibility. Mr. Redmond has chosen to ignore these and other important facts. He is begging for the money of Irish-Americans now, and for what purpose? To sustain Mr. Parnell and the pledge-breakers of the Irish Parliamentary party, thus perpetuating the political feud in Ireland. But perhaps Mr. Redmond is not responsible. Mr. Parnell maintained before the Hannen Commission that he was not, and made apology for him on the ground of his youth. But Mr. Redmond has grown older since. Be that as it may, Mr. Redmond should not seek money in Chicago on false pretenses or false issues. VERITAS.

The Keeley Treatment for Drink and Drug.

[The following letter is from a Boston lady who does not wish to sign her name.]

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While the anxious attention of unnumbered sufferers is drawn toward your recently published articles concerning the cure of inebriety at Dwight, Ill., permit another witness to testify to the efficacy and true worth of this institution. The writer has spent several weeks there as companion to a patient, having had previous experience with other systems of *attempted* cure for this class of ills. With all such places or schemes the vast proportion of disadvantages, sufferings, and general inefficacy has been truly disheartening. But at Dwight the methods, influences, the patient's own conditions—all unite to establish from first to last his satisfaction in the present and confidence in the future.

The weight of evidence furnished, as to the character and success of Dr. Keeley's work, through the letters of patients and other observers, should be sufficient to insure *at least* the sympathy and candid investigation of the intelligent medical fraternity. Through the influence of the general practitioner multitudes of these unfortunates may be reached and brought to this sure relief. One who has had a life-long affinity with "the profession," through various family ties and social relations, is prepared to understand their possible reluctance in indorsing this "cure." But let no narrow or blind prejudice hinder the recognition of a help so grievously needed and so blessed in its results. Our best physicians are ready enough (and rightly so) to follow up and test the discoveries of Koch and Pasteur; recognizing their present insufficiency of resources for the cure of certain diseases, they give prompt examination to these new claims. This is reasonable and right. But is "a prophet" indeed "not without honor, save in his own country and his own house"? Here at their very door (requiring no transatlantic voyage) is a man of keen intelligence and strong character, honored in his professional life, who through many busy years with rare skill and perseverance has followed the trail of scientific research and experiment in pursuit of a cure for *the most dreadful and widespread disease and curse* known to wretched humanity. Victory has crowned his labors. Now let all fair-minded and benevolent men in the medical ranks be assured that no more urgent duty, no greater privilege, can be theirs than to seek all needed information concerning this priceless achievement.

Surely in the face of their own avowed helplessness in dealing with the diseases alcoholism and the opium habit—the almost entire failure in any home treatment, or freedom from restraint—and, inside the bolts and bars of an "institution," the slow, torturing, imperfect progress which, after long months (even years) of endurance leaves the miserable subject still uncured—with all this in view they cannot in conscience or humanity carelessly dismiss this call upon their attention. Let those who can do so "come and see"—spend a few days at Dwight, where they may witness the conditions and progress of the patient at every stage—as the cured are leaving and the new subjects arriving by every train. One valuable avenue of information for medical men should be through the testimony of restored patients who are themselves physicians. Of these there are many, highly educated and in good standing in their profession.

Another class there is whose notice may not have been attracted here, or who have not rightly apprehended the application to their own needs. There is a sadly large army of women in this land who are numbered with the misery-laden victims of alcohol and opium—notably the latter. Let all of these, young and old, rich and poor, know that this great avenue of relief and restoration is entirely available to themselves.

Private boarding places are often occupied by such patients, who are not asked to leave their rooms, but are visited at each stated hour by the physician, receiving every care, and subjected to no publicity or observation. Correspondence with Dr. Keeley could secure such accomodations at an appointed time, or any other information desired.

This article is written without the knowledge of Dr. Keeley—but in the hope that it may, perchance, directly or indirectly, aid some afflicted ones in coming to this fount of health and hope. Also, that among the many members of the noble art of healing may be found some who are just and liberal enough to give their earnest attention to this greatest of blessings to suffering humanity. B.

They'll Know Better After the Fair.

Our foreign visitors will come with singular notions of Chicago. A French newspaper published at Nantes, in its issue of April 29, has given this amazing picture of Chicago, past and present: "It is situated at the foot of the falls of Niagara and receives the waters of the great lakes. In no part of Europe will you find so great a city. Its boulevards are regular and as straight as its streets, which seem to have been ruled with a straight-edge, and in it all railroads have termini. One is almost frightened by the height of the buildings, in which all styles of architecture meet without confusion. About sixty years ago we first visited the falls of Niagara, and our first stop was naturally at Chicago. Excellent hotels, very attractive people were there; and as we took a rapid walk along the banks of the 'Father of Waters' we were obliged continually to avoid meeting the descendants of the companion of St. Anthony (pigs). Now these noisy animals have their own quarter, where they are sold, and they no longer, by their squeals, disturb the public peace."

Beneath the Trees.

I walked today where Spring her banners green
Had far o'er meads and flowery vales unfurled,
While flecks of splendor from the sunlit world
Came drifting down, the wind-blown leaves between;
With sunshine and with shadow sown, I ween,
The way I walked in was with frost and fire;
Here seemed to glow the wings of young desire;
In shadow veiled, there pale regret was seen.
"Our life is such," I said, "mosaic laid
Upon time's floor, half darkness and half light.
The sport of chance's idly-dancing leaves;
And now all heaven illumes an open glade,
And now a bosky dell seems paved with night;
Thus Life her varied web with ceaseless shuttle weaves."
—*Charles Morris, in June Lippincott's.*

NO MORE SEAL POACHING.

The Bering Sea Question Almost Settled—Mean Mug.-Dem. Lying About Blaine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Empire has given notice in the House of Commons that the government would Monday introduce a bill enabling the Queen to prohibit British subjects from catching seals in the Bering Sea for a period.

Behind this is the fact that the American presentation of the case by Secretary Blaine has been absolutely overwhelming, and that the only parties in the world who uphold the defense of the Canadian poachers are the mugwump and Democratic newspapers of this country, who have brutally traduced the illustrious Secretary for the brilliant performance of his high duties.

The seals will not be annihilated this year, though their numbers may be largely reduced. The action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer means that partial protection can be afforded this season, and satisfactory regulations provided for next year and thereafter, so that the seal industry shall not be annihilated, and it is that precisely for which Mr. Blaine has been striving. It should be remembered in this connection that the value of the skins taken since the United States bought the Russian American possessions is $33,000,000; that the work of destruction by Canadian poachers did not begin until 1886, and has been carried on with such zeal that the catch has been reduced two-thirds. Now, the British Government has never affirmed the justice of the position of Canada, but has stood aside, evading the real questions, supported the colony with her warships and flags, and proposed inadequate and inevitably futile arbitration, intentionally furtive, technical, and illusive. Mr. Blaine has pressed home the real business and Salisbury has executed a series of gymnastics. His last idea was to put our lessees and our poachers in the same boat and close the sea on them. This, though accepted by the mugwumps as almost a divine inspiration, was a total absurdity. The poachers were turned loose as the negotiations dropped under the British policy, and our lessees have sent forward their ships and received their instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. The action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is an admission of all there is in the American case, and, perhaps, not merely is the argument against the Canadian proceedings, until now sustained by the empire, conclusive, but the seal industry imperiled is of importance to London, where the skins are dressed. No one has occasion to be unhappy, with the exception of the mugwump British of New York, and their malignancy is indulged as usual. It is rank with the malicious introduction of the name of Elkins, who is not of the company, and beyond that a beastly effort to confuse the people as to the merits of the case, and make an impression that the conflict is one between millionaire monopolists, represented by our government, and the freedom of the seas. The lying is of the extremest viciousness. The virulence of it is almost beyond example. The lessees represent the people of the United States, and would pay into the United States Treasury, if it were not for the poachers under the British flag, a million dollars a year. The competition was open to all. Mr. Mills and his associates, the highest bidders, were thought by experts to have paid too much for their privilege. If everybody was allowed to take seals there would speedily be an end of the animals in the Northern, as in the Southern seas. Mr. Blaine has been endeavoring in his admirable and triumphant letters to Salisbury to protect a great American industry, and those who have been engaged in its destruction have in Mr. Goschen's motion admitted their wrong-doing, which, indeed, was clear to all but the green-eyed, personal malignants of mugwumpery long ago, the letters of Mr. Blaine on the subject being most convincing, while the paper of the Democratic ex-Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, an international authority of the greatest respectability, was a demonstration. Still the mugwump mouthed and shrieked against his own country, and now the confession of the British Chancellor is responded to from the mugwump press by further falsifications about Elkins—howls of Elkins—meant to be infamous imputations upon our Secretary of State, who has done more for his country in his own way and by his own vital force than has been done in the same period in time of peace by anybody. Not simply does the malevolent mugwump, as he sinks in the Bering Sea, shriek Elkins, he makes joyful outcry that the British concession has come too late to save the seals from this year's slaughter, and manifestly would be willing to sacrifice an industry for a chance, however meanly, unfairly, and scandalously, to assail the Republican administration and abuse the Secretary of State.

HERESY HUNTING MUST GO ON.

If Dr. Briggs Goes Out His Associates Ought to Go Too.

Dr. Patton's report looks like trimming, and trimming will be far worse for the Presbyterians than any doctrines which Dr. Briggs and his sympathizers may entertain and proclaim. The issue between his party and the party of the Westminster Confession is square and open, and it must be met squarely and openly, whatever the result of the battle.

Logically, if Dr. Briggs is turned out, nearly all the rest of the faculty ought to go with him; for they have declared that, in their opinion, his teachings are sound and scholarly. In other Presbyterian theological seminaries there are professors who are in agreement with him, and in many Presbyterian pulpits are ministers who share his views. Dr. Parkhurst, for instance, is teaching the laity of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church that some of the Psalms are so wicked that they ought not to be read; and such doctrine, if it is false, is as dangerous for the laity as it is for candidates for the ministry. If the new biblical criticism is subversive of Presbyterian theology, as it undoubtedly is, the General Assembly ought to urge the presbyteries generally to purge the denomination from such heresy by driving out all those who share in it.

The exclusion of the heretics would rend asunder the church, but whatever the consequences the church must be faithful to its standards to secure and to deserve the public respect. If under timid counsels the Assembly makes a compromise that sacrifices principle for the sake of avoiding a threatened bolt, instead of saving the integrity of Presbyterianism it will hasten its disintegration. Those who assume to have the keeping of God's truth in their hands must stand up for it at all hazards. They have nothing to do with the questions of mere expediency. They must leave the issue with God. They must obey the commands and the principles which they proclaim to mankind as divine, or they will lose all religious influence with men, and lay themselves open to the charge that they do not believe in very truth the doctrines which they preach as truth indisputable.

The Presbyterian Church can afford to lose even the majority of its scholars, ministers, and laity, but it cannot afford to parley with the enemy.—*New York Sun.*

Does Jehovah Approve of Heresy Hunting?

Judge Breckinridge in the Presbyterian General Assembly had just stated his opinion that a man who avowed the beliefs held by Dr. Briggs was not a fit person to instruct candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and was concluding with the words "I have discharged my duty faithfully, and I ask you to excuse me from further——" when he fell in a heap upon the platform and in a moment was dead.

The last words of any man have always a singular impressiveness, especially the last words of an honest and upright man, on a matter of serious and immediate consequence. To the imagination of the devout the speech and features of the living man of the moment are indissolubly blended with the solemn silence of the saint of the next moment. The very smile upon his lips seems part of the incommunicable secret. And yet those last words mean no more than any others; usually, indeed, they should mean less.

In the presence of the mystery of mysteries, of the awful fact of death, can the construction of creeds seem significant, can the utmost certitude be certain? How infinitesimal, then, must seem what we know of the ineffable, "Not ourselves that makes for righteousness!" How purely tentative and vague all the definitions of theologians! Death equalizes all men in a sense that is grimly and fearfully true. Under the shadow of its wing may not even a General Presbyterian Assembly feel that "love is the fulfilling of the law"?—*New York Sun.*

Important Discovery About Frogs.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., May 26.—[Atlanta Constitution.]—The people are waking up to the fact that the bite of the average frog is almost as dangerous as that of the rattlesnake. The little son of Mr. Deveroe, who was bitten by a frog last week, is in a dangerous condition. A dog that was bitten by the same frog shows signs of hydrophobia.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held April 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that part of Rule One which provides for the establishment of the grades of Turkish red winter wheat shall be amended to read as follows:

The grade of No's. 1, 2, and 3 hard winter wheat shall correspond in all respects with the grades of No's. 1, 2, and 3 red winter wheat, except that they shall be of the Turkish variety.

In case of mixture of Turkish red winter wheat with red winter wheat, it shall be graded according to the quality thereof and classed as hard winter wheat.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

At a meeting of said Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held May 16, 1891, it was

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Three which provides for the grade of No. 4 corn shall be changed to read as follows:

Corn that is badly damaged, damp, or very dirty shall be graded no higher than No. 4.

Corn that is wet or in heating condition shall not be graded.

Ordered, That that portion of Rule Six which provides for the grades of No's. 1 and 2 barley shall be amended to read as follows:

No. 1 barley shall be sound, plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley shall be of healthy color, not sound enough and plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

This amendment shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1891.

Also, that Rule Seven be amended to read as follows:

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the 15th day of August; of rye until the 1st day of September; of wheat until the 1st day of November; of barley until the 1st day of May; and of corn until the 1st day of June of each year.

This change shall be construed as establishing new grades for the times specified, to conform to the existing grades of grain in all particulars, except those of condition and the distinction between the new and the old crops.

It is provided, however, that when corn is dry enough for No. 1 or No. 2 it shall not be classed as "new."

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, JOHN R. WHEELER, JOHN R. TANNER, } Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., New York, April 3, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 4 next, at 1 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon an agreement for the purchase of the property and franchise of the Junction Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.

Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. HUGHITT, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Chicago, April 27th, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

Carette STOCK $87 a SHARE. Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

Melons by the Million.

The railroads are preparing to handle the largest watermelon crop this year they have ever handled. Advices received from growers and agents show that the acreage this year exceeds that of last year by about 3,000 acres, and that the total acreage in the State is between 18,000 and 20,000 acres. The reports also show that the crop is in good condition and with fair prospects of a large yield. The crop is about ten days late on account of the late April frost, which nipped the young plants. The late cool spell was of no benefit to the vines, and a little more rain would be welcome, but altogether the weather generally has been very favorable to the crop. Georgia melons fill the markets of the country. The Florida melons come on a few days earlier, but the crop is so small, comparatively, and so soon gone that it practically cuts no figure in the market.—*Savannah News.*

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 1.	May 26.
New York	$121,057,662	$65,008,674
Boston	16,213,233	15,610,369
Chicago	18,014,000	15,310,000
Philadelphia	11,406,096	10,059,001
St. Louis	3,141,957	3,247,092
Baltimore	3,929,968	2,321,700
New Orleans	1,142,630	1,313,849

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75@80c premium; Boston, 12½c discount to par; St. Louis, 90c premium.

There was little in the money situation yesterday to indicate that another leaf has been torn from the calendar. There was a considerable pressure of business at the banks, but it was only the routine incident to the first day of the month. The heavy shipments of currency that are being made to New York seem to have little effect upon the supply of money at this point. The reason is, of course, that the country banks are sending money to this center as fast if not a little faster than New York is drawing it from us. Rates still range at 5 to 6 per cent, with plenty of call money at the lower figure. There is little disposition among the bankers to increase their line of loans, even if they find an unusually heavy surplus on their hands. The feeling as to the future is by no means clear. Evidently something pretty serious is in the foreign situation. We have already sent over about $53,000,000. The exact figures of the total gold export since Jan. 1 are $53,423,421, offset by imports of $1,459,910. The movement of silver shows total exports so far this year of $6,594,522 and imports of $924,875. We have spared this $50,000,000 of gold with surprising ease, but it is not at all certain how long this drain can keep up before its direct effect will begin to be felt. In New York the money situation is beginning to be watched with a good deal of solicitude. Rates are slightly firmer and conservative houses are looking about for time money.

The engagement of gold yesterday amounted to $1,000,000, which will be sent on today's steamer. Predictions made by some of the gold shippers were to the effect that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 may go out this week. The New York *Tribune* predicts that $25,000,000 will be shipped this month. Sterling rates yesterday were higher all round, including an advance in posting rates. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	485½	489½
Actual	485	488⅜
Documentary	483	487

Wilson & Sturges report New York exchange as still selling at 75c to 80c premium. Currency continues to be shipped.

The New York stock market was lower, and consequently the Chicago market was dull and inclined to sag. The sympathetic connection between the two markets is strong. New York seems to be decidedly worried over the continued drain of gold. While there is not the slightest direct effect here from those gold shipments, there is a strong disposition to hold off by most traders until something definite is known about the foreign situation. So long as foreign affairs are in the present uncertain state, and gold continues to leave us at something like $1,000,000 a day, it is probable that there need be little but dullness looked for here, and while that lasts it is likely to be accompanied by sagging prices. There is all the foundation, so far as earnings and intrinsic values are concerned, for a strong bull market. When the cloud occasioned by the foreign complication lifts there is a chance that the market will see some rapidly rising values, but until then there seems little likelihood of any movement of much interest. If this foreign muddle does not clear up before we get too near the time that the country will need all the ready money to move crops the promise advanced may not come, for all present indications point to a need from that quarter which is likely to cause a snug money market. The whole story of yesterday's market is told in the list of sales. Dullness and sagging prices are all that there was of it. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Chi. C. Ry. Co.	322½	1000 Con. Gas 5s	78⅜
50 do	322	250 W. C. St. R.R. Co.	133⅜
5 do	322¼	100 do—b 30	133⅜
30 C. P. & P. Co.	46½	200 do	133⅜
5000 Con. Gas 5s	78⅜		

BONDS.

4000 Con. Gas 5s	78	5000 Con. Gas 5s—b 10.	78⅜
5000 do	78¼	10000 do	78⅜
10000 do	78⅜		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50 W C St R R Co b 30.	133¼	50 C & Chi C & Dk Co.	79¼
100 do	133⅜	10 do	80
350 do	133	50 N Chi St R R Co	133⅜
50 do	133⅜		

BONDS.

$2000 Consumers' Gas 5s ... 78¼

The annual election of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday. It resulted in the election of the regular ticket with one exception in the case of a member of the Governing committee. There was a little good-natured rivalry between the friends of the regular nominee for Treasurer, John A. Mitchell, and the friends of George D. Boulton. The ticket elected was as follows: President, Edward L. Brewster; Treasurer, John J. Mitchell; members of the Governing committee, Albert M. Day, Charles C. Yoe, Edwin G. Foreman, M. M. Jamieson, Charles Henrotin, A. O. Slaughter, A. W. Wheeler, and F. R. Meadowcroft.

Joseph Wilkins, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, returned to the caller's desk yesterday after a vacation of several weeks. He was welcomed back by the members with great heartiness and they presented him through President Henrotin with a cane and an umbrella.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1.—[Special.]—Cammack was pitiless this morning. The break in the market was attributed largely to his work. The attack on Union Pacific was carefully planned and successfully carried out. Some believed the attack indicated a breach between Gould and the big bear leader, but others were as certain that Gould was perfectly advised and was hand and glove with Cammack in the movement. There was a heavy pressure of stock especially of Northern Pacific and St. Paul at the opening, while there was a notable absence of buyers. With these two stocks crumbling away like houses of sand the rest of the list became wild, and a general selling movement began all along the line. For a few minutes matters on the exchange were almost panicky, but after prices had tumbled for one or two points the heavy selling ceased and support was offered that checked the decline. The street is still apprehensive of gold shipments and a further export is expected this week. The make-up of the bank statement is also regarded with some suspicion, and tight money in the near future is freely prophesied.

All the grangers were losers of 1 to 1⅞ points during the morning. Gould shares were almost as bad off. Union Pacific was even worse, with a loss of 2⅞. Missouri Pacific and Wabash preferred were both off 1. Villards went down with the rest ½ to 1, with Northern Pacific preferred the heaviest. Atchison was ⅞ poorer when the cyclone passed, and Chicago Gas 1⅞, and Reading and Lackawanna 1⅞ to 1⅞ each.

During the afternoon the market became very dull. The bear raid appeared to have exhausted itself, and once the heavy pressure was removed there was a partial recovery in many of the stocks which had lost most during the morning. Union Pacific recovered ½, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville each regained ⅞@⅞. But the condition of the market was exceedingly uncomfortable and there was little to encourage the bulls to vigorous effort.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2½ to 4 per cent, last loan 2½, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7; sterling exchange quiet and firm at 484¾ for 60-day bills and 488⅞ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 236,189 shares, including: Atchison, 14,180; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,046; Louisville and Nashville, 19,615; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,933; St. Paul, 53,870; Union Pacific, 45,335.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 1	Closing—M'y 29
Atchison	13,685	30¼	30	30	31¼
American Sugar	5,400	87½	86	86⅜	87¼
Do pfd	410	93⅜	92	93	92½
B., R. & P.	200	34⅜	34	34⅜	35
Do pfd	100	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	79
C., B. & Q.	9,120	88⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88⅜
Canada Southern	170	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	....
Ches. & Ohio	100	17	17	17	17¼
Do 1st pfd	300	48¼	48	48¼	....
Colo. Coal	110	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36
C. & E. Illinois	200	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	64¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,160	62	61½	61⅜	62⅜
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	98⅜	98	98⅜	....
Chicago Gas	9,575	51	50	50⅜	51⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	73	73	73	....
D., L. & W.	12,246	136	134⅜	134⅜	136¼
D. & Rio G. pfd	400	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....
Dist. & C. F.	8,050	48⅜	47	47⅜	46½
Erie	770	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	20⅜
East Tenn.	50	7	7	7	7
Edison	200	101¼	100	100¼	102
Hocking Valley	300	25⅜	25	25⅜	26¼
Illinois Central	600	98	97⅜	97⅜	....
Jersey Central	100	115	115	115	....
Lake Shore	500	109¼	109	109	110
Louis. & Nash.	19,515	74⅜	73⅜	74⅜	75
Long Island	50	94¼	94¼	94¼	....
L. E. & W. pfd	520	57	57	57	....
L., N. A. & C.	200	25	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Lead Trust	7,050	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Mo. Pacific	2,984	67⅜	66⅜	67⅜	68
Manhattan	100	103	103	103	....
Mob. & Ohio	400	44	43	43⅜	43⅜
Minn & St. L. pfd	200	10	10	10	10
N. Am. Co.	1,530	15½	15	15¼	15⅜
Northwest	1,020	108	107⅜	107⅜	....
New England	3,285	34⅜	33⅜	34	34⅜
Nor. Pac.	1,140	24⅜	23⅜	24	24⅜
Do pfd	5,933	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜	68⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	153	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	....
N. Y. Cent.	300	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
N. Cordage	3,150	103⅜	102⅜	102⅜	103⅜
Do R. R.	250	104⅜	104	104	105⅜
Ogn. S. Line	1,200	25⅜	25	25	27
Ont. & W.	220	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Omaha Com.	100	23⅜	23	23	24⅜
Pac. Mail	300	36	35⅜	35⅜	36⅜
R. W. & O.	15	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	....
Reading	2,400	32	30⅜	30⅜	32⅜
Rich. Term'l	2,460	16	15⅜	15⅜	16⅜
Rock Island	3,100	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	77⅜
St. Paul	53,880	63⅜	61⅜	62⅜	64
So. Pac.	600	31	30⅜	30⅜	31⅜
Silver B.	80,000	97⅜	97	97⅜	97
Texas Pac.	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
Tenn. Coal	700	34⅜	34	34⅜	36⅜
U. P., D. & G.	400	19⅜	18⅜	19	19⅜
Union Pac.	48,560	45⅜	43⅜	43⅜	45⅜
W. & L. E.	1,400	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36⅜
Do pfd	207	76	75	76	76⅜
Wabash	305	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Do pfd	3,530	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	22⅜
Western Union	1,894	80	79	79	80⅜
Wis. Cent.	650	19	18⅜	19	19⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	58

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	118	U. S. 4½s, reg.	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	119	U. S. 4½s, coup.	100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Atch 4s	79@79¼	5000 NYC&SL 4s	90
32000 Atch inc	45⅜@45⅜	5000 NYLEW new 2d con	91¼@[illegible]
1000 CSol st gtd	105		
1000 Can S 2d	96⅜	1000 NYO&W 1st	111¼
4000 CNJ gm 5s rg	108⅜	7000 NYO&W 5s	[illegible]
4000 C&O-R&AD 1st cn	[illegible]	4000 NY&PCAI 6s	[illegible]
		25000 NP con 5s ex int	80¼@80⅜
1000 CB&Q-Den Div 4s	88	4000 Orimp cn 5s	65½@65⅜
1000 CB&Q Ia D 5s	103	5000 P&R 2d pfd	38
1000 CB&Q 5s	121	15000 P&R g m 4s	78⅜
1000 CANP 1st	80¼		
20000 CHV&T 5s	80@80⅜	2000 RT coll tr 5s	64⅜

2000 D&H reg 1894	107¼	1000 RioGW 1st	78
5000 ET 1st cn gold 5s	98⅜@98⅜	5000 RW&O cn	109
2000 FtW&D 1st	100	1000 StL&IM 1st	108
1000 L&N-EH&N 1st	111	7000 SL&IM 2d	108
10000 L&N-P&A 1s	100⅜	2000 TAA&C 1st 6sgtd	83⅜
5000 LNA&C 1st 107½@108		6000 UP-D&G 1st exint	74⅜@75
1000 MeEl 1st	113	1000 Wab 1st	98⅜
2000 MK&T 1st	76⅜	6000 W S gtd 4s	102⅜@102⅜
5000 M&O gm	66	205 Amn Ex	146@147

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

50 Met Bank	6½	2000 NYC&SL 4s	90
5000 Ala Cl B	108⅜	1000 NP 1st cp	116⅜
2000 AMD&I 5s	108	14000 NP con 5s	79⅜@80
3000 Atch 4s	79½	13000 Or Ip con 5s	65⅜@65⅜
10000 Atch inc	45⅜@45⅜	1000 P&E 1st	76⅜
4000 Can S 1st gtd	105½	5000 P&R 2d pfd	37
2000 CNJ gm 5s	109	6000 P&R g m 4s	78⅜
10000 C&A s f	119½	2000 P&W 1st	77½@78
3000 C&EI con	120	1000 RT c tr 5s	64⅜
1000 CRI&P 5s cp	97	3000 Rio G W 1st	76
2000 CHV&T 5s	80	5000 RW&O con	109
1000 FtW&D 1st	100	3000 SVal&N E 4s	74⅜
10000 KPa 1st cn	107	1000 TAA&NM 1st	93
15000 K D&M 1st	91⅜@91⅜	1000 UnEl 1st	107⅜
3000 L&N 5s	102½	3000 Wab deb SerB	31
1000 MC 5s 1931	119½	2000 Wab 2d	74@74⅜
10000 M&StP g m 4 SrA	83½	1000 WS gd 4s	102⅜
9000 M&SP con	124⅜	2000 WS reg	102
5000 M&O gm	65½	1000 Wis coll tr 5s	90

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20 W N Bk	98½@100	12000 Or Im cons 5s	65½@66⅜
1000 A C Oil 8s	94⅜	1000 P&E inc	16
30000 Atch 4s	79	15000 P&R 1st pfd	52
11000 Atch inc	45⅜@45½	2000 P&W 1st	78
1000 CS 2d	97	3000 R&WPTc t 5s	64⅜
2000 CNJ gm 5s	109	1000 R&Pcn	112
1000 C&O con 5s	95½	2000 StL&IM 2d	101⅜
1000 CStPM&O cn	115	7000 SP Cal 1st con	99
1000 D&SC 2d Div	103	5000 S&P 6s	100
5000 FtW&RG 1st	74⅜	1000 TC&R 6s-BD1st	92
5000 H&TC 1st	101½	2000 TAA&NM 1st	[illegible]
1000 Kings Co El 1st	100½	1000 UP s f	108
1000 LSDiv bds	114	1000 UP-D&G 1st	74
2000 Met E 1st	113⅜	13000 Wab 1st	98
1000 MK&T 1st	76⅜	1000 W S gtd 4s	102⅜
2000 M&E 1st	138	235 Ad Ex	146@147
1000 NYL&W con	109⅜		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,200	30⅜	30⅜	30	30
Amn. Sugar	1,210	87	87	86	86½
Bell Telephone	29	199	199	197½	197½
C., B. & Q.	2,700	88⅜	88⅜	87⅜	87⅜
Mexican Central	200	20	20	20	20
Oregon Short L.	840	26	26	24⅜	20
Thomson-Houston	175	43	43	43	43
Union Pacific	2,100	45⅜	45⅜	43⅜	43⅜

Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

The boom in copper stocks which the brokers have been predicting struck the market today. Calumet and Hecla ran up 4 points, to $2.59, and Tamarack 7 points, to $1.60. Osceola strengthened 1¼c, to 38⅞c, and Franklin held at $18.12 and Kearsarge at $14. Allouez was firm at 3½c and Atlantic at 16c. Boston and Montana climbed ⅞c to 44⅞c, with ⅞c reaction, but Butte and Boston weakened ⅛c to 15⅞c, with recovery. The opinion is that the boom is well founded. The chief Arizona mining companies appear to have sold most of their product for some time ahead, as offerings of Arizona bars are very light. Casting copper is held by sellers at prices ranging between 11⅝@11¾c, and, stocks not being heavy, it is probable that higher prices will be exacted in the near future.

BONDS.

1000 C. & W. M. 5s	93¼	30000 O. S. L. 6s	100⅞
13000 C., B. & Q. con. 5s	102¼	1000 C., B. & N. 5s	100
12000 Atch. inc	46	2000 L Road 7s	93¼
34000 do 4s	77⅞		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—The market closed unsettled and fractionally lower. Pennsylvania, 49⅞@50; Reading, 15⅜@15½; Lehigh Valley, 47⅞@48; Reading gen. 4s, 78⅝@78⅞; do 1st pfd., 53 asked; do 2d pfd., 31 asked; do 3d pfd. 28@28⅞.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 1.—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 94 11-16, ex. interest; do account, 94 15-16, ex. interest; United States 4s, 121¼; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32; Canadian Pacific, 78¼; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99⅞; St. Paul common, 64; New York Central, 102½; Reading, 16⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 74. Bar silver, 44⅞d per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 4 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £305,000.

PARIS, June 1.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 5c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.60; Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Aspen, $2.00; Bodie, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $10.50; Deadwood, $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Homestake, $9.50; Horn Silver, $3.50; Iron Silver, $1.20; Ophir, $5.25; Occidental, $1.00; Plymouth, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Union Consolidated, $2.40.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 75c; Bulwer, 25c; Best & Belcher, $4.50; Bodie Consolidated, $1.00; Chollar, $2.70; Consolidated California and Virginia, $11.00; Crown Point, $1.75; Gould & Curry, $2.40; Hale & Norcross, $2.45; Mexican, $3.30; Mono, 45c; Mount Diablo, $2.25; Ophir, $5.25; Potosi, $4.30; Savage, $2.60; Sierra Nevada, $2.30; Union Consolidated, $2.55; Utah, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $2.50; Commonwealth, 80c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 70c.

THE MARKETS.

While yesterday was a holiday there was more of a crowd about the corridors of the board than Saturday, the fact that the outside markets were in full swing partly accounting for the interest manifested. The feeling all around was rather unsettled. The crowd didn't like the fact that the stock market was easier, and the uncertain financial situation is evidently causing some apprehension. There was some trading in an irregular way at 99⅞c@$1.00 for July wheat, the close Friday having been $1.00⅞. It is also reported that one sale of 50,000 bu of July was made at 99c. Private advices reporting rains in portions of the Northwest accounted for some of the selling. Outside markets were generally lower, New York reporting the offering of moderate quantities of long wheat with the shorts, who had a profit in their trades, about the only buyers. There was no pressure to sell, however. Telegrams from Texas reporting that harvesting was proceeding, easier private cables, and fine weather were the depressing features aside from the financial situation. The closing cable from London called Liverpool wheat futures dull and corn steady. Antwerp was unchanged and Paris and English country markets quiet. The visible supply figures exclusive of Peoria and the lakes were estimated in a New York dispatch to show a decrease of 40,000 bu. The total, according to this estimate, would show an increase, and as that seemed unlikely the accuracy of the New York figures was questioned. Puts on July wheat sold at 97⅞c and calls at $1.00⅞@1.01.

The feeling in corn also was easier, the unofficial price being 54⅞c, ⅞c under Friday's close. Domestic markets were 1@2c lower. Puts on July corn sold at 53⅞c and calls at 55⅞@56c.

Deliveries of grain and provisions will be made this morning from 8:30 to 9:15 o'clock.

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	May 31, 1891.	Apr. 30, 1891.	May 31, 1890.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	294,608	305,690	150,645
Mess pork, old	39,108	40,582	1,075
Other pork, brls	37,658	34,866	25,513
P. s. lard, "contract," tcs	160,117	146,135	64,240
Other kinds of lard	7,057	7,962	11,408
Short-rib middles, lbs	34,721,808	30,882,614	37,933,243
Short clear middles, lbs	2,380,862	2,652,942	4,203,907
Extra s. c. middles, lbs	3,241,396	2,985,671	......
Long clear middles, lbs	802,247	785,150	392,093
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	1,864,610	1,969,364	1,705,543
S. pickled shoulders, lbs	10,012,923	12,964,236	6,540,514
Sweet pickled hams, lbs	39,597,970	44,728,993	33,964,901
Dry salted bellies, lbs	5,167,670	6,738,352	......
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs	5,673,227	5,453,773	......
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	3,939,958	5,630,685	......
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	1,497,744	1,815,877	......
S. p. skinned hams, lbs	3,513,494	4,212,820	......
Other cuts of meats, lbs	12,089,302	11,514,833	29,961,385

GENERAL MARKETS.

On South Water street a liberal trade was recorded, with fair activity present. Interest centered in fruits, with strawberries in sharp demand for both local and shipping account, selling at medium prices. At the auction sale of California fruits bidding was spirited, with cherries selling at lower prices, largely around $1.50 for choice lots, the range being $1.10@1.90; initial sales of attractive apricots were at $1.75@3.15 per case of about 20 lbs net. Butter was in good demand, cheese easy, and eggs wanted. Vegetables were in the usual favor.

The following revised quotations are for merchantable goods at wholesale, and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17½@18c; fine, 16½@17c; fair to good, 15@16c; fancy dairies, 15½@16c; medium to good, 15@15½c; roll butter, 10@12c; packing stock, fresh, 11@12c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 12c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16½c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 8¾@9½c per lb; do young Americas, 9¼@9½c; skim cheese, 6@8c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 10@11c; imitation Swiss, 12@14c.

EGGS—Best Northern stock, 15¼@16c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Good to choice apples, $5.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock $4.00@4.75; bananas, $1.25@2.50 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@6.50 per case; California Riverside oranges, $3.00@3.50; strawberries, $1.00@2.00 per case of 24 qts; pineapples, $1.25@3.50 per doz; fancy Puerto Ricos, $6.00@7.00.

POTATOES—Fair to choice Burbanks, $1.05@1.10 per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 95c@$1.05; mixed lots, 70@90c; California, 2-bu sacks, $2.25@2.50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9@10c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 18@21c; hen turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $4.75@4.50 per brl; asparagus, $1.00@1.50 per one-third bu; celery, 40@50c per doz; cucumbers, 60@75c; green onions, $1.25@2.00 per bu box; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; cabbages, $2.50@3.00 per crate; pie-plant, ½@1c per lb; radishes, 10@15c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per brl; green peas, 75c@1.25 per bu.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 1	12,000	300	20,000	10,000
Monday, May 25	10,775	215	30,087	[illegible]
Total last week	51,034	2,042	127,800	[illegible]
Previous week	58,900	3,177	139,462	[illegible]
Same week 1890	61,311	2,466	104,626	[illegible]
Shipments—				
Monday, June 1	3,500	....	9,000	[illegible]
Monday, May 25	3,572	....	11,563	[illegible]
Total last week	18,618	80	53,867	[illegible]
Previous week	19,049	133	64,086	[illegible]
Same week 1890	20,691	10	26,325	[illegible]

Following is a statement of receipts and shipments for the last two months and for the year so far, with comparisons for two years:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1891	220,683	560,113	[illegible]
April, 1891	201,688	523,528	[illegible]
May, 1890	296,000	537,977	[illegible]
Five months 1891	1,163,929	3,947,678	[illegible]
Same period 1890	1,321,521	2,911,299	[illegible]
Same period 1889	1,104,444	2,327,168	[illegible]
Shipments.			
May, 1891	76,756	278,269	[illegible]
April, 1891	70,031	262,548	[illegible]
May, 1890	109,868	121,998	[illegible]
Five months 1891	424,071	1,512,221	[illegible]
Same period 1890	597,229	842,806	[illegible]
Same period 1889	523,557	771,510	[illegible]

Receipts of cattle at Chicago the last seven months of 1890 averaged 310,000 per month. It is estimated receipts for June will reach about 220,000, against 284,097 for June, 1890. The receipts for the last six months of this year will probably fall 300,000 short of the corresponding period of 1890.

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 13,765 hogs, 8,964 cattle, and 9,484 sheep one week ago, and 27,996 hogs, 8,564 cattle, and 2,223 sheep one year ago.

Receipts of hogs for May—560,113—were 22,185 larger than May, 1890, but the shipments—278,269—were [illegible] larger than a year ago, so that the net supply [illegible]

packers and butchers was over 134,000 smaller than May, 1890. The average weight for the last month was 20 pounds lighter than a year ago. Receipts of hogs for the first five months of 1891 exhibit 1,036,000 increase, but the shipments for the same period increased 670,000, leaving the net supply only 366,000 larger than the first five months of 1890, but the increase in the supply is offset by a decrease in the average weight for the last five months of about 20 lbs, the average being 212 lbs, against 231 lbs a year ago and 242 lbs two years ago.

The first five months of 1891 Chicago received 125,-227 carloads of live-stock, against 120,212 the corresponding period last year. The number of cars for May—26,706—was 4,310 cars smaller than for May, 1890.

CATTLE—Twelve thousand cattle arrived yesterday, but nearly 5,000 of them were Texas and 2,000 distillery cattle, leaving the proportion of natives rather small. The market for good to fancy native steers ruled 5@10c higher, and the best grades of Texas sold about 5c higher. Trade was active and a good clearance was made before noon. A load of 1,572-lb steers sold at $6.25; five loads of 1,322-lb steers sold to an exporter at $6.20, and two loads of 1,617-lb steers sold at $6.20, being all the cattle that changed hands above $6.00. Native steers sold principally at $5.40@6.00. Distillery steers sold at $5.45@5.85. Corn-fed Nebraska steers averaging 1,379@1,585 lbs sold at $5.80@5.90. Over 500 very thin Texas steers sold at $2.50@1.55. Grass Texans sold at $1.85@3.25 for cows and steers and $3.40@4.60 for fed steers. Native cows sold at $1.25@3.75. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@4.25. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.25@6.50
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.60@6.20
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.85@5.50
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	4.25@5.15
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.65@4.35
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.90@3.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.25@2.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.50@3.80
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.70@4.60
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,200 lbs	2.60@4.80

HOGS—The general hog market was active and strong at 5@10c advance in prices. Receipts were 6,000 to 15,000 below expectations, being 10,000 smaller than a week ago and 9,800 smaller than a year ago. Eight packers bought hogs, against eleven firms a year ago. Sales yesterday ranged at $4.35@4.75, bulk at $4.50@4.70. Both light and heavy hogs sold as high as $4.75. Pigs sold at $2.75@5.40.

SHEEP—The sheep market was fairly active and values ruled steady. The offerings were largely of Texas, which sold at $3.13@4.15 for grass-fed and $5.00 for corn-fed. Western sold at $4.65@5.50. Lambs quotable at $5.00@7.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 1.—BEEVES—Receipts, 8,572 head, including 198 cars for sale. Market 10c lower. Native steers, $4.75@6.25; Texans, $4.25@4.80; bulls and cows, $2.00@3.75. Dressed beef steady, 8¼@9½c. Shipments tomorrow, 500 beeves.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,303 head. Market ½c higher. Veals, $5.00@7.25; buttermilks, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,080 head. Sheep firm; lambs ¼c lower. Sheep, $4.00@5.70; lambs, $7.00@8.00. Dressed mutton steady, 9@10½c; dressed lambs dull, 13@14½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,669 head, consigned direct. Nominally steady, $4.30@5.25.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 2,400; market a shade higher; good to fancy native steers, $5.10@6.15; fair to good do, $4.00@5.30; Texans and Indians, $2.90@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 7,800; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $4.50@4.65; mixed grades, $4.00@4.55; light fair to best, $4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,400; shipments, 6,700; market weak; good to choice natives, $4.00@5.00; good to choice Texans, $3.50@4.30.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,770 head; shipments, 1,750 head. Market best strong and higher; others steady; steers, $3.50@5.95; cows, $2.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,210 head; shipments, 1,830 head. Market strong; bulk $4.30@4.40; all grades, $3.00@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,310 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Market dull.

Omaha, Neb., June 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 550 head. Market active; 5@10c lower on desirable grades and steady on others. Fancy 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $5.25@5.85; prime 1,250@1,475-lb steers, $4.65@4.75; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $4.25@5.00; butchers' steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs., $3.75@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,650 head. Market active and strong to 5c higher; all sold early. Range of prices, $4.25@4.45; bulk selling at $4.30@4.40; light, $4.25@4.35; heavy, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.30@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head. Market unchanged. Native, shorn, $3.00@5.25; Westerns, shorn, $2.75@4.25.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.50; Atlantic, $16.00; Boston and Montana, $44.75; Calumet and Hecla, $2.59; Franklin, $18.50; Huron, $2.25; Kearsarge, $14.00; Osceola, $38.50; Quincy, $106.00; Santa Fe copper, 50c; Tamarack, $160.00; Centennial Mining, $15.75; Butte and Boston copper, $16.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 1.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork, wheat and flour are in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot and June 32s, steady; July and August, 32s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Demand fair; spot and June, 5s 2d, steady; July, 5s 2¼d, steady; August, 5s 2½d, steady. Receipts—Wheat, last week from Atlantic ports, 18,100 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources 24,000 qrs. Receipts American corn, 16,300 qrs.

COTTON—Spot dull and in buyers' favor; middling, 4¾d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were speculation and export and included 7,000 American. Futures closed weak; American middling, low middling clause, June, 4 38-64@4 39-64d; June and July, 4 38-64@4 39-64d; July and August, 4 44-64d sellers; August and September, 4 46-64d buyers; September and October, 4 51-64d buyers, October and November, 4 54-64d sellers; November and December, 4 55-64d value; December and January, 4 57-64d value; January and February, 4 59-64d value.

London, June 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are firm and prices stationary. In foreign wheats the changes in values are fractional. Indian is 3d cheaper. Californian is 3d higher. Californian futures are quoted at 44s 3d for prompt and 45s for September shipment. Oregon is quoted at 45s for June shipment. Corn is weak and is lower. Barleys are steady. Oats are a trifle dearer.

New York, June 1.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a larger business today at the expense of a decline in the general list of 7@9 points, July and January showing the greatest depression. The close was steady after sales of 97,200 bales. Liverpool was 3 points lower, closing weak after spot sales of 8,000 bales; tenders there, 21,000 bales. In New Orleans futures were 4@5 points lower, closing quiet after sales of 19,600 bales. Here on the spot the market was officially quoted 1-16c lower, at 8 13-16c, with sales of 247 bales for spinning. There is a good deal of even running middling upland cotton obtainable. I hear, at ⅛c under the official quotation. Twenty bales of middling uplands sold last week at 8⅞c, and I hear on good authority it is freely offered at 8 11-16c, compressed or otherwise. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and without alteration; Galveston was easy and New Orleans easy and 1-16c lower, closing irregular. The receipts at the ports were 5,130 bales, against 4,991 this day last week and 548 this day last year. Total thus far this week 10,412 bales, against 10,337 thus far last week. The total receipts today at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 612 bales, against 138 this day last year. Memphis shipped 265 bales and St. Louis 1,175 bales. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
June	4,600	8.55	8.47
July	13,700	8.65	8.57
August	42,500	8.76	8.67
September	6,200	8.82	8.76
October	2,100	8.87	8.81
November	4,700	8.92	8.86
December	4,600	8.97	8.92
January	16,600	9.04	8.96
February	1,600	9.12	9.06
March	600	9.18	9.17

COFFEE—Was dull and 20 to 30 points lower, owing to selling orders from Europe, attributed to the financial situation there. There was an understanding that the London banks were willing to pay a larger premium for gold than they were disposed to publicly admit. The friends of coffee point out that the monthly figures are not bearish, inasmuch as the world's visible supply will probably show a decrease during May of something like 15,000 bags, the Brazilian receipts in May being only about 142,000 bags, against 231,000 bags in April, and the warehouse deliveries in this country during May about 224,000 bags. The European imports of mild coffee have not been so large thus far as some had expected. However strong the statistical position of Brazil, however, the speculation is practically ignored by the outside public, which is apparently afraid to touch coffee on either side of the market through a fear of manipulation. The close was steady today, after sales of 11,500 bags. Rio on the spot was dull and nominal at 18¾c for No. 7. No sales. Option sales: July, 17.10@17.15; August, 16.60@16.65; September, 16@16.05; October, 15.35@15.40; December, 14.70; closing as follows: June, 17.30@17.40; July, 17.10@17.20; August, 16.60@16.65; September, 16@16.05; October, 15.40@15.45; December, 14.65@14.70.

WHEAT—Was quiet and ⅛@1c lower; No. 2 red was quoted at $1.10¾; exporters took eight loads, including No. 2 red at $1.11¾, f. o. b., part in the next ten days, and No. 2 spring at $1.11 afloat; millers bought 40,000 bu, mostly No. 2 red at $1.11¾ afloat and No. 1 Northern at $1.11¾. Option sales, 2,240,000 bu.

CORN—Was quiet and ¼@¾c lower; exporters took 40,000 bu. Total cash sales, 60,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed at 84½c in elevator; carlots of yellow at 85c and No. 2 white at 75c afloat. Option sales, 280,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active at a decline of ½c to 1¼c for June and July and ¾c for August and September. Cash sales, 95,000. Deliveries on contracts, 20,000 bu of No. 2 mixed; No. 2 white sold at 49@49½c in elevator; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 white, 48c; No. 2 white for June, 49@49¼c; July, 49@49½c. Option sales, 155,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Choice factory State, 9¼@9¾c.

EGGS—18¼@18½c.

SUGAR—Raw slow but steady at 3c for 89 test muscovado and 3⅝c for 96 test centrifugals. Refined steady but quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4 3-16c; cubes, 4⅜@4½c; mould A, 4⅜c; Diamond A, 4 3-16c; confectioners A, 4 1-16c.

DRY GOODS—The dry goods market opened in good shape. Demand was of wider extent, though there was naturally less activity where sales were especially free during last month. The market is still dull in low-grade fabrics and the less-known brands of goods. There was more doing in bleached cottons, popular brands selling with some freedom at current prices and the prospects of price changes being more remote. Brown and colored cottons are in excellent shape as a rule. Four-yard sheetings are firmer. Department woolens were in good request. The table, oil, and cloth combination is broken and there is immediate cutting in prices and an auction sale Wednesday.

Duluth, Minn., June 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market here today opened very weak at ¾c off, ruling dull and flat, and with a downward tendency during the whole session. Cash wheat maintained its own better than the futures. The close was very dull, flat, and irregular at ⅞c off for cash No. 1 and No. 1 Northern, 1⅛c off for cash No. 2 Northern June and July wheat. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, $1.07⅞; June, $1.07¾; July, $1.08⅞; No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.04⅞; June, $1.04¾; July, $1.05⅞; No. 2 Northern, cash, $1.02⅞. Cars on track—Wheat, 184. Last year—Wheat, 66. Receipts—Wheat, 137,498 bu; oats, 37,739 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 78,852 bu; oats, 50,682 bu. Local wheat stock increased 24,000 bu.

Elgin, Ill., June 1.—[Special.]—Butter was in good demand today. On the call 37,000 lbs sold at 17c, 5,000 at 17½c, and 6,000 at 18c. About 30,000 pounds sold on the floor after the call at the highest figure.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and weak, ¼@⅜c lower than Friday's close. No. 2 red, $1.01@1.01⅛; July, 94⅜@95⅜c, closing 94⅞c; August, 93¾@94c, closing 93⅞c bid; December, 95⅞@96c, closing 96c. Corn—The opening was ⅛c lower than Friday's close. Trading was light and the tendency of the market was to a lower range to the close. No. 2 cash, 51⅛@51⅞c; July, 51⅛@52⅛c, closing 51⅜c; September, 50⅝@51c, closing 50⅝c. Oats—Quiet, easier; No. 2 cash, 42⅛c bid; July, 39⅞c; August, 33⅞c bid.

PROVISIONS—Firm for dry salt meats and bacon. Quiet for pork and dull for lard. Pork, $11.00@11.25; lard, $6.05. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $6.15; ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.37½. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $5.37½@5.50; long, $6.55@6.70; ribs, $6.62½@6.65; short clear, $6.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 148,000 bu; oats, 307,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Boston, Mass., June 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18@19c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 16c; factory, choice, 11c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 19@20c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@17c; Western creamery, good to choice, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10½c; fair to good, 9c; Western extras, 9@9½c; firsts, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 18@18½c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19c; Islands, 18c; Western extras, 18¼c; firsts, 18c; Michigan choice, 18¼@19c; Nova Scotia firsts, 18½c.

CORN—Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 67¼c, and No. 3 yellow at 66¼@66¾c; high mixed spot, 69c; steamer yellow, 68@69c; steamer, 67@69c; good no grade, 66¼c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Chicago No. 2 white to ship, 55¼@56c, lake and rail; clipped oats to arrive, 56@57½c for lake and rail; fancy clipped, spot, 57@59c; No. 2 white, 55½@56c for track lots; No. 3 white, 54½@55c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@54c.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options weak and lower; high grades scarce, and ruled firm with fair inquiry from millers; ungraded in grain depot $1.15; No. 2 red June, $1.09¾@1.10¼; July, $1.07⅛@1.08½; August, $1.04¾@1.05½; September, $1.04@1.05. Corn—Weak and lower; No. 2 low mixed on track, 64c; No. 2 high mixed in grain depot, 66c; No. 2 mixed in do, 65c; No. 2 mixed June, 62@62½c; July, 61¾@62c; August, 61¾@61½c; September, 61@61½c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 52¼@53c; No. 2 white, June, 52@52½c; July, 52@52½c; August, 41@42c; September, 40@41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,100 bu; corn, 61,620 bu; oats, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 710,000 bu; oats, 40,300 bu.

Toledo, O., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady; cash and June, $1.07; July, 99½c; August, 97¾c; September, 97¾c; December, 99⅞c. Corn dull; cash and June, 57½c. Oats quiet; cash, 49½c. Clover seed dull; cash, $4.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,077 bu; corn, 18,720 bu; oats, 2,166 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,668 bu; corn, 10,504 bu; oats, 400 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—WHEAT—The offerings today were large, being three days' receipts. There was a good demand for No. 1 Northern from millers and elevators at 1c under the July options, but the other grades were dull. Some No. 2 sold at 2½c under No. 1 Northern. The bulk of No. 1 Northern sold at $1.02½. No. 1 hard sold at $1.04@1.04½. Poor wheat was neglected. Stocks of wheat in country elevators in Minnesota and Dakota decreased 18,000 bu last week. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 325 cars; shipments, 186 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, May, $1.05; on track, $1.05@1.05½; No. 1 Northern, May, $1.02½; July, $1.03⅝; September, 91⅞c; on track, $1.02½@1.02¾c; No. 2 Northern, May, 99¾c; on track, 99¾c@$1.00.

Baltimore, Md., June 1.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red spot, $1.10¾@1.11; the month, $1.10; July, $1.06¾@1.07⅛; August, $1.04⅛@1.04¾; September, $1.03⅞@1.03¾; steamer No. 2 red, $1.01⅞; receipts, 17,800 bu; shipments, none; stock, 134,525 bu; sales, 60,000 bu. Corn dull; mixed spot and month, 63@64¼c; July and August, 61c spot; No. 2 white, 68c; receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, none; stock, 81,315 bu; sales, 6,000 bu. Oats very quiet; No. 2 white Western, 54@55c; No. 2 mixed do, 53@54c; receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, none; stock, 88,200 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY SCHEME.

A Manchester English Correspondent Regards It as a Tremendous "Blow to British Free Trade."

Very little notice seems to have been taken of Blaine's reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States which came into operation the 1st of April last. The effect of it is that 25 per cent of the Brazilian duties are remitted on American goods as compared with those levied on English and other similar goods. Take the case of cotton prints. The nominal duty on these is 100 per cent, or equal to the actual value of the goods as imported. As the duty, however, has to be paid in gold, it is in reality nearly 200 per cent, or twice the cost of the imported article. Thus, the American producer of cotton prints will for the future enjoy in a Brazilian market an advantage over his English competitor equal to one-half the cost of the manufactured article. Even with the McKinley tariff the cost of production in America cannot be nearly so much in excess of the cost in England. We must therefore look forward to the gradual loss of our Brazilian market for cotton goods—which means a trade of at least $10,000,000 per annum—not because we cannot beat the world on equal terms, but because the United States is enabled to purchase special advantages by "concessions" to Brazil. We have no "concessions" to offer, and we never stipulate for special and exclusive privileges.

We are endeavoring to fight the commercial battle of the world on free-trade lines and wish to fight it out on these lines to the bitter end. But it is the most unwise and ridiculous policy to shut our eyes to the fact that this Blaine treaty is a blow to the success of our free-trade system. We have always been taught to believe that our free-trade régime gave us a "pull" in all neutral markets; and so it does, and has done so long as we receive "most favored nation treatment." If our free trade system does not secure us "the most favored nation treatment," one of the reasons for maintaining our free trade system has disappeared. We have treaties or agreements to secure us this amount of fair play with Bolivia, Chile, and Mexico; but we cannot be sure that these countries will not be bribed by "concessions" to cease to treat our imports with fair play and equal justice. We know that the attempt will be made, for this Brazilian business is part of a great scheme to establish a customs union of America at the expense of the trade of South America with Europe.

And Canada? Our only guarantee against Canada giving United States goods a preference over ours is in the jealousy of certain United States commercial interests of Canadian competition.

If England and Europe pass over the conduct of Brazil with polite and futile remonstrances, it seems reasonable that the rest of South America should follow the example of Brazil. The matter is serious.—*St. James' (London) Gazette.*

May—In Memoriam—30.

Taps!
And the lights are out!
The dead are sleeping on the hills,
And in the vales they sleep
And wait the reveille
That wakes no more to war
But to eternal Peace!
Upon this grave the lilies and
On that the roses fade;
And fading there, they to the
Fadeless pay the homage of
A nation's sorrow and its love!
The gentle flowers know
Neither side in arms;
They draw no lines;
They give their fragrance freely to
The blue and gray.
Asleep beneath the mother soil,
Made richer by their blood,
And watered with the tears
Of North and South!
A South and North,
Made one by common grief,
Made new by sacrifice,
In brave defense of right,
As each saw the right,
To one came loss,
To one came gain,
And God decides!
What in the battle days
We might have thought, or said, or done
Is quite forgotten now,
And standing by these grassy mounds
In consecrated ground,
We are at peace, as they.
Who rest beneath them are,
With one flag over all,
And not a star dropped from its place.
Our dead are dear to us;
No mother weeps the less
Because her boy wore blue or gray;
He was her child,
That is enough;
And buried there, she gives
Him all her tears,
Remembering only this
That he is dead!
Beyond, there is no blue or gray,
But clothed in white,
The serried ranks that fought
Shall fight no more.
That which is lost is lost;
Let us forget the past,
And nobly with the hands
That made the wounds,
Bind up the wounds,
And hide the scars
In flowers!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

Extorted a Confession by Torture.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 1.—About a year ago George Burnham and his wife, a young woman about 20 years old, came here from Illinois. Burnham, who was a railroad man, secured employment on one of the roads here. Recently they went to housekeeping, and last Wednesday the husband was informed that his wife was unfaithful. He kept watch on her movements, and Friday night, when she supposed he was out on the road, he saw a strange man leave his house. Hastening home, he accused his wife of infidelity, but she denied it emphatically. The husband, angered by her denial, bound and gagged the woman, and, after having seated her in a chair with her hands securely bound, he lit one match after another and scorched the woman's flesh until, in an agony of pain, she told her husband the story of her unfaithfulness. When she had finished, Burnham, instead of swearing vengeance on the heads of the men, decided that his wife and he should leave town, which they did yesterday.

Women at Work.

It is remarkable that nearly 30 per cent of the total female population is employed in remunerative occupations. In the last decade the percentage was only 21.33 per cent of the whole. Out of the eleven classes of occupations women have increased comparatively in nine—viz.: Government service, professional and domestic service, trade, agriculture, fisheries, manufactures, and as apprentices, while they have decreased comparatively as laborers and in personal service. In 1875 there were nineteen branches of industry in which women were not employed; in 1885 the number was reduced to seven.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE 1.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Calumet Rubber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $12,000; for the manufacture of rubber goods; incorporators, W. T. Rawlings, J. M. Rubenstein, and C. H. Bacon.

The Chicago Cooperage company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of cooperage; incorporators, J. W. Greene, V. L. Cunningham, J. A. Platt, J. Nuveen Jr., and M. Crawley.

The Hennin Process company, at Birkner, St. Clair County, capital stock, $60,000; for the manufacture of gas, coal tar and ammonia; incorporators, Charles Ridgely, William Barret Ridgely, and William A. Vincent.

The Nebo Hardware company, at Nebo; capital stock, $10,000; to do a general hardware business; incorporators, H. E. Smith, L. E. Smith, and S. H. Smith Sr.

The Edwardsville Rifle club, at Edwardsville; without capital stock; for rifle practice; incorporators, A. L. Brown, Henry Daube, Hartley Lanham, E. Nasher, W. E. Wheeler, H. E. Prickett, William Berry, T. W. Yates, R. Hagnauer, and H. Riniker.

The Home Building and Loan Association of Rock Island; capital stock, $10,000,000; incorporators, B. A. Donaldson, G. F. Roth, E. W. Hurst, T. B. Davis, J. P. Weyerhaeuser, T. H. Thomas, and J. M. Buford.

Block-Pollak Iron company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; for the manufacture of iron and steel; incorporators, Louis Benjamin, G. G. Willard, and William W. Evans.

The Coulton Block Pharmacy, at Aurora; capital stock, $3,000; to retail drugs; incorporators, J. B. Chase, W. L. Messenger, and William V. Plum.

The Minnesota company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to furnish instruction and entertainment to the public; incorporators, Ross Shinn, W. H. Pettee, and M. A. Arnold.

Certificates were filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Slayton Lyceum Bureau at Chicago to $30,000 and the decrease of the capital stock of the Electric Light and Power company at Petersburg from $25,000 to $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, June 1:

Goodwin-st., 450 ft n of Ardmore-av., w f, 100x150 ft, May 16 (J. L. Cochran to O. M. Carson)	$6,500
Delamater-place, 225 ft n of Bloomington-st., e f, 50x125 ft, June 1 (P. Hauck to William Armstrong)	1,400
W. Erie-st., 23 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 21x124 ft, March 20 (A. C. Barney to J. McGreevey)	1,100
Indiana-av., bet 24th and 25th-sts., e f, 22x165 ft, May 20 (H. W. Jennings to B. Bickford)	12,600
Same as above, May 20 (B. Bickford to T. B. Bryan)	12,600
Maplewood-av., 160 ft n of North, e f, 24x125 ft, May 28 (O. C. Lundh to M. A. Rommi)	2,900
Washington-blvd., s e of California-av., n f, 22x124 ft, April 4 (W. Lathrop to J. Quirk)	2,750
Roscoe-blvd., 120 ft w of Leavitt-st., n f, 48x125 ft, April 16 (C. T. Yerkes to P. A. Ward)	1,600
Ayers-av., 175 ft s of Huron-st., e f, 48x125¼ ft, May 12 (E. N. Anderson to H. Bell)	1,200
Goodwin-st., s e cor of Thorndale-av., w f, 100x150, May 16 (S. H. Austin Jr. to O. M. Carson)	8,000
Goodwin-st., 100 ft s of Thorndale-av., w f, 100x150 ft, May 16 (Same to same)	6,500
Goodwin-st., adj. above, w f, 85x150 ft, May 16 (J. A. McDowell to same)	6,500
Goodwin-st., adj. above, w f, 50x150 ft, May 16, (J. L. Cochran to same)	3,250
Goodwin-st., 335 ft s of Thorndale-av., w f, 50x150 ft, May 14 (M. B. McDowell to O. M. Carson)	3,530
Goodwin-st., 100 ft n of Ardmore-av., w f, 50x150 ft, May 16 (same to L. C. Grosvenor)	3,250
Goodwin-st., n e cor of Ardmore-av., w f, 100x150 ft, May 16 (same to same)	8,000
Goodwin-st., 150 ft n of Ardmore-av., w f, 150x150 ft, May 16 (S. H. Austin to L. C. Grosvenor)	3,750
Goodwin-st., 300 ft n of Ardmore-av., w f, 150x150 ft, May 16 (J. A. McDowell to same)	3,750
Blue Island-av., 247 ft e of Lincoln-st., s f, 84x100 ft, May 27 (H. Scheck to G. Thrum)	5,000
Vail-st., s e cor of 64th, w f, 100x168 ft, May 28 (D. W. Strauss to H. D. Hollister)	1,800
Halsted-st., 331 ft n of 12th, e f, 28x100 ft, May 16 (J. Kouba to D. Davis)	4,800
Division-st., 98 ft e of Homan-av., n f, 25x110 ft, May 28 (G. F. Miller to J. D. Knott)	1,000
Langley-av., 300 ft s of 68th-st., w f, 148x122 ft, April 15 (A. J. Mitchell to L. Burger)	6,500
Aberdeen-st., bet 57th and 58th, w f, 25x124 ft, May 30 (H. A. L. Taylor to G. McDonald)	1,037
Ashland-av., 144 ft n of 34th-st., e f, 25x128 ft, April 28 (J. I. Case to M. McKenna)	1,000
5 lots in Hegewisch, 1st add, May 29 (A. Hegewisch to C. D. Roys)	1,200
Blk 11, Warfield's sub w ½ s e ¼ Sec 34, 38, 14, April 22 (C. D. Butts to B. R. Catlin)	25,000
Taylor-st., 115 ft e of Springfield-av., s f, 50x124 ft, April 22 (J. Torrent to G. M. Trimble)	1,000
Maplewood-av., 75 ft n of Wabansia-av., w f, 25x125 ft, June 1 (E. C. White to H. C. White)	3,000
Drexel-av., n of 86th-st., w f, 125x124 ft, May 1 (B. Rosenberg to W. Hartnett)	2,240
Park-av., 250 ft w of 40th-st., s f, 50 ft to alley, April 25 (H. A. Jewell to P. M. Keenan)	2,200
Prairie-av., 141½ ft n of 46th-st., e f, 50x162½ ft, May 6 (B. L. Dixon to J. Wood)	6,250
Seminary-av., 218½ ft n of Noble-av., e f, 48x124 ft, May 19 (Master in Chancery to W. H. Stubbings)	4,200
Goodwin-st., 200 ft s of N. 59th, w f, 50x150 ft, Sept. 19, 1889 (J. H. Heubball to E. N. Carqueville)	1,750
Wallace-av., 174 ft s of Wellington-st., e f, 25x125 ft, May 1 (E. Potts to J. Benzett)	1,350
Bonney-av., 80 ft n of 19th-st., e f, 100x110 ft, May 23 (F. R. Barheisel to C. and A. Mueller)	2,000
Same as above, May 29 (C. and A. Mueller to C. E. Kotz)	2,200
Vincennes-av., 159 ft n of 72d-st., e f, 35 ft to alley, May 29 (J. Porterfield to G. Baylor)	5,000
Madison-av., bet 70th and 71st-sts., w f, 25x161 ft, May 25 (J. T. Parkes to P. Nau)	1,450
Wabash-av., 420 ft n of 53d-st., w f, 73x161 ft, Aug. 11, 1890 (L. R. Carswell to J. Fox)	5,110
W. 16th-st., 50 ft w of Fairfield-av., n f, 25x135 ft, June 1 (J. Moch to J. Kosak)	1,200
Ambrose-st., 174½ ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x124 ft, June 1 (J. Aman to G. and A. Heidenbluth)	1,575
Van Buren-st., 25 ft w of Wood, n f, 25x100 ft, May 25 (Master in Chancery to A. Peterson)	2,368
Lot 60 of lot 63, sec. 16, 37, 14, April 29 (J. A. Enger to W. F. Frost)	1,500
Johnson-st., 235 n of 12th, w f, 24x100 ft, May 4 (E. Debus to E. Pluss)	3,800
Emerald-av., 168 ft s of 35th-st., e f, 24x128½ ft, June 1 (J. Albrecht to K. Clancey)	1,700
Wallace-st., 125 ft s of 69th, e f, 75x125 ft, May 10 (M. R. Brouse to C. S. Thornton)	1,875
Morgan-st., n w cor of 56th, e f, 50x124 ft, May 7 (A. M. Pence to J. E. Johnson)	2,225
Leavitt-st., s e cor of 51st-court, 10 acres (ex e 475 of w 525 ft), June 1 (W. W. Thumser to W. F. Lubeke)	12,700
63d-st., s e cor of Woodlawn-av., n f, 50x96 ft, June 1 (A. B. Wilber to T. J. Leonard)	15,500
Dickey-st., w of Homan-av., s and n f, 96x124 ft, May 29 (R. Peck to G. E. Sherman)	4,000
North-av., 125 ft w of Smith-st., n f, 25x149½ ft, June 1 (H. Meyer to J. F. Kartheiser)	2,250
Graceland-av., n w cor of Clarendon-st., s f, 100x110 ft, May 1 (M. E. Graves to F. F. West)	10,000
Giddings-st., n e cor of Leavitt, s f, 112x123 ft, April 1 (M. C. Howard to W. H. Bryan)	2,200
Cottage Grove-av., 25 ft e of 30th-st., w f, 72x95 ft (except n 15 ft Lot 2), May 29 (D. Smith to E. E. Spence)	36,000
California-av., 148½ ft s of Cortland-st., w f, 25x126 ft, June 1 (H. Brandt to A. Boenert)	3,500
W. 18th-st., 240 ft e of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x125 ft, April 24 (J. Martens to J. Mergun)	1,700
Huron-st., 66 ft w of State, n f, 23x102 ft, June 1 A. L. Crocker to J. M. Kranz)	6,500
Stewart-av., 98 ft n of 67th-st., w f, 50x160 ft, May 29 (C. A. Forbes to A. A. Ryan)	7,000
Seipp-av., 200 ft s of 72d-st., e f, 50x111 ft, April 23 (B. T. Butterworth to S. Ames)	2,400
Premises No. 1572 Otto-st., Feb. 15 (H. Dieks to O. Wirthshaft)	2,100
Burling-st., 230 ft s of Webster-av., w f, 22x72 ft, May 2 (J. Snyder to J. Seilheimer)	1,650
Perry-av., 150 ft n of 72d-st., w f, 50x176 ft, April 13 (J. McConnell to J. P. Mallette)	6,000
Premises No. 344 Paulina-st., May 6 (William F. Block to A. H. Bodke)	4,000
Wabash-av., n e cor 32d-st., w f, 19¾x81 ft, April 16 (M. J. Robinson to E. L. Jacobson)	7,250
Melrose-st., 200 ft w of Evanston-av., n f, 30x157 ft, May 29 (E. Sanders to C. W. Wiesse)	3,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

Blocks 9 and 10, Rood & Westen's sub, 20, 37, 14 (J. Austrian to A. Forsberg) ... $17,500

LEASE.

E. E. Spence leases to Dunlap Smith for 99 years the premises on Cottage Grove-av., 25 ft s of 30th-st., w f, 72x95 ft, at a rental of $2,160 per annum in gold.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS WITH board.

401 BOWEN-AV.—TO TWO YOUNG MEN WITH references a pleasant furnished room, with board; private family; terms moderate.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED LARGE front room; also small rooms with board.

1235 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, CLEAN, NEWly furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

1235 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL LARGE, NEWly furnished rooms and first class board, for gentlemen.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single rooms, with excellent table board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board.

2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with the very best of board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT AND SIDE ROOMS, south and east windows.

3723 LAKE-AV.—LARGE NICELY FURNISHed room; good board; cable and steam.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove suite; also connecting rooms on parlor floor to rent, with first-class board.

North Side.

33 WISCONSIN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with superior table; near Lincoln Park.

80 LINCOLN-AV.—FINE ALCOVE ROOM; GOOD board; pleasant home; reasonable; near Lincoln Park.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite of four rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table-board.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE room, with board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed double, also cozy single room, with board.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; table board.

261 ONTARIO-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE AND other furnished rooms; first-class home table; refined family; walking distance; references.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, 2D floor; day board.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOM, RUNning water, good board; $7 for two.

Hotels.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN," with board; strictly first-class; finest location. 143 and 145 Oakwood-blvd., overlooking Drexel.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Delightful location; elegantly furnished; excellent table.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Newly furnished; elevator all night; $3 weekly; transients 50c; Turkish baths 50c; table d'hote 50c; 4 minutes from Court House.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places, which we can recommend, by calling. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

PARTIES WISHING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in the city or suburbs, can obtain large select list with full particulars free of CRAINE, PRICE & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MILITARY ACADemy at Highland Park, Illinois, has consented to open his new buildings for summer boarding.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 129 Tacoma.

BOARD—YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO WILL BE in Chicago the latter half of June and the month of July wishes to secure room and board with refined private family; would much prefer where there are no other boarders. Address Box 221, Dallas, Tex.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR GENtleman and wife; state terms. H. ROGERS, Clifton House.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NORTH SIDE; east of La Salle and south of Division; state terms. Address V 170, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A single gentleman taken in exchange for a $60 new No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; South Side, east of State-st. Address J. A. N., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 185 Wabash-av.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 52.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, new spring wagon, red running gear, green box, new harness, with brass trimmings. Liberal reward paid if returned to owner, CHAS. BREYER, 833 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, MAY 30, SMALL brindle and white bull-dog; return to 2427 Indiana-av., and receive $10 reward.

$50 REWARD FOR RETURN OR INFORMAtion leading to recovery of small brown and white female dog; answers to name of Trixie. 2240 Michigan-av.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK WATCH, 2 DIAmond rings, pin, and ear drops from 3930 Grand-boulevard wishes to dispose of them (for cash, no questions asked), will communicate with V 173, Tribune office, he can find a buyer.

LOST—SOMEWHERE ON ASHLAND-BLVD., BEtween Ogden-av. and Jackson-blvd. $20. A suitable reward will be given if returned to CHAS. C. SLACK, 70 Market-st.

LOST—A CODE BOOK, RED COVER; OF NO use to any person but the owner. Please return it to the Gault House, city, and be rewarded. Address V 53, Tribune office.

LOST—PART OF MASONIC CHARM (DIAMOND set in double headed eagle). Return to 2513 Wabash-av. Reward.

LOST—SUNDAY; BUNCH OF KEYS AND BICYcle lock. Notify A. C. PAULEY, 503 La Salle-av., and receive reward.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN KENWOOD, between 45th and 50th-sts.; a black Astrakan cape. Please notify C. W. B., 200 Randolph or 5222 Madison-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement in an elegant residence in Southern seaport; doctor's family, with trained nurses; correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 25, Galveston, Tex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG NORWEGIan (26) as bookkeeper or assistant; wages moderate. Address V 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BY YOUNG man who can furnish bond. Address F. S. B., Box 252, Park Manor, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN UNdertaking establishment; will work cheap, as he wishes to learn the business; good references. Address V 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE—BY YOUNG lady experienced in office work, and who understands shorthand and typewriting. V 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROcery clerk; best of reference. V 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; 7 years' experience; good references. V 52, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS salesman, 20 years' experience in dry goods, hosiery, and furnishing goods, a road position; salary contingent on sales; references best; acquainted with trade west to Pacific Ocean. Address V 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN manufacturing or wholesale establishment, in the house or on the road; have had eight years' experience in manufacturing establishment. V 18, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRAUGHTSMAN; Swede; graduate; civil engineer; one year and a half experience in structural iron work. References. Address V 73, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST colored boy. Address V 99, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHER, ENGLISH, desires to make a change; best of references from present employe. Address A C 139, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; best of city references. Address V 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a first-class coachman; city or suburbs; good driver and used to fine stock. Address V 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman, by a young German; can give best of reference. Address V 179, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND care of gentleman's place; understands the care of first-class horses and coaches. R 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. BEST of references. Address V 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO care for gentleman's roadster by first-class man. Address A C 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH COACHMAN; references. Address V 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook and laundress; good reference. 2629 Shields-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN by a man with the best of recommendations. Address V 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 24 AS porter; willing to do anything. Address V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20; of good habits; steady work required. Address V 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED YOUNG lady as governess or to assist with children; best of references. Address V 100, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office work; good penman; rapid and accurate work for moderate salary. Address V 80, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—OPPORTUNITIES TO amuse invalids; terms reasonable. V 164, Tribune.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Call Tuesday at present place, 4013 Prairie-av.; references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FOUR COLORED girls by day or week. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY competent Swedish girl. Good reference. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A large hotel by a thoroughly competent woman; many years' experience. Address MRS. G., Joliet, Ill.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress by day or week, or house cleaning. 3855 Armour-av., first flat.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WITH BEST CITY references would like charge of house of family going away. Address V 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A NIGHT CLERK—MIDDLE-AGED man preferred; must be familiar with the city. City Cab Co., 211 and 213 Huron-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH 5 OR 6 YEARS' experience. 282 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN; must be an expert at figures, write a good hand, and have good city references. V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ASSIST IN OFFICE AND STOCK, wholesale house, a young man not older than 23 years; must be good rapid penman; good prospect for the right man; good references required. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHer, evening or half-day work. V 48, Tribune.

WANTED—REGISTERED GERMAN DRUG clerk. 117 Center-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN manufactory office with best references; state salary expected; must speak German. V 54, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TO INFORM STENOGRAPHERS that upon sending us their name and business address they will receive a three months' subscription to Dement's "National Stenographer" free. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 154 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MALE STENOGRAPHER; ONE who operates a caligraph and is familiar with bicycle business. Address, with terms, V 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND CALIGRAPH operator; one who speaks German. 507 Stock Exchange Building.

WANTED—FOR PERMANENT POSITION EXperienced stenographer, familiar with bookkeeping; salary $65. Address V 47, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—MEN EMPLOYED DURING THE week as superintendents, foremen, and timekeepers where large numbers of men are employed to act as salesmen at real-estate excursions on Sundays; live men with energy and ambition can make from $10 to $25 a week without interfering with other duties. Address V 160, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SELL to the jobbing trade on commission our line of shirts and drawers. Reference required. Address APPEL & ADELSDORF, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—SALESMAN; MUST BE WELL ACquainted with saloonkeepers and wholesale liquor-dealers. Address V 46, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS AND solicitors to sell real estate; only experienced men need apply; full instruction given. H. R. CAMPBELL, with S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A HUSTLER TO SOLICIT ADVERtisements for the Wheelmen's Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind.; splendid chance; write for particulars.

WANTED—2 CANVASSERS ON SALARY AND commission. Room 211, 181 W. Madison.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—RELIABLE SOLICITORS TO SEcure subscriptions for the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED. Large commissions. J. B. CAMPBELL, 142 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT, HONEST ERRAND BOY, about 12 years old, for law office. W. M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Blk.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, ETC. CALL at 149 Wabash-av., Chicago Wholesale Picture Co.

WANTED—FOR DEPARTMENT OFFICE IN wholesale dry goods house a bright lad of about 17 years; must be good penman and live with parents. Address V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY AGED 14 BY A WHOLESALE jewelry house for office work; must live with parents and furnish reference. V 49, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND FINishers; wages, $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Northwestern Carriage & Sleigh Co., 1031 St. Paul-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS; WAGES, $2 to $2.50 per day. Northwestern Carriage & Sleigh Co., 1031 St. Paul-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—ENGINEERS CAN OBTAIN SITUAtions if have passed examination; Zwicker's Revised Practical Instructor will positively enable you to pass one; get only the genuine; worth ten times its cost; by mail $1; agents wanted. WALTER W. KRAFT, Publisher, 112 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PLASTERER TO DO 670 YARDS; ALso painter. W. B. MILLER, 322 Rand-McNally Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at No. 10 South Clark-st. or 82 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MANAGERS FOR EASTERN, MIDdle, and Southern States; liberal contracts; attractive features; branch offices report direct to the trustees; send for literature. Continental Building and Loan Association, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—A LINEMAN IMMEDIATELY FOR electric railway work. References required. Address B J 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR WHOLESALE DRUG store, salesmen for hardware and cutlery, shipper on heavy work, steamfitter for country; other vacancies. Room 11, 107 Clark. Chicago Employment Agency.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the fruit business; come ready for work. Apply to E. R. WALSH, Superintendent of the Union News company, Union Depot, cor. Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19 OR 20 YEARS OLD, who lives at home; good position. Apply to E. R. WALSH, Superintendent of the Union News company, Union Depot, cor. Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN CAN MAKE $100 per month easily during spare hours by organizing lodges for the Order of the Shield; 6,000 members; $80,000 reserve. Send for particulars and terms to C. T. MULES, Secretary, Hoen Building, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A BANK MESSENGER, ONE WITH previous experience preferred. Address V 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE AND make himself generally useful. 1220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A fruit stand. Reference required. V 162, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY CAPABLE OF MANAGING A small business after some instruction and experience; $40 first month. Address V 174, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter (Remington machine), competent also to do general office work; one having had experience preferred; good handwriting and accuracy essential. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary expected and references, V 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in law office; one who understands bookkeeping preferred; salary moderate; easy position. Address V 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, LADY stenographer and typewriter; one who operates a Remington machine and is familiar with office work. Address V 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; state experience and salary wanted. Address V 60, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE; FINE DRESSmaking. MME. TROTT & CO., 280 N. Clark-st.

Cooks.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS; WAGES, $5; have second girl. 3723 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR GENERAL housework; wages $3; family of two. Apply 3960 Drexel-blvd.

WANTED—GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, AND iron well; 5 in family; wages $4. 159 46th-st., near Greenwood-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family in Riverside; best wages and pleasant place. Apply to CASHIER, Tribune office, or Station Agent C. B. & Q. Ry., Riverside.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (SCANDINAVIAN preferred) for second work in a small American family. 294 Huron-st.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and cook; no washing; good wages; only three in family. Apply to first flat, 276 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 320 Bissell-st., 2d flat.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family. 168 Chestnut-st., top flat.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL work; small family; good wages. 3310 Forest-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR SMALL FAMily. Apply at 194½ 44th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT THIRD GIRL; ONE who understands waiting on table. 2229 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF PLEASING address and manners to act as nurse to a young lady in ill health; previous experience not absolutely necessary. Address V 101, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants; dictation class for writers of all systems with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 W. Madison-st., students can enter the day school at any time and take up just the branches desired. Night school from September to April. Experienced teachers, pleasant rooms, moderate rates. Call or write. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

BRYSON—ARTIST—INSTRUCTION IN PASTEL, oil, and crayon. Studio, 24 East Adams-st.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily, EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31, GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL CULTURE—SUMMER term—Rates reduced. Weak lungs and voices strengthened; stuttering corrected. PROF. MINSHALL, 7 Park-av.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—ADULT MALE SINGERS FOR AN Episcopal church choir. Address V 159, Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY—Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa. Unexcelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL MANLIUS, N. Y. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. army officer. Address WM. VERBECK, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IF YOU WANT THE ARTICLE THAT sells quickest, gives best satisfaction and pays biggest profits, write at once to the manufacturers, S. TANGENBERG & CO., 26 W. Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS DROP ALL TRASH; $7 UP DAILY; circulars free. T. JONES & CO., 7 Murray-st., New York.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY WHOLESALE house and manufacturing establishment in Chicago. Big money can be made quickly and without interfering with usual business. Address B C 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AGENT, $3 TO $5 A DAY. Ruby Chemical Co., 97 Washington-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND and shopworn wheels at THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

HIGH GRADE SAFETIES. PROMPT DELIVery; Paragon, Iroquois, Clipper, and boys' wheels. THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

EXCHANGE—VALUABLE SUBURBAN LOT adjoining McCormick purchase for safety. Address V 77, Tribune office.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST-PAID FOR 25 cents (or stamps). "THE HUMAN HAIR: Why It Falls Off, Turns Grey, and the Remedy." By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S. W. P. LONG & CO., 1013 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa. "Everyone should read this little book."—Athenæum.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 503 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—ONE 13-FOOT STAINED PINE COUNter, cheap. WILLIAM B. HILL, 5 East Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— CITY.

IMPROVED.

Wabash-av., near 27th-st., 3-story flat building; pays 9 per cent net; $19,000.

North Clark-st., store and flat building; rents for $3,000 a year; $27,000.

Deering-st., near 30th, 3-story flat building; rents for $42 month; $4,500.

Wright-st., near 47th, new brick residence; a bargain; $6,000.

Englewood home; cheap; $4,200.

Morgan Park, 6-room cottage, large lot; a snap; $3,000.

VACANT.

Lots 25x124 on Cottage Grove and Evans-avs., bet. 78th and 79th-sts., at a bargain.

100x160, east front, Calumet-av., near 49th-st.; cheap this week.

100x160, State-st., near 78th, offered for a few days for $45.

50x130, So. Chicago-av., near 72d-st.; low price and easy terms.

50x125, Ellis-av., near 66th-st.; $60.

TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & CO., Suite 1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM dwelling, No. 5405 Wabash-av.; rock-face basement; pressed brick all around; slate roof; hardwood finish, furnace, and all modern improvements; parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen on first floor; price $9,000; easy terms.

Also 72 feet, east front, on State-st., between 55th and 56th, at $225 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., Or at Branch Office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE— MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.

Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best vacant corners on the South Side, 231x270 ft., on the n. e. corner of 51st-st. and Vincennes-av., fronting Washington Park; price $60,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., 1st Nat. Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW APARTMENT building of 30 flats, 7 rooms each, refrigerators and gas ranges, netting 16 per cent on investment; $35,000 cash necessary; offered only for a few days. DILLON & HAINES, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL INVESTMENTS, $50,000 to $100,000; also manufacturing and warehouse sites, some splendid bargains. JOHNSON & SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, I OFFER FOR SALE A choice piece of down-town business property (building new); rented to one tenant for term of years at $6,000 and all repairs; it is first-class in every particular; the price is $85,000 for a few days only. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,650—NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE; ALL modern conveniences, in best South Side residence section, close to Drexel-blvd., steam cars and cable. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301, 302, 303, 304 Inter-Ocean bldg., n. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN VLISSINGEN— Groveland-av., south of 32d-st., one of the finest locations on the South Side; modern 2-story cellar and attic stone-front 12-room residence; price very low. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— 8-room frame house and barn only 3 blocks from Washington Park.

BIG BARGAIN—$3,750. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$900 PER FOOT— Michigan-av., near 13th-st., lot 23x132, with frame house. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., E. F., FINE SITE for flat building; s. and e. light. Lake-av., e. f., 71x165, with 14-room house, modern improvements, fine condition. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, MODERN BUILT BRICK houses for $5,500 and $6,000. Apply to owner at 3811 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 26X183 FEET, WITH good house, on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. C. C. MACKUBIN, Hotel Richelieu.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

CENTRAL PARK-AV., NEAR COLORADO-AV.,

25X125 FEET.

PRICE, $1,500.

This is much below the market.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS— SEVEN RAILROADS.

Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road. Tel. 2731.

128 ft. on railroads by 600 ft. deep.

548 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.

410 ft. on railroads by 480 ft. deep.

Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years. Also many other desirable locations. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—$625, WORTH $700; $25 CASH, BALance $10 a month; lot on Paulina-st., near 52d. Lot on Ashland-av., 250 feet east selling for $1,400. SISSON, Room 502, 142 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

HARRISON-ST., near Central Park-av.

25x125 feet.

At a bargain.

FOR SALE—JUST WEST OF GARFIELD PARK; $50 per foot and up; terms to suit. D. O. STRONG, R. 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY NEW TWO-STORY brick house, modern, 7 rooms, one block from Garfield Park, on $25 monthly payments. 177 La Salle-st., Office 4. HOGUE.

FOR SALE—100X100, FINE CORNER EAST OF Halsted. J. R. PRINDLE, 132 La Salle-st., R. 11.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS— 268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2731.

486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.

572 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.

200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.

Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.

Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SACRIFICE—12-ROOM brick house, West Side; rented for $600 per year and subrented for $900 per year; price $5,500, part time. Owner, Room 5, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—90 ARTESIAN-AV., 2-FLAT BLDG. of 6 rooms each; $3,800, worth $4,500. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—YOU WANT IT; BEAUTIFUL LITtle brick and stone house, only $2,500; easy terms; near Park-blvd.; cable and steam cars; rare chance. Address S 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR KEDZIE-AV., choice vacant lots, by owner; no commissions; bargain. Address V 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FRONTING GARFIELD PARK ON Central Park-av., near Adams-st., choice lots 200 feet deep. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—WASHINGton-blvd., near Garfield Park, 50 feet; price, $190 per ft. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., CORNER CENTRAL-AV., 125x120 feet; price $85 per foot; intersection of two section lines; this is a great bargain and if not sold before June 10 will be withdrawn from sale. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY MILLS & BLOCK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce; Choice Dauphin Park lot, cheap.

FOR SALE—AM GOING SOUTH JUNE 15 AND must sell my flat building near Garfield Park; rented for $80 per month; will sell at a great bargain. Address V 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON HAMLIN-AV., BEtween 26th and 27th-sts., $800; can't be duplicated. HAWKINS, 61 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—A NEWLY-FURNISHED 3-STORY house; 11 rooms; Adams and Aberdeen-sts.; bargain; no agents. Address V 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER ADAMS-ST. AND ST. Louis-av., the corner lot, 25x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM (exclusive agent), 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET, NORTH OR SOUTH front, on Park-av., between Kedzie and Homan. Special bargains this week. Also Washington-blvd., near Kedzie-av., 25 feet, at $190 per foot. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT LAST YEAR'S prices; Harrison and Colorado, $1,150; Madison, $1,000; Kedzie, $1,000; Flournoy, $800; east front lots at south side of Garfield Park $850; Douglas-blvd. lots $50 per foot. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison, or 305 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOT ON OWASCO-ST., NEAR GARfield Park; must be sold at once; buy from owner and save commission. Address V 136, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— 3-story and basement brick residence of 10 rooms, on State-st., north of Division; the house is too large for owner, who is about to break up housekeeping and leave the city for some time; if sold at once the premises can be purchased at a great bargain; $5,000 of the purchase price may run for 2 years at 5 per cent interest. Call next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday on owner at 892 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN VICINity of Lincoln Park; large lists. Call and see us. JOHNSON & SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FLAT BUILDING ON LA Salle-av.; all modern improvements; rents $10,104; price $77,000; terms one-half cash. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-AV., NEAR LARRABEE-ST., 42 feet, with frame buildings. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 ON HALSTED-ST., FIRST lot from southeast corner of Diversey-av. Owner, W. H. KAESEL, 137 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 15 PER CENT A1 INVESTMENT; $15,000 in cash needed only. Address B J 111, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST RESIDENCE SITE ON the North Side; Barry-av., near Lake Shore drive, 75x166 ft. to alley; a bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY LOT, 150X100, WITH RAILroad facilities, less than one mile from Court House, $30,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW KENWOOD—14-ROOM STONE front residence; modern, complete, and elegant; worth investigating; $17,500; $4,000 or more cash, balance to suit; 111 47th-st., near Ill. Central station; see it and owner. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.

Monroe-av., near 55th-st., 50x175	$125
Spencer-av., near 76th-st., 125x125	30
Elizabeth-av., near 76th-st., 50x125	28
Central-av., near 76th-st., 50x125	28
Oglesby-av., near 71st-st.	35
73d-st., near Stony Island-av.	40
Stony Island-av., corner 69th-st.	125
64th-st. cor., 190 ft. w. Stony Island-av.	125

STEVENSON, BARKER & BETZ, Tel. 4942. 122 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— Cottage Grove-av., between 79th and 83d-sts., 400 feet, in frontages to suit, at $45 per foot; one-third cash.

Over nine hundred feet sold within the last ten days. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—MICHIGAN-AV.—

$185 per foot, near 52d-st., 50x161.

$210 per foot, east front, near 53d-st., 50x161.

$200 per foot, corner north of 55th-st., 100x161.

$300 per foot, corner north of 51st-st., 100x161.

$250 per foot, near 46th-st., 50x161.

$260 per foot, near 43d-st., 50x161.

$350 per foot, corner near 45th-st., 100x161.

$300 per foot, near 40th-st., 100x161.

BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE— PARK MANOR. Calumet-av., 50 ft. west front, 100 ft. south of 69th-st.; $50. Street well paved, improvements all in and paid for; terms ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. CLARK & SEATON, Exclusive Agents, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bld.

FOR SALE—$250 PER FOOT— Michigan-av., near 46th-st., 50x161. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—CALUMET-AV.— Near 42d-st., 50x128, west front. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 46th-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET ON 72D-ST., BEtween Madison and Jefferson-avs. Address V 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON 67TH-ST., 220 FEET WEST of Stony Island-av., under the market for quick buyer. E. S. WELLNER, owner, 167 Dearborn, Room 717; afternoons.

FOR SALE—15,000 MEN WILL SOON BE EMployed in Jackson Park. They must have some place to board. For parties with $1,500 cash I will furnish lot and put up building large enough to board 50 men. A fortune can be made before the Fair is over. Address V 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW FLAT BUILDING, 3 BLOCKS from Jackson Park; rented $60; can be sold this week for $5,000; only half block from station Ill. Central. STEVENSON, BARKER & BETZ, Tel. 4942, 122 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5,000 FEET OF CHOICE SALOON and hotel frontage at Jackson Park. Correspondence from outside parties solicited. Address V 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW 3-STORY BRICK flats; 4719 Evans-av. Owner.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., EAST front, all improvements, including stone pavements, macadamized streets, water, and boulevard lamps; price $87.50 per foot; this is one of the finest pieces of property in Woodlawn, and can make terms very easy. MARK T. LEONARD, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET JUST SOUTH OF JACKSON Park; stone walks; fine macadamized street; deep lots; $40 per foot. S. B. KNOX & CO., 615 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST. CORNER— S. E. corner 47th-st. and Wabash-av., 162x100; will take some vacant avenue property east of State-st. in part payment. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR SALOON PROPERty, ready for business; two blocks from World's Fair; suitable for hotel. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAIN IN CHIcago; Schell-av., bet. 77th and 78th-sts.; 72x135, at $24 a foot, worth $30. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—ONE BARGAIN LEFT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., n. of 67th-st., w. f., at last fall's prices; remember there are only 4 blocks of a double frontage on Cottage Grove from 51st to 71st, and that is between 63d and 67th. The alley L crosses this and is to be built at once for the World's Fair. This chance don't last long. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—50 FEET ON Forrestville-av., near 45th-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$70 PER FOOT—ELLIS-AV., Near 45th-st., 100 to 300 feet front; all improvements in. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN.

$35 PER FOOT; WORTH $45.

Jeffery-av., 2 lots, near 79th-st. This property will make $500 inside of 90 days. BOGUE, YOUNG & CO., 1104 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT— Michigan-av., east front, near 62d-st., 100x161. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. of 76th-st., e. front; 60x140 ft., 100 ft. n. of 74th-st., e. front. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 30x125 to 20-foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER 95TH-ST. AND VINcennes-road; 130x147x105 feet; price $65 per foot; fine location for a road-house. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—LARGE 8-ROOM HOUSE; FURnace, well, and cistern; lot 40x201; 430 N. Central-av., Austin. Inquire at 3516 Chestnut-st., Austin, or 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—6 AND 8 ROOM HOUSES IN BERwyn, stone foundations, macadamized streets. McDONALD, Room 718, 161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOME-AV. AND RAILroad-blvd. blk.; choice corner, 145x120; one block from C. and N. W. and W. C. R. R. stations; high ground, elegant shade; only $40. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Sole Agents, Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE— WEST SIDE. Two very choice corner lots near Grant Locomotive Works at a bargain; investigate. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & CO., Suite 1206 Tacoma Bldg.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BUNCH OF NORTH SHORE LOTS at acre prices; literally surrounded by best improvements, water, sewer, and gas in entire frontage; reasonable terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301, 302, 303, 304 Inter-Ocean Building, N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—A 14-ROOM HOUSE; $10,000; all modern conveniences; elegantly finished; good barn; very easy terms. HOUSE of 8 rooms; $2,100; a good bargain. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN," EDGEwater—Handsomely located lots near North Edgewater station; the only good lots in this beautiful suburb which can be purchased at a low figure; very easy terms; long time on deferred payments; price $24 to $40 per foot. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AT ROGERS PARK AND BIRCHWOOD.

Sheridan-drive, $55 per foot and upward. Pratt, Columbia, Lunt, Chase, Sherwin, and Bryan-avs., $25 per foot and upwards.

AT EDGEWATER.

Winthrop-av., near depot, $70 per ft.

FREE EXCURSION DAILY AT 2:30 P. M.

SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Owners, list your property with me.

FOR SALE—

BEAUTIFUL LARGE GROVE LOTS IN WINNETKA.

50X177 FEET, $250 AND UPWARDS; EASY TERMS.

4 BLOCKS FROM DEPOT. CALL FOR MAPS.

E. PERCY MAYNARD, Owner, Residence Winnetka. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE— At Glen Ellyn, acres and lots. Among the first selections. Don't fail to call to see what I have to offer. Property shown free. SETH RIFORD, 705 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, FRAME HOUSE, stone foundation; 14 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 100x190; 25 per cent below actual value; must be sold at once. 4 acres, with good house and barn; a bargain. 30 acres, ripe for subdivision. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—2-STORY HOUSE and barn; lot 100x175; or can add 50 to 200 feet more. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—A SACRIFICE—14-room house; modern; lot 100x190. J. J. SEPPLE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— Finely located residence property in La Grange, very reasonable for good cash payment. Address V 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 50 x150, $250 cash; balance to suit; only 5 blocks from depot. O. B. MARSH, owner, 77 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SNAPS— 66 lots adjoining McCormick purchase, Hinsdale, two blocks from depot, $9,600. 20 acres near McCormick tract, four blocks from station, $300 per acre. GEO. R. LEWIS & CO., 220 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $75 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 171 La Salle, Room 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

NEW SUBDIVISION.

25 FOOT LOTS AT ACTUAL ACRE PRICES.

$165 EACH.

$10 cash and $8 per month will buy a beautiful residence lot, 25x125 ft., in the subdivision adjoining Clarkdale, and this side of Oaklawn, on Wabash R. R., bounded by 80th-st., 87th-st., and 85th-st.; all section line streets; electric road on 95th-st. to Stickney syndicate will soon be in operation; 87th-st. and 44th-st. are city limits line; lots in adjoining subdivisions have sold and are selling readily now for $250 to $325 each; none more and some less favorably located than this. We have a large tract and we are determined to close it out at once at acre prices. A station is about being erected on the ground. The fare is low, time reaching property short, and there are plenty of trains each way daily. Property shown free of charge.

You can write to any one posted on Chicago property and ascertain the worth of these lots, and that they actually are located adjacent to property selling for $250 to $325 per lot.

We must close out this tract if sacrifice prices will do it.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
27
minutes
from
Chicago, on
C., B. & Q. R. R.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOW BEING PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.
$15 PER FOOT.
$15 PER FOOT.
$15 PER FOOT.
WILL BUY OUR LOTS WITH ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE QUICK.
Real estate is rapidly advancing in La Grange. More transactions are being made there than in any suburb of Chicago. Go and verify this!
HOME SEEKERS.
HOME BUYERS.
INVESTORS.
ALL
WHO
WANT
TO
MAKE
MONEY
Go and see La Grange, and you will be amazed at its beauty, size, and rushing growth. See the Kensington addition to La Grange and you will make a rush for our office to get choice locations.
TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED
ABSTRACTS.
La Grange is constantly receiving residents who are moving away from the World's Fair location to avoid the crowds and secure elegant home sites. Many are anchoring their South Side profits and securing lots in La Grange on account of rapidly advancing values.
Investigate and verify.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX RIVER FOREST LOTS, ONE block from depot; $11 per front foot, $10 per month. Address GEO. A. MASON, 145 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT DOWNER'S GROVE, $75 and upwards; $10 cash and $5 per month. Every lot supplied with water, macadamized streets, sidewalks, and trees. Free excursions daily. Train leaves Union Depot 1:25 p. m. For plats and tickets call at office or depot gate. J. T. JUDD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents for Heckman & Straube.

FOR SALE—
AT RIVERSIDE.
Choice residence lots in the second and third divisions.
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE LOTS, 50X150 FEET, ON 7th-av., within 3 blocks of station, at $25 per foot. H. N. COOPER & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, CLARKdale; 8 cents fare; bargain; easy terms. E. HAMMETT, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A SPECIAL BARGAIN at Morgan Park and Washington Heights this week. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & CO., Suite 1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—A SNAP IN 48 LOTS. FORDHAM & MEANS, 19, 98 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
10 ACRES. 10 ACRES. 10 ACRES.
10 ACRES. 10 ACRES. 10 ACRES.
WESTERN-AV. AND 71ST-ST.
WESTERN-AV. AND 71ST-ST.
Many fine, new 2-story houses are now built on the adjoining property.
Horse cars within 2 blocks, on 69th-st.
Station on Penna. R. R., Union Depot, at 69th-st.
A special bargain if sold within a week.
STANDISH & SCHOLL,
118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SNAP! SNAP!! SNAP!!!
ACRES.
One 10-acre tract.
One 5-acre tract.
We offer these below the market. They are ripe for subdivision and very desirably located. Fine improvements surrounding. Easy terms.
W. M. BRYANT & CO.,
Telephone No. 4204. 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
FIVE ACRES.
Cor.
WEST JACKSON-ST.
and
W. 42D-ST.
This is a bargain worth investigating.
M. C. STEARNS & CO.,
95 Washington-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES AT WINNETKA, 75 ft. above lake; well timbered; a bargain. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND ON THE SHIP canal frontage. Inquire of the owner. J. H. BANKS, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES OF LAND, BY THE OWNer. Inquire of W. KELLER, Willow Springs, Ill. On the ship canal; cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—Four acres in the village of Fort Sheridan, about 500 feet from the depot. Suitable for subdivision; will sell for cash or exchange equity in Chicago property. Apply to BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Twenty acres near Harvey in Sec. 20, ripe for subdividing; cheapest in the market. Address V 56, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY FOR cash, 25 acres in Florida; house, some trees, on railroad; value $800; make me offer. LARNER, L.-B. 62, South Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN DISPOSE OF ONE OR TWO bargains at Dauphin Park or vicinity this week. TAYLOR, KIRKMAN & CO., Suite 1206 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—TWO $50,000 FEES, SOUTH SIDE; also $50,000 flat building; also business corner, $30,000 to $50,000. Send particulars to DAVID M. McLEAN & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—ON MICHIGAN-AV., THOROUGHLY modern stone-front house for immediate customer from owner. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SUBDIVISION TO HANDLE. WE will devote time and money to advertise and push it. Owners only. Address V 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET ON BOND-AV., BEtween 73d and 77th-st. Have cash buyer. HALTON MAGILL & CO., 201 to 203, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, 5 TO 20 ACRES near transportation; will close quick if price is right. Address B J 129, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$115,000 WORTH CLEAR ACRES; want improved business property.
$100,000 equity in fine residence property near business center; want good vacant or acres near Chicago.
$22,500 equity in choice improved residence property; want farm near Chicago.
If you have good property to exchange call and see us. We have a choice list of property and make exchanging property a specialty.
F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—

	Price per ft.
25 lots at Humboldt Park	$18
125x125, south front, on 75th-st.	75
285x125, South Park-av., cor. 88th	35
200 ft. cor. 89th-st., on Calumet-av.	35
200x178 on Prairie-av. and 64th	70

Want improved in good locality.
W. K. GORE, 416 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE — BRICK BLOCK FOR ACRE property. 171 La Salle-st., Office 4. HOGUE.

WANT TO EXCHANGE FIRST-CLASS LOT FOR safety bicycle. Address V 156, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND—MONEY ON HAND—5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Money to loan in large and small amounts. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE. BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 35 33d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES AND MORTgages bought at reasonable rates; no delays. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 94 Clark, R. 11.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
118 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE FROM $1,000 UP TO any amount at the lowest rate; building loans made promptly. CRELL & SALOMON, 94 La Salle-st., Room 50.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $500 and upwards. THE UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED; EASY TERMS; ANY SECURity. 707 Chamber Commerce. MAKEEVER BR'S.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 153 Washington.

OWN A HOME—WE WILL LOAN TWO-THIRDS to three-fourths of the actual value of good income property, or will loan to buy or build and take it back in small monthly payments to about equal the rent and at a cost to the borrower of 6 per cent for the length of time the loan runs.
The United States Loan Syndicate,
310 Opera-House Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—COLLATERAL LOAN OF $2,000 FOR 3 years on 98 shares of building loan stock having withdrawal value of $2,700 and increasing over $700 each year. Address N 437, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000, SECURITY $10,000 CITY REAL estate, 8 per cent. Address N 96, Tribune office.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

$20,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON GOOD IMproved real estate at current rates and reasonable fees.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved city property; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL AND SITES FURNISHED established manufactories employing 50 hands or more. FRANCIS. GOODING & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUM, FROM $5 UP, ON ANY GOOD COLlateral. Address M 64, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

IF LOOKING FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOAN please call Room 817 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON FURNIture loans. WILLIAMS, 60 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

WANTED—TO BUY BUILDING LOAN ASSOciation stock that is over three years old. Apply to Room 30, 153 Washington-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—N. E. COR. ASHLAND-av. and Monroe-st., 47x154, for apartment building. Tel. 2737. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., R. 11.

TO LEASE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—
Established saloon on Clark-st., popular location; long lease; a bargain.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 275x100—Harrison, near Desplaines-st. (Tel. 2737). 2,000x126—Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—DESIRABLE CORners at cash value; will lend money on building. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT GOLSEN & CO.'S, TACOMA BUILDING—FINE restaurant with nice 7 rooms, furnished, above; good paying; centrally located; bargain; investigate.

A PERSON WHO LIKES SPORT, WITH $500, CAN make money legitimately, safely; retains all capital. Address V 11, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT SALOON ON MADISON-ST., BIG stock, at a bargain this week. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

CAPITALIST WANTED—TO TAKE INTEREST in one of the greatest military dramas on the road; two seasons of uninterrupted success; elegant printing. Address V 168, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE, BUSINESS CENTER, A LONG lease; low rent; $1,000. 402, 167 Dearborn.

ELEGANT DOWN-TOWN CORNER SALOON; lease 1895; rent $75; $4,000, part time. FLETCHER, Room 719 Chamber of Commerce.

ELEGANT SAMPLE-ROOM; COTTAGE GROVE-av.; three-year lease; $1,700. FLETCHER, Room 719 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF THE BEST-located 16-room rooming house on Michigan-av.; elegant piano and 3-years' lease; if you want the best house in Chicago come today; $1,750, part cash, balance easy payments. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 314 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 30 ROOMS, first-class transient business, or will rent for a term of years to good party; owner going to Europe. WHEELER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A PAYING FURnished house? If so come and see this; 32 rooms, furnished complete; clearing $100 per month; lease to 1894; fine location; this can be bought for $1,700. For this bargain call on R. H. DAKIN, 97 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — COMPLETE WATCH-maker and jewelry store; on account of death. SCHMITZ, 3612 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STEAM LAUNDRY CHEAP. 378 and 380 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PLANT, DOING business of $20,000 a year, at a bargain. H. T. DOBBINS, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT; GOOD reasons for selling. Address 332 South Western-av.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON—MUST BE SOLD TODAY on account of death; $300 required; call at 1 p. m. FLETCHER, Room 719 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU HAVE $2,000 TO INVEST IN A BUSINESS that pays big and has made a record on its merit call on us. O. M. TRUMAN & CO., 520 Chamber of Commerce.

LAUNDRYMEN'S OPPORTUNITY SALE—HAND-laundry; everything complete; no competition within 3 miles; grand chance for right man. Call 301 31st-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle, R. 3.

OPENING FOR DRY-GOODS STORE—WANTED—A live, energetic firm to put in a first-class stock of dry-goods at Nos. 1004 and 1006 Fourth-st., Clinton, Iowa. Could also carry carpets or clothing to advantage. Double store, plate-glass fronts, with fixtures, ready for stock; established business location; center of large trade; good business guaranteed from the start. Address S. C. SEAMAN, Clinton, Iowa.

SALOONS, ROOMING HOUSES IN ALL PARTS of the city, cash and easy terms. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

SPLENDID 37-ROOM FURNISHED HOTEL; BUSIness district; doing splendid; reason given; '94 lease; part time; $2,500. GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO BUY SALOON FOR CASH; GIVE full particulars; no agents. Address V 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN FOR IMportant and responsible position; $2,500 cash required; salary $20 per month. V 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MAN TO HELP establish and operate permanent business in San Francisco; salary $250 per month and share of profits; $5,000 cash required. Address M 19, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE—PARTY WITH $10,000 CASH for the best investment on the market; they to have all control of capital; investment more than doubled during summer; investigate. Address V 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars to assist in developing a good paying, legitimate business. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO HELP ESTablish and manage a branch in the West, in connection with Chicago company; three or five year contract; salary $200 per month straight and part of profits; must furnish $1,500 cash. Address M 20, Tribune office.

WE LIST YOUR SALOONS, ROOMING HOUSE, or any other business for sale free of charge. FLETCHER, 719 Chamber of Commerce.

$350 BUYS STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR A grocery and meat market, horse and wagon; cheap rent; good location. 155 Ogden-av.

$500 TO $1,000 TO INVEST WITH SERVICES by a young man that has had ten years' experience as representative of an Eastern concern in Chicago. Address V 180, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. 21 Park-av.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE till 1894 of 2 stone front houses connected, 32 rooms, all well furnished, including piano; must be sold before Tuesday night; $1,700, part cash, will buy this; this is the greatest bargain in Chicago; don't miss it. WHEELER, REIN & CO., Room 314 Stock Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 14-ROOM house. 251 W. Adams-st.

FIVE-ROOM FLAT—FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply 1st flat, 2312 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2221 AND 2223 WABASH-AV.—CENtrally located and finest site for first-class boarding-house; 28 rooms; houses are connected and will be put in good condition; rent $2,000 per year for both. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 22d-st., a beautiful detached modern house; good barn; will rent with or without carpets. Address O 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., SWELL FRONT, brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, large brick barn and yard; $75.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, steam heat, etc., near Cottage Grove-av. and 26th-st. D. DALEY, 94 Washington-st. Phone 2510.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, Indiana-av., south of 35th; 3 years' lease; or would sell. Address T 157, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located, north of 22d-st. and east of Michigan-av., to small family. WM. M. BAKER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
12 ELDREDGE-COURT.
A 3-story and basement stone front house, with about 15 rooms, well arranged for a boarding-house; convenient location for renting rooms.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
402 The Oxford, 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSES, 1321 WABASH, 2422 Prairie-av.; also flat 3523 Prairie.

West Side.

TO RENT—1012 WASHINGTON-BOUL., NEWLY papered; all modern; rent low. Inquire of JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, 1076 WARREN-av., near Garfield Park, to desirable party, cheap. SMITH & LOW, 524 Opera House or 1317 Madison-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—366 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1892, AN 8-ROOM house completely furnished; reasonable terms to desirable parties. Inquire at 557 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—371 LA SALLE-AV.—BROWN-STONE front, 13 rooms; easy walking distance. J. H. JOHNSON, Room 209, 130 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW ATTRACTIVE BRICK HOUSES finished in red oak, on 50th-st., near Madison-av. J. H. DUNHAM, R. 5 Balcony, 10 State-st.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, MADISON-AV., near 64th-st.; fine location for boarding-house. Owner, J. W. BOYD, 808 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, corner Monroe-av. and 58th-sts.; three blocks from cable or I. C. R. R. Apply on premises.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN, ON PINE-AV., TWO-story, 7-room house; nice large lawn; only $20. P. G. BIGGS, 119 La Salle-st., R. 31.

Lake View.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT 15-ROOM HOUSE, furnished, in Lake View, with large grounds; cable cars pass near by. The owner contemplates traveling until Sept. 1, 1892, and will rent low to unexceptionable parties until that time. ISHAM & PRENTICE, 18, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
In the "Ozark," cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st.—The handsomest and most convenient apartment building in Chicago; half block from Elevated R. R. station; one block from State-st. and Indiana-av. street-cars; apartments of 7 and 8 rooms can be had at from $45 to $90 per month rent; two passenger elevators, freight and servants' elevators; hardwood finish; Venetian blinds; steam heat; janitor service; hot water; electric light; gas ranges; window screens; REFRIGERATORS FURNISHED WITH ICE; laundries with steam clothes dryers; telephone; magnificent DINING-HALL in charge of first-class caterer. Arrangements for those desiring but 3 or 4 rooms can be made. Janitor in constant attendance to show premises. Plans at our office.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
123 to 129 35th-st., two nice 3-room flats, with improvements; rent $13 to $15; janitor on premises.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
402 The Oxford, 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3812 STANTON-AV.; 7 ROOMS, ALL modern; open every day; rent low; furnace for each flat. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS ON 29TH-ST., BEtween Indiana and Prairie-avs.; all improvements; good janitor service. Flat is in good order and can be seen any day between 11 and 12 o'clock or by special appointment. Telephone, 2700.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
ARMOUR FLATS.
Only a few of these desirable flats left; rent very reasonable. For information apply to E. C. DODGE, 407 33d-st., or to GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS—3565 STANTON-AV.; rent $22 to $27; best in the city for the price.

TO RENT—
2270 Archer-av., two nice 6-room flats; will rent together or separately; can be arranged for boarders or each flat for private family.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
402 The Oxford, 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; NEW; LAUNDRY, furnace. W. D. BISHOPP, Calumet and 37th-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 5 AND 6-ROOM flats, 41 and 43 24th-st.; also 6-room flat corner Michigan-av. and 40th-st.; just newly repaired and all modern improvements; immediate possession given. F. S. SHAW, 64 Borden Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—196 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADAMS-st.; fine flat; in stone-front building; 6 rooms and bath, furnace; $30. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERvice. Apply 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., FLAT 7 ROOMS AND bath; all conveniences; $18.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
A nice flat of 6 rooms in Powell Park (take Milwaukee-av. cars to Armitage-av.); all nicely papered; rent only $12.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
402 The Oxford, 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 7 AND 8-ROOM FLATS ON Monroe, near Garfield Park; $25 and $30. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO (2) ELEGANT NEW FLATS overlooking Lake Michigan (being 426-430 Superior-st., No. Side); each apartment is 30 ft. wide; contains eight large rooms exclusive of reception, cloak, and bath-room, also store and laundry room; hardwood floors and finish, two elegant mantels, and stationary sideboard in each flat, beveled front plate glass in each, gas log grates and andirons in parlor and back parlor, gas ranges with water backs, refrigerator, steam heat, janitor services; delightful location (telephone). Inquire opposite building, 419 Superior-st., or of T. J. SHAY, 284 Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE SHERIDAN"—AT NOS. 580 and 582 La Salle-av., one fine apartment of six rooms and bath-room, passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and speaking tubes; hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and gas logs; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; gas range, stationary refrigerator, laundry and drying room; iron and marble stairway; building practically fireproof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "MONTICELLO."
Nos. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st., near Elm,
4 and 5 room flats, with bath;
$17 to $26.
New building, beautiful marble entrance, electric bells, gas fixtures, shades; now ready.
PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Two choice flats in the "Ottawa" Building, n. w. cor. State and Chicago-av., 5 and 6 rooms; rent only $35; all improvements; good janitor service.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
402 The Oxford, 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED, AND 6-room unfurnished; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at TheFlorence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN STEAM-HEATED flat at 593 La Salle-av.; refrigerator, attic, and cellar, gas range, etc. Apply to janitor.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD AND Drexel-boulevards; 5-room flat $55; 7-room flat $75.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7-ROOM FLATS IN new buildings on Evans-av., near 47th-st.; rent $25, $27, and $28 per month. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT; solid cherry finish, handsomely decorated, and electric fixtures, gas range, water heat, hot water, electric lighting; it's elegant. HUBBELL, 112 43d-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—WRIGHTWOOD-AV., NORTHWEST corner Racine-av., just west of Lincoln-av. cable; fine new building; 5, 6, and 7-room flats; very low rents; janitor in basement 1192 Wrightwood-av.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1841 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room to gentleman and wife or two ladies; near cable and boulevard trains. Address V 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3411 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed front room; hot and cold water; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE family. 3256 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO rooms, on second floor, newly furnished in first-class style, with bath-room and large closet adjoining; for gentlemen only; references required. Apply at third floor.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, DAY OR WEEK, during the races. 409 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, newly furnished; elevator all night; weekly $3, transients 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c; restaurant; popular prices; table d'hote 50c.

TO RENT—427 DEARBORN-AV., SOME VERY DEsirable rooms, en suite or single.

TO RENT—561 WEBSTER-AV.—NEWLY FURnished rooms overlooking Lincoln Park; private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT AND ONE SIDE ROOM, nicely furnished; rent reasonable; references. 613 W. Congress-st., top floor.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT
No. 221 Randolph-st., corner of Franklin, 4-story and basement stone and brick building, about 22x80 feet; very desirable for business requiring good light.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 15X50 IN THE NEW RAND McNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON — DOWN-TOWN store; long lease. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE AND 5-ROOM FLAT, 546 W. Madison, bet. Laflin and Ashland-av.; large plate-glass show window. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn, cor. Madison.

TO RENT—296 OGDEN-AV., CORNER OF VAN Buren-st.; fine corner for any retail business. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—311 EAST CHICAGO-AV., NICE, light store; good location for first-class family trade. C. H. MULLIKEN, 402 The Oxford, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES—NOS. 201-2-3-4-7-8-9 and 10; second story, corner and suite, Adams and La Salle-sts., Home Insurance Building. Will be rented singly or en suite. Inquire of Room 817, Phenix Building, or E. C. WALLER, Agent, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, PARTS AND DESK ROOM, in all the modern office buildings. C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 235 LA SALLE-st., in Grand Pacific Hotel. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES; LARGE CORPORATIONS should see 16-story Manhattan Block, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $8 TO $10 per month. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICES AND SLEEPING rooms half-price at Room 19, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE AT A sacrifice. Inquire at Room 405 Oxford Building, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — SEPARATE OFFICE, GROUND floor, Rookery; telephone and use of vault. Reference required. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W.

TO RENT—IN THE TACOMA—FINE LIGHT PRIvate office, cheap. Call 806 Tacoma.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE AT 1209 CHAMBER of Commerce.

TO RENT—SMALL LIGHT OFFICES. INQUIRE at Room 38, 80 Dearborn-st. L. O. GILLILAND.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE WITH DENTIST; FOR German doctor; first-class location for right man. Address F E 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM, 213 STOCK Exchange Building, 167 Dearborn-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN AT 104 AND 106 22D-ST.; 50X50; 2 stories; fine location for livery; rent low. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BARN, REAR 1235 MICHIGAN-AV.

TO RENT—BARN, 1841 MICHIGAN-AV.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite county buildings, 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. Ry. depot; all modern improvements; also building 5 to 14 N. State-st., suitable for light manufacturing; well adapted for bakery purposes, having a reel oven; also houses and flats. Apply to owner, THOS. MACKIN, basement, bell 276, E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x85, 1 do 50x60. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 144 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—SPACE IN THE OLD RAND McNALLY Building, Monroe-st., east of La Salle, with or without power; one floor 5,700 ft.; one floor 2,600 ft.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—419 AND 420 DEARBORN-ST., BUILDing just completed, 8 floors, single or entire, with or without power. PREBLE & CO., 1101 and 1102 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BUTTER BASEMENT, 58 State-st. Inquire shoe store.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND STORES, WITH POWER; also shed. ALLEN, 103 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS waiting for furnished and unfurnished flats and houses in all parts of the city. CRAINE, PRICE & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING rooms to let should see me immediately; only up one flight right in Tribune Building, where every one looking for rooms is bound to come; this is no confidence game. SCHILLING, Room 9 Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN private family south of 45th-st., by single gentleman; $2 per week. Address V 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF 3 or 4 rooms from now until Sept. 1. Address V 152, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF GENTLEMAN'S private stable, $350 CASH BUYS A HANDSOME, STYLISH, KENTUCKY BRED HORSE, HARRY BASHAW, sired by Grau's Grand Bashaw, dam Lady Hunt, by Starlight, out of a mare by Downing's bay Messenger, and sister in blood to the great Lady Thorn. HARRY BASHAW is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, full tail and mane; great courage and endurance; does not shy or pull; safe for ladies to drive; shows his fine breeding; he has no record; will make a valuable horse for road or track purposes. I will warrant him in every way as represented and described; a handsome, safe, sound, fast young trotting and family horse, and to trot full mile in 2:30 or no sale. Also very handsome, stylish pair horses, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old, full manes and tails; no gentleman wants a nicer pair for family or road use; perfectly safe, sound, and reliable in every particular; natural roadsters of 10 miles per hour; warranted to trot together better than 2:40, and to trot single faster; sell them separately if desired; a great bargain to private, responsible parties that will guarantee them good home and treatment; satisfactory trial given to responsible parties. Also at sacrifice elegant top pony phateon, single harness, robes, blankets, etc.; all nearly new. For further information call on my groom at private stables, No. 2631 Michigan-av., rear

AUCTION—J. S. COOPER, UNION STOCK-Yards. In addition to 150 horses will sell without reserve Wednesday, June 3, one registered Percheron stallion, 4 years old.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

WANTED—STALLION TO SERVE MARE. Address V 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT KENTUCKY SADdlers and combination horses; also pairs. CROSSMAN'S Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A HANDsome lady's phaeton buggy and a stylish village cart, both by good makers and fully equal to new; sold as we have no horse. Apply private stable, rear 2259 Calumet-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — IN AN ESTABLISHED and flourishing printing business at Harvey, Ill.; must have $6,000 cash or its equivalent; must be a thorough business-man of temperance principles, and one who would undertake, if necessary, the editorial work of a leading weekly newspaper; to such a one a half interest is offered. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, Box 377, Harvey, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS BUSIness with $1,000; answer at once; only open for a few days. Address B J 130, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR ADOPTION—BRIGHT, HEALTHY BOY, aged 5, respectable American parentage; country preferred. Address V 36, Tribune office.

GREAT SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—On Tuesday, June 23, 1891, the celebrated "East Street" Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Plant of Whitely, Fassler & Kelley, with tools and machinery, will be offered for sale at public auction.

This property consists of 44 acres of real estate, covered with manufactories, warehouses, Malleable Iron Shops, foundries, steel works, and rolling-mill, etc., conveniently located on East-st., in the city of Springfield, Ohio, adjoining the "Big Four" and Ohio Southern railways, and with private tracks leading thereto, and will be offered for sale as a whole, and also in parcels, as it can be divided so as to make numerous shops, each having suitable grounds and railroad facilities. The buildings are of brick, slate roofed, and nearly new, with engines and line shafting in perfect order, and are stocked with all kinds of machinery and tools of the best description for working in wood and iron.

The entire manufacturing plant is appraised at $374,700, and the tools and portable machinery at $70,-261.61.

Terms of sale: For personal property, cash; for real-estate, ¼ cash and the balance in one and two years secured by a mortgage on the premises sold and bearing 6 per cent interest.

Fuller information can be obtained by applying for circular.

GEO. H. FREY, Receiver,
Springfield, Ohio.

ICE FOR SALE—4,000 TONS DELIVERED IN Chicago at a low price. Room 65 Commerce Building.

WANTED—EXTRAVAGANT YOUNG MAN, TOO lazy to work, solicits one cent contributions for support; stamps taken. JAMES Z. McDOWELL, Postoffice, Detroit, Mich.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. BELL, REVEALER OF YOUR LIFE WITHout a doubt. 98 North Clark.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS—
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
This being the Western House of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of buying from first hands and a stock of four hundred pianos to select from.
Consisting of the FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
THE FAMOUS CHICKERING.
Universally acknowledged to be the artistic standard of the world.
THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
THE ARTISTIC STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Bijou Grands, Baby Grands.	In cases of new and novel designs in	Rosewood, Mahogany, Burl and Java Walnut, Antique Oak, Cherry, Hungarian Ash, Birch, and Satin Wood

THE CELEBRATED CHASE BROS. PIANOS in new cases and all the fancy woods. The superb Wissner pianos in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut cases, and the old reliable Mathushek & Son pianos.
We have an enormous stock of second-hand pianos, which we desire to close out at exceedingly low prices. Come early and take your choice.
In the stock are:
Grands—Chickering, Decker, Steinway, and Hallet & Davis.
Uprights—Chickering, Steinway, Hardman, Weser, Baker, Sohmer, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis, Gordon, Hale, and Steck.
Seventy-five square pianos of the leading makers at prices ranging from $40 upwards.
Unlimited guarantee with every Chickering & Chase Bros. piano. All others warranted five years.
Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
Cash or monthly payments. New pianos for rent; rent allowed if purchased.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
The whirligig of time and the draymen have brought in the following second-hand pianos during the past week:
UPRIGHTS.
2 Fischer, mahogany and rosewood; 2 Knabe, oak and black walnut (rare bargains at the prices asked); 1 Hallet & Davis, rosewood; 4 New England, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut; 2 Pease, rosewood; 2 Steinway, but little used, ebonized and rosewood; 1 James & Holmstrom, rosewood; 1 Washburn, ebonized; 1 Kellmer, ebonized; 3 Lyon & Healy, mahogany, cherry, and rosewood; 2 Kroeger, oak and mahogany.
SQUARES.
1 Haines Bros., 1 Hazleton, 1 Bauer, 2 Steinway, 1 Vose, 1 N. Y. Piano Co., 1 Abbott, 1 Hale, 1 Newton, and a number of others.
GRANDS.
1 Fischer, shows scarcely any sign of use.
1 Kroeger, almost as good as new.
These are both fine instruments for an academy, music school, conservatory, or public hall, and may be had at very low prices.
REMEMBER we will sell any of our pianos on the installment plan to either city or country buyers, and the purchaser will find on comparison that our prices are at the lowest notch.
Our new pianos include the finest and most popular now before the public. They embrace the pick of the following makes:
—FISCHER— —KNABE— —NEW ENGLAND—
and
—PEASE—
Pianos tuned and moved.
New pianos for rent.
Correspondence invited.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF—
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
In addition to our large assortment of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, and Decker and other pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments, every piano warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings:

6 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	$165
4 Vose & Sons, $175, $180, $200	250
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
1 Chickering & Sons	225
4 Schaaf, $150, $165, $175	225
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	250
7 uprights, each	100
29 squares, all makes, $20 to	125

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHAT CAN IT BE?
SOMETHING GOOD!
New upright pianos, slightly used upright pianos, and second-hand upright pianos at any price, and on any terms you wish to pay. What's the use of your traveling all over this city and tiring yourself out looking for bargains in pianos, when we can give you just what you want in price and quality.
A GREAT VARIETY OF UNRIVALED WEBER AND FAVORITE WHEELOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Second-hand pianos from $25 upwards.
WHERE THERE'S A WILL
In this matter you will find a way. It would be strange, indeed, to hear of any one refusing a good piano, little used, which involves no more outlay than this.
PAYMENT EVERY MONTH OF A PITTANCE.
Not worthless, cheap trash, but a good instrument in first-class condition. The great business in pianos now being transacted at our warerooms is the result of the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
At which we sell our instruments, both new and second-hand, and the manner in which our business is conducted.
WANTED
A number of old square pianos, and full value allowed in exchange for new uprights. We have quick market for old square pianos, and we will allow more for them than any other house in the city.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.
Is the best place for a good bargain. A prudent buyer can save a large amount of money by dealing with us in new or second-hand goods.
Pianos tuned, regulated, and repaired at short notice. Good pianos rented at $3, $4, and $5 per month.
Remember the place.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

STEGER & CO.
REMOVED TO 235 WABASH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF JACKSON-ST. WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS slightly marred by moving and by our plasterers, who were without doubt the most careless set of men we ever employed. Six new uprights damaged by the falling of plaster, $140 to $225; two Knabes, $150 to $175; two Lyon & Healy, all uprights, $135 to $175; one Chickering, $150; one Hallet & Davis, $145; three Steinway & Sons' (three-pedal, in rosewood and walnut finish), from $195 to $300; one Whitney, $125; one Schoemaker, $145; ten square pianos from $25 to $75. All goods warranted to be as represented or money refunded; payments to suit purchasers. Pianos rented and all rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Jackson-st.

ADMITTED BY THE CRITICS and musical people everywhere to be the CROWNING TRIUMPH
of piano art, The
NEW SCALE KIMBALL.
With its rich tone, so endless in range and variety of expression. Elastic action and elegant design of casings.
At the W. W. Kimball warerooms can be found a full stock of the famous
HALLET & DAVIS,
EMERSON CO'S. PIANOS.
Sold for cash, or on monthly payments.
100 SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Squares and uprights, prices $50 upwards.
Terms $10 cash, $4, $5, $6 per month.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Upright.		Square.	
2 Haines Bros.	$225	1 Decker Bros.	$200
1 Mathushek	240	1 Steinway	225
1 Mathushek	190	1 Albrecht	100
2 Estey	250	1 Hazleton Bros.	140
1 Estey	200	1 Geo. Steck	140
1 Estey	240	1 Estey & Camp	125
1 Camp & Co.	200	1 J. P. Hale	100
1 Arion	225	1 A. H. Gale	50

TUNING, POLISHING, AND REPAIRING.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

IVERS & POND PIANOS,
also
COLBY, SMITH & BARNES, and JEWETT.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Second-hand squares and uprights at great bargains.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
Reed's Temple of Music,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $110, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
sold direct by the manufacturers at
LOWEST PRICES.
Cash or easy time payments.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

STECK PIANO.
There is nothing else equal to it. Recognized as the best by the leading musicians of the world and all others using it. AYRES & WYGANT CO., Reed's Temple of Music, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EMERSON UPRIGHT CABINET grand, second-hand, $150. Chicago Music Co., 197 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT LARGE CABInet grand Hallet & Davis upright; made for artist, who, owing to sickness, must sell. Can be seen at Chicago Music Co.'s, 197 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P., stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and Southport-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,382.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONE, ANVIL, AND PORTAble Buffalo forge; cheap if taken at once. WM. H. DUTZ, 117 Dearborn-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.
FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Open June 18, 1891. New York office in the "Grenoble," 57th-st. and 7th-av.
Souvenir book of the lake sent on application.
Management and organization of Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.; SEASON 1891. Hassler's Celebrated Orchestra. Open June 6. J. F. CAKE.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.—OUTSIDE OF LONG Island Sound, forty-five minutes from New London by commodious steamer Munnatawket. MANSION HOUSE opens June 15. Fully furnished cottages to let; good bathing, riding, and driving; ponies for children. Apply to MANSION HOUSE, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., via New London.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop.
Will open June 25. For circulars and information address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt.,
Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—ROCKMERE POINT—Cove cottages will accommodate a few summer boarders; large, airy rooms; fine views, prominent headland; grounds and beach for bathing, boating, and fishing; PRIVATE FOR OUR GUESTS. Address J. R. GILES.

OCEAN HOUSE,
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
THE LEADING RESORT NEAR BOSTON.
175 well-furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; beautiful scenery, good roads, bathing, sailing, and fishing; society the best; special rates for June and September; open June 18.
MARCELLUS W. CARTER, Propr.

THE FRONTENAC.
ROUND ISLAND,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
Among the Thousand Islands.
Opens June 27.
For circulars, terms, and 34 page book, with 20 illustrations, address
GEO. W. MACAVOY,
Grand Hotel, New York City.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD NECK.
Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast. For description address AMMI BROWN.

"WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA,"
Spring Lake, N. J.
Season, June 1st to October.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE FURNIture, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Storage Warehouse, 46 North Morgan-st. Tel. 7260.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark, receives on storage all goods not specially hazardous; furniture a specialty; low rates; moving done. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprietors. Telephone No. 801.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 West Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming; telephone 4996.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573
E. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO. 153 Washington-st.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Practices in all courts, confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
TO DERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, $50 to $80. According to Steamer and location of Stateroom.
Intermediate and Steerage at low rates.
NO CATTLE CARRIED.
STATE LINE SERVICE
OF ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
via Londonderry, every fortnight.
11TH JUNE, STATE OF GEORGIA, 1 P. M.
25TH JUNE, STATE OF NEVADA, 11 A. M.
9TH JULY, STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 A. M.
CABIN $35 and upwards. Return, $65 and upwards.
Steerage at low rates.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st., Chicago.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Umbria	23d May	27th June	
Etruria	13th June	11th July	
Aurania	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RED STAR LINE.
Tourists and business-men intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.
WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

NEW YORK — LONDON DIRECT — EGYPTIAN Monarch, 20th June; Lydian Monarch, 27th June; Colorado, 27th June; Persian Monarch, 11th July; Buffalo, 11th July. Saloon passengers only. Single berth, $40, $45. Round trip, $80. JAS. P. ROBERTSON, 404 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, and all Northern Michigan.
GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.
Elegant Steamers "City of Chicago" and "Puritan."
Leave 9:30 a. m. (Sundays excepted), gives a daily excursion, returning back in the city at 8 p. m.; fare $1 the round trip.
Leave 10 a. m. (Sundays only), returning 10 p. m.; fare $1.50 the round trip.
Leave 11:30 p. m. every night, 2 p. m. Saturdays only. 9:30 a. m. has special train direct for Grand Rapids, Detroit, Lansing, Traverse City, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, Saginaw, and all intermediate stations on the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Rys. Fare lower than any all rail route. Connect at Benton Harbor with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. Ry. for all points South and East. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, Pres't.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee ...... *1 p. m.
For Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, daily ... 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ... 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	3:10 pm	4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	3:10 pm	4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	8:15 am	12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:40 am	7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	8:40 pm	7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	2:10 pm	4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	4:20 pm	9:25 am
Springfield Express	8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:20 pm	1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex.	11:25 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:20 pm	10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. †Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:30 N'n	1:25 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	9:00 a m	7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	11:25 p m	7:25 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	5:00 p m	11:00 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	4:00 p m	9:35 a m

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm / ‡ 6:00 pm / ‡10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm / ‡ 8:20 am / ‡ 8:20 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡11:00 pm	‡ 8:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm / ‡ 6:00 pm / ‡11:15 pm	‡ 8:20 am / ‡ 9:25 am
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / * 9:00 pm	* 6:35 pm / * 6:45 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 7:00 am / X8:30 am / ‡ 2:00 pm / ‡ 7:20 pm / ‡10:30 pm	‡11:20 am / * 1:25 pm / ‡ 4:45 pm / * 9:25 pm / * 6:45 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:30 am / *11:30 am	‡10:30 am / * 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	‡ 5:00 pm / *11:30 am	* 7:00 pm / * 1:25 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 5:00 pm / *10:00 pm	‡11:20 am / * 6:35 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 6:25 am / *10:30 am / *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 6:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	6:00 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	*10:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:22 am
Worth Accomodation	† 9:45 am	† 11:55 am
Worth Accomodation	† 2:45 pm	† 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	10:20 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex.	10:20 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:35 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:30 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 3:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	‡ 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex. / Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:25 pm
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 7:00 pm	† 8:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:10 am
Council Bluffs night Express	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 1:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:25 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 4:00 pm	† 8:45 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE — LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:45 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 1:20 pm	o 5:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 3:15 pm	o 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO. — DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:20 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 3:25 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 1:20 a m
Night Express	* 9:25 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st. Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 6:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‡ 9:20 am	‡ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 8:15 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:30 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 9:40 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

May 24, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 7:40 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:35 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:00am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., †4:25 p. m., ‡9:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:20 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:20 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive ‡6:40, *7:05, *8:05, †11:20 a. m., †4:25, *4:30, †6:25, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †6:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †6:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive 7:45 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:25 p. m., †6:15 p. m., and ‡9:00 a. m.

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡ Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., F *10:20 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., F *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:45 a. m., P *8:00 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:00 a. m., F *7:20 a. m., P *8:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F *6:45 p. m., F *9:00 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

"THE NICKEL-PLATE"—N. Y., C. & ST. L. R. R. —Union Depot, Van Buren-st. All trains daily ex. Sunday. L've Chicago 7:35 a. m.; ar've Chicago 6:10 p. m. Central stan. time. For rates or information address N. A. SKINNER, Com. Agt., 199 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agt. Pass'r Dep't, 79 Clark-st.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:10 p. m. daily, 9:00 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am and 10:00 pm.